On race question—

Citizens Councils plan poll of office-seekers

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7—The Citizens Councils of Alabama is getting ready to fire a broadside of questionnaires at avowed and prospective candidates for governor and other public and party office aspirants in the May Democratic primary election.

TAYLOR

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, executive secretary of the organization, indicated that the queries to be directed at the candidates for governor would be broader than the ones submitted to office seekers in the election two years ago.

"This time we'll probably have eight or 10 questions to ask the candidates, especially those running for governor," said Sen. Engelhardt.

He and other council members are now busy drafting the questions which they expect to have ready for submission "within two or three weeks."

ENGELHARDT

The new questionnaires, like those propounded to the candidates prior to the May, 1956, Democratic primary elections, will deal mainly with maintaining segregation.

This issue long has been recognized by political observers as an all-important one in the upcoming campaigns.

SOME OF the questions asked by the Citizens Councils statewide organization in the last tussle for public and party offices were:

"Have you ever, or will you solicit the Negro vote? Do you here and now deny the Negro vote?"

"Will you give your wholehearted support to the action already taken by the Legislature of Alabama toward maintaining segregation?"

"Has the NAACP or any other organization dedicated to the breakdown of Alabama policies on segregation, made any financial contribution directly or indirectly to your campaign?"

"Are you willing to submit to this office a notarized list of organizations contributing to your campaign?"

Some ignored queries

A NUMBER of candidates for both public and party offices bridled at questions directed at them in the last election, with some considering the queries too bullying and intimidating.

However, many of them answered the questionnaires, while others ignored the queries.

One of the candidates ignoring the questionnaire then was Gov. James E. Folsom, who was defeated for Democratic national committeeman by Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega.

McKay, who was head of the Citizens Council at Sylacauga at that time, answered the questions.

Livingston push

THERE'S A NEW movement under way to propel Supreme Court Chief Justice J. E. Livingston into the governor's race, despite the fact that he apparently at one time had given up the idea of running.

LIVINGSTON

But in recent days there has been a quiet but forceful attempt by some of the state's most influential citizens, including attorneys, business men and some members of the judiciary, to persuade him to run.

Would Chief Justice Livingston be eligible, under the State Constitution, to run for governor?

The answer, given by able constitutional lawyers, is yes.

This is because the Supreme Court presiding justice's term, to which he was elected, expires at the end of 1958.

If it extended beyond that time, he would not be eligible to seek or hold the governorship under the constitution, they point out. They also cite sound reasons why such a prohibition was placed in the State Constitution.

Significant changes

CHIEF JUSTICE Livingston has not given any indication as to whether he will run for governor, or seek renomination to the high court.

Indications are that if he seeks reelection to the bench, he won't have any opposition. But it would be a different story, if he ran for governor.

There's always a hot fight for the state's top office.

Attempts to induce Livingston to jump into the governor's race were renewed since Alabama's gubernatorial picture underwent rapid and significant changes during the last week.

These occurred in rapid succession, with veteran U. S. Rep. Albert Rains, who had been regarded as one of the strongest prospective candidates, announcing he would not run. Instead, Rains said he would seek reelection to Congress where he feels he can best serve the state.

No sooner had Rains bowed out of the governor's race than former U. S. Rep. Joe Starnes of Guntersville, the man Rains had unseated as Fifth District congressman several years ago, indicated he was preparing to jump in.

And State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, former state senator from Russellville, plunged into the tussle. Todd long has been mentioned as a probable entrant.

Endorses amendments

JUDGE GEORGE Wallace of Clayton, who huddled with a group of some 75 persons in Birmingham Friday night to shape organization plans in his bid for governor, announced his support of the first six amendments on the Dec. 17 ballot, plus Amendments Nos. 10 and 11.

WALLACE

No. 1 is the $10 million inland docks measures, while Nos. 2 through 6 are generally described as health amendments.

No. 10 provides that the Legislature may authorize use of any portion of the proceeds of any special public hospital county taxes for care of indigent residents of the county.

No. 11 provides that obligations for public improvements or for school buildings would not, under certain circumstances, be considered an indebtedness in municipalities of less than 6000 population—same as already provided for larger municipalities.

"As the author of the Wallace Industrial Development Act," said Judge Wallace. "Amendment No. 11 is especially important because it would enable municipalities of less than 6000 population to provide for school and other facilities that cities of larger population already have the right to provide."

Voters Decide Today Between PSC Lindbergh And Connor

Birmingham voters were going to the polls Tuesday, June 4 to make a selection between Public Safety Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh and T. Eugene Connor who is seeking to make a comeback upon the basis of his "record."

Mr. Connor who campaigned in his characteristic style, riding the racial issue, is seeking to unseat Mr. Lindbergh. He has played up the segregation issue accused the Negro group of "bloc voting" and ignored a long series of unsolved racial bombings and burnings which flared during his 16-year tenure as police commissioner.

In the May 7 primary only about 32,000 of Birmingham's estimated 70,000 voters went to the polls. There are approximately 5,000 Negro voters in the city. Political action leaders have complained that only a fraction of this number voted in the first primary. The group's civic leaders have urged the voters to go to the polls, stressing the importance of the outcome of the election.

Some 450 absentee ballots were cast for the run-off elections before the deadline.

Polls opened at 8 a. m. Tuesday and were scheduled to close at 7 p. m.

Folsom Makes 5 Appointments

Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday appointed a Birmingham attorney, Chester Austin, as a member of the state Board of Education. He replaces the late Paul Snow of Mt. Pinson, and will serve out the term ending Oct. 1, 1961.

Reappointed for a 10-year term on the Alabama Educational Television Commission is Vincent F. Kilborn, a Mobile attorney and former state senator. His term will expire June 25, 1967.

The governor also appointed Dr. J. H. Newman, acting president of the University of Alabama, to the Southern Regional Education Board of Control for a term expiring June 30, 1958.

Also appointed to the same board was Sen. George W. Yarbrough of Randolph County.

Folsom appointed Harry L. Pennington of Huntsville to the Southern Regional Council on Mental Health Training and Research for a term ending June 30. 1959.

FOLSOM KEEPING EYE ON POLITICAL FUTURE

Why The Sudden Purge Of His Cabinet?

DECIDED NINE DAYS AGO

By DONALD F. MARTIN
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 3.—Capitol corridors ring with the unanswered question: Why the sudden purge of the Administration cabinet?

Most ovservers agree that Gov. James E. Folsom is wear yof criticism in state newspapers and that the chief executive is keeping one eye cocked on his political future.

The head rolling was decided upon at the Governor's Mansion eight days ago just after Governor Folsom returned from the Governors' Conference in Williamsburg, Va.

Cook Skipped Town

The homecoming could have been more pleasant. A cook at the mansion, a Negro trusty, skipped town to vacation with relatives while the Governor was gone. And another Negro member of the mansion staff wrecked Governor Folsom's limousine near Ashville in St. Clair County. The Negro was chauffering the car to Guntersville to meet the first family when the crash occurred, injuring a woman passenger in another automobile.

The Wednesday night meeting was attended by Governor Folsom's two closest friends — Mayor Knox McRae of Decatur and Dr. Louis Friedman of Birmingham, the Governor's personal physician.

What advisory roles Mr. McRae and Mr. Friedman played are not known, but out of the closed door session came the purge.

The firing of Adj. Gen. William D. Partlow Jr., was the least surprising, for Governor Folsom recently showed signs of discontent with the way members of the military department called themselves into active military duty to make trips. Governor Folsom finally intervened with an executive order that military department officers who are on the state payroll must reduce their active military duty service to a minimum.

Got Active Duty Pay

But Mr. Partlow picked up $617 in active duty pay in June in addition to his regular state salary of $833.

Mr. Partlow's "resignation" came just hours before a meeting of the Senate Military Committee, which is studying a measure that would drastically rewrite the code affecting Alabama's National Guard and to curtail the Governor's power in calling up National Guardsmen for active military duty.

The dismissal of Eugene Wells, industrial relations director, is more clouded. It is a known fact that Governor Folsom was forced to give the steel city labor leader a cabinet post because of the working man's support in the 1954 election. Governor Folsom wanted Pitt Tyson Maner, capitol sources say, and Mr. Maner wanted the post.

Observers add Governor Folsom got rid of Mr. Wells because of his frequent appearances on the floor of the Legislature when the chief executive made it clear he wanted his appointees to stay clear of the lawmakers.

Labor Poking Jabs

Also, labor has been poking a few jabs at the Governor for not following through on his promise to repeal Alabama's "right-to-work" law.

The real puzzler is the firing of Ward McFarland, the state docks director. Governor Folsom went to bat for Mr. McFarland and had his civil rights restored just 14 days after the ports director pleaded no contest to evasion of income tax payments in Federal Court at Birmingham.

An Administration spokesman offered that Governor Folsom was worried about public opinion of Mr. McFarland which could affect the Governor's politicical plans in 1962.

ALABAMA ASPIRANTS ARE OFF AND RUNNING

Nine Governor Candidates To Appear Aug. 15-16

OFFICIALS WILL MEET

By The United Press

BIRMINGHAM, July 31.—Just like new model automobiles, Alabama's 1958 crop of gubernatorial candidates will go on display well ahead of time.

But the field will include a lot of old warhorses who can't resist the call when campaigning time comes around.

The annual convention of the Alabama Association of County Commissioners Aug. 15-16 will sound the unofficial start of the state's 1958 gubernatorial race with nine prospective candidates making their appearance.

Five-Minute Talks

The association invited the political figures to make their views known on "my views on county government" in five-minute talks to the commissioners but that was no assurance that the speeches might not stray into campaign issues.

Those who have accepted invitations include former Gov. Gordon Persons, Lt. Gov. Guy Chadwick, State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, former United States Representative Laurie Battle, former state Senator Jimmy Faulkner, who followed Gov. James Folsom in the 1954 voting, Public Service Commission President Jack Owen, Jefferson County Circuit Solicitor Emmett Perry, Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton County and Winston Gulatte of Selma.

Although there will be no official stumping until after the State Democratic Executive Committee sets the qualifying deadline next January, some of the prospective candidates are already getting in some handshaking.

Mr. Battle, Judge Wallace and Mr. Faulkner have been the busiest although Mr. Faulkner's speech-making has been halted recently by illness.

Mr. Persons is said to be reassembling the organization he built up during his previous term of office but was reported to be encountering some difficulties since he has been out of the political limelight for several years.

Limited By Duties

Their official duties have limited Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Todd and Mr. Owen while Mr. Perry and Mr. Gulatte also have done little in the way of vote-soliciting.

Mr. Battle, who will have to fight the "big city" label as a resident of Birmingham, believes civil rights, education and possibly some of the controversies currently bothering the Legislature will make up the major campaign issues.

He said recently that if he had his way "Alabama would be the most segregated state in the Union."

Mr. Chadwick has called segretion the "paramount issue" facing the state but he coupled that with a warning that Alabama would have to improve its Negro schools to help beat down the attacks on segregated education.

In his speeches, Judge Wallace has hit repeatedly at the United States Supreme Court decisions dealing with separation of the races.

Whatever their differences, it was apparent, however, that all candidates would agree on the need for continued segregation although possibly disagreeing on the severity of enforcement.

Council Hears 3 Probable Candidates

NOTASULGA, Aug. 1 (U.P.)—Three probable candidates for governor of Alabama in the next election spoke here last night at a barbecue sponsored by the Macon County White Citizens Council.

More than 200 council members and guests heard Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, Public Service Commissioner C. C. Owen and Winston Gullattee, a Selma insurance salesman.

A. E. Cooper, council chairman, said invitations were sent to all likely gubernatorial candidates. However, only Todd, Owen and Gullattee appeared at the meeting.

Sen. Albert Davis of Aliceville also was scheduled to speak, but was unable to attend because of the two-day filibuster session of the State Senate.

Gallion Is Resigning Effective Next Month

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 27—MacDonald Gallion, first assistant to Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, is resigning effective Dec. 15.

Mr. Gallion said he would run for state attorney general next Spring.

"It is my intention," he declared, "to qualify in the Democratic primary as a candidate for attorney general at the proper time.

"I am now employed under the state merit system, and, in view of the rules of the merit system and my intentions for the future to make the race for attorney general and the activities that this will require, I do not think it fair to the taxpayers to remain longer on the state payroll."

Gallion was born in Montgomery, attended public schools in Birmingham, and was graduated from the University of Alabama with a law degree in 1937.

He practiced law in Birmingham until the outbreak of World War II. Then he volunteered in the U. S. Marine Corps, became an officer, and served in combat in the Pacific. He was wounded at Saipan.

Returning to Alabama, he became an assistant attorney general in 1945, serving in that capacity until 1950. Then he resigned and went into private practice in Montgomery.

In 1954, he was appointed special counsel for the state in the Phenix City cleanup. In 1955 he was selected as chief assistant attorney general.

RESIGNS — MacDonald Gallion.

In that position, Gallion participated in legal proceedings against the NAACP and Alabama loan companies.

10 ALABAMANS SEEK GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Folsom Remains Neutral In Scramble

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—(UP)— Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd tossed his hat into the gubernatorial race Monday as speculation increased the Governor's chair may be won by a darkhorse candidate.

The political pudding already is thick with 10 probable candidates, and Gov. James E. Folsom has outspokenly kept the Administration free of any entanglements.

Besides Commissioner Todd the contenders include Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City; Former Gov. Gordon Persons of Montgomery; insurance executive Jimmy Faulkner of Bay Minette; former Representative Laurie Battle of Birmingham; Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick of Dothan; Public Service Commission president C. O. 'Jack' Owen; Circuit Judge George Wallace of Barbour County; former Representative Joe Starnes of Guntersville, and Winston Gullatte of Selma.

Only one prospective candidate Representative George Rains has withdrawn.

Battle States Racial Stand

Gubernatorial candidate Laurie C. Battle declared yesterday that if elected governor he would "personally" lead the settlement of any racial crisis in Alabama.

Commenting on the outburst of racial violence in Birmingham, Battle said that incident "shows that during the next four years we must have fearless, seasoned and sane leadership in our state government."

"As the governor of this great state I will personally lead the settlement of each racial crisis to stop violence and preserve our Southern way of life at the same time," Battle declared in a prepared statement.

He added that he would not hesitate to use "all legal, moral and executive powers at my command as the occasion warrants to prevent bloodshed and uphold the segregation laws of our state."

Faulkner Wins Labor Support In Tuscaloosa

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 2—Bay Minette's Jimmie Faulkner won encore rounds of applause here today on his stands on both labor and integration, plus the personal endorsement of Tuscaloosa's powerful Central Labor Union president.

Faulkner was one of at least four men regarded as candidates for governor who took advantage of the Labor Day holiday to push their campaigns in the state. Clayton's, Judge George Wallace spoke in Decatur, while former Rep. Laurie Battle of Birmingham and Atty. Gen. John M. Patterson spoke in Ensley, Birmingham industrial suburb.

The former Baldwin County Senator and runner-up to Gov. James E. Folsom in 1954 scored heavily in his bid for the governorship when he took a firm stand for segregation despite the fact he had a scattering of Negroes in his audience.

Negroes joined whites in a round of spontaneous applause when he declared:

"It seems to me the people up north have taken an undue interest in this matter where it concerns Alabama, but from what I read in the papers, they would do well to clean out from under their own doorsteps before trying to tell us what we have to do down here.

"It seems they have all they can handle in Levittown, Pa., and Chicago."

He pledged anew that Alabama's schools will remain separate schools, but also pledged they will be "equal" schools.

Declaring, too, that there are some people within the ranks of Labor itself who favor the right to work bill, Faulkner said he could not "straddle the fence." Adding that he voted against the bill while in the state Senate, he said if he were governor he would give his blessing if the Legislature voted to repeal it.

RIGHT TO LIVE BILL

He added that "What we need in Alabama is not a right to work bill, but a right to live bill . . . Organized labor has given us the right to live, as well as the right to work."

James P. Clinton, president of the Central Labor Union, later told the strictly labor audience, "This is one of the best talks I have ever heard. If you want my stamp of approval on this man, I hereby give it to you."

In his brief talk at Ensley, Atty. Gen. Patterson lauded the industrial potential of the state, declaring that he can foresee the state "doubling its growth within 10 to 15 years." Patterson also touched briefly on the subjects of education, welfare and segregation.

Battle, who shared the platform not only with Patterson but with Congressman George Huddleston and State Sen. Albert Boutwell, both of Birmingham, aimed his attack at the U.S. Supreme Court.

Calling for a "strong chief executive" who would halt the Supreme Court's encroachment on States' Rights, he declared that court now is dominated by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

SPEAKS AT DECATUR

Wallace spoke in Decatur to a crowd of about 4,000 at the invitation of the Central Labor Union. He was introduced by Probate Judge Cliff Almon.

Although not commenting on the Governor's race in his speech he told newsmen afterward that he would "say something about that at the proper time."

He saluted labor in general, saying that "American labor has helped raise the standard of living for all American people—no nation where the standard of living is high has any desire for communism."

"Capital and labor working together have brought amazing good results under the free enterprise system," he said.

COULD LOSE REPRESENTATIVE

He warned that the state would lose a representative in Congress "unless we continue to industrialize and hold our natural population increase so as to make it unnecessary for Alabamians to leave the state for employment."

"Industrialization is an absolute necessity in order to maintain our political strength in Washington. If we continue to lose a member in the House of Representatives every 10 years we will be relegated to the position of an ineffective minority," he said.

Wallace said the labor people of Alabama were "some of our strongest believers in the South's customs."

"Passage of the civil rights bill," he said, "will challenge the South, but we will with firmness and strength and patience and goodwill maintain our traditions and customs and the peace and tranquility or our people."

Wallace was saluted in his introduction as the author of the so-called "Wallace Act" under which "more than 50 new industries," including one in Decatur have been brought to the state.

Six Politicos Vow To Back Segregation

Advertiser P.1 Sat. 8-17-57 Montgomery, Ala.

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16—Six prospective candidates for governor of Alabama in 1959-62 pledged themselves here today to support strong local government and complete racial segregation in this state.

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The six were unanimous in their promises to back "courthouse" government in bids to win support from the politically powerful Assn. of County Commissioners of Alabama, winding up its 29th annual convention at the Tutwiler Hotel here.

Madison County Probate Judge Roy L. Stone was elevated from first vice president to president of the county officials. W. D. Kendrick, Jefferson County, was elevated to first vice president, and C. J. Coley, Dadeville, moved up from third to second vice president.

Three others expected to enter the gubernatorial race failed to appear for the five-minute speech allotted each prospective candidate View on County Government."

SPEAKERS LISTED

Speaking to a crowd of approximately 250 county officials and guests were, in order of their appearance:

Former Congressman Laurie Battle, insurance man Winston Gullatte, State Public Service Commission President C. C. (Jack) Owen, former Gov. Gordon Persons, State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd and Clayton Circuit Judge George C. Wallace.

Also scheduled to speak but not present were Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick, Bay Minette Publisher Jimmy Faulkner and Jefferson Solicitor Emmett Perry.

Segregation took its expected place as one of the leading issues in the campaign.

OFF-KEY NOTE

Striking an off-key note among strong pledges to keep segregation in Alabama at any cost, Persons declared the question had no place in the speeches, but followed up quickly by stating that he was solidly for separation of the races.

"Strictly speaking, I don't think the business of segregation has too much busines being injected into this program," the former governor said.

"But since it would be political suicide" to do otherwise, Persons said he firmly stood for segregation.

The speeches followed much the same pattern.

Battle, first speaker, told the commissioners, probate judges and other officials:

"I will stand with you on the firing line in fighting for the rights of local government."

He attacked civil rights legislation and integration rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court, adding that if federal encroachment on states' rights "goes any further. . . the county government would be washed up."

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The former congressman said he had "always fought against the unwarranted encroachment" by the federal government on states' rights.

SAME TACK

Following the same tack, Gullatte said he feared the national government "when it gets too powerful and centralized."

"I am willing to make any sacrifice, including my life," Gullate said, to maintain segregation.

The Selma businessman came out in favor of "much higher allocation" of the tax dollar to the counties.

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Owen told the group, "We must fight with all our resources to defend our segregated way of life."

"There is a trend toward creeping socialism right here in Alabama," he said, "a trend toward more and more power for the state government in Montgomery and less and less for our local and county governments."

ROAD SYSTEMS

The Public Service Commission head struck out at state expenditures in counties whose road systems have been turned over to the State Highway Department.

Owen, as did the other speakers, said county road systems should only be placed under state jurisdiction after a vote by the people in the county.

Persons said in regard to the segregation question that although the Supreme Court's school integration decision was handed down during his administration, "We had no trouble, no bus boycott or boycott of merchants.

"In my very humble opinion," he said, "a strong and firm hand in Montgomery will stop most, if not all, these problems."

MAKES PLEDGE

Persons said, "If I am re-elected governor, we will reinstate the bureau (Bureau of County Aid) and make it just as effective as before." He referred to an agency he set up during his administration.

"If I am elected your governor, Guerry Pruitt will be your highway director," Persons concluded. Pruitt was highway director during his tenure as governor.

Todd said very little in his speech about what he would do if elected governor, dwelling more on what the county officials had done and would be able to accomplish in the future.

NEW INDUSTRIES

He emphasized the need for working to bring new industries into the state:

"If I am elected to any other office," he said, "it will be my pleasure to let you be my guiding light."

Wallace, most dynamic and forceful of the group, declared "local government is the issue in the nation today."

He said his record in the State House of Representatives would show he had always voted for county government. Wallace promised he would not "use the executive prerogative" to take away county rights.

"There is no such thing as bad local government as compared to centralized control," he said.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS

In almost identical language to that used by Persons, the Clayton judge said "a firm chief executive can stop" racial troubles and "keep peace" in the interst of "our social customs."

A firm governor also could block federal encroachment, he said.

The absence of Faulkner, considered by many to be a top contender in the gubernatorial race, was an unexpected development. He said shortly after noon today that he could not be present because he had been unable to break an appointment on business in Montgomery.

Although Faulkner's man Jack House passed out copies to the press of a speech obviously prepared for reading at the session, he was the only prospective candidate whose message was not heard.

PREPARED RELEASE

In the prepared release, the Baldwin County publisher said, "I have long been keenly interested in strong local self government and my record bears this out."

He pledged himself "unconditionally" that "we are not going to end segregation in Alabama."

". . . we will have segregaton if I personally have to go to jail to insure it," he said.

A short telegram from Hardwick was read. Regretting that he could not be present because "today I am on the firing line in the Senate" in an effort to push through a $20 million road bond issue", he said "you can rely on your lieutenant-governor."

In a note read to the commissioners, Perry said military dutes prevented his attending the meeting.

He said "plenty of tax money is now being collected to meet all needs of government if it is handled properly and wisely."

The Birmingham solicitor came out for paying county commissioners salaries in view of their numerous duties.

2 Polls: Wallace Up, Persons Down

Two polls in the race for governor are only polls. Having allowed that, it is worthwhile that they suggest two things George Wallace, the boy judge, is burning up the track at this point and Gordon Persons has slipped.

South magazine broadcast 10,000 ballots and received 3,641 responses. The tabulation: Advertiser

John Patterson	1,087
George Wallace	496
Laurie Battle	459
James H. Faulkner	401
Albert Rains	310
Gordon Persons	289
Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick	150
Jack Owen	143
A. W. Todd	56
Karl Harrison	32
Winston Gullatte	22
Undecided	182

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The other poll, printed earlier, was among members of the legislature. Taken by the *Birmingham Post-Herald*, the question was, "Who is your choice for governor next year?" It ran: Wallace, 34; Rains, 23; Persons, 13; Faulkner, 11; Hardwick, 9; Patterson, 8; Battle, 5; Todd, 4; Owens, 2; Senator Walter Givhan, 1; Rep. Hello Ferrell, 2.

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Some months ago we could not believe that Wallace could show such signs of mastering the handicaps of being from South Alabama and of bearing the Folsom taint (even though they fell out sometime ago).

Everyone seems to agree that the whole race would be realigned if Congressman Albert Rains, of Gadsden should announce. But nobody is going to pay much attention to him until he gets in the race beyond the point of no return.

He has a wide and peculiarly persistent reputation as a man who will survey and survey, trial run and trial run, then step out.

This he did only once, and that after he hit upon what was seen to be the truth—nobody could have beaten St. James last time. Nevertheless, that is Rains' reputation. Many of his friends are outspokenly cynical about his ability to decide and to take the plunge. We are of that group.

Alabama To Lose A Congressman

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

Alabama's national political influence, at best never very strong, will dip even lower in the congressional reapportionment which automatically follows the 1960 federal census.

It is now all but certain that Alabama will lose one of its seats in the House of Representatives, thus reducing the state's total congressional representation to 10. (Two senators, eight House members.) Tied in with this will be an automatic and identical drop in the state's presidential electoral votes.

The loss of the House seat—which will require a re-shuffling of Alabama's congressional districts—results not so much from a declining population as from the fact that the population increase here has not kept pace with that recorded in other states.

Of more far-reaching significance than Alabama's loss will be the changing balance of power in American politics. Since the 1950 nose-counting there has been a great migration in two directions—to the industrialized states of the East and to the Pacific Coast states. This will be sharply reflected in the 1960 reapportionment.

California stands to gain seven new House seats according to best estimates. Florida, the lone southern state expected to benefit b ythe reapportionment is due to receive three additional House seats.

Michigan and Ohio are expected to pick up two seats while Arizona, Indiana, Maryland and Oregon should gain one seat.

Alabama is not alone in the loss column; some 14 other states are in the same situation or worse. Arkansas, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania should lose two seats. Losing one seat along with Alabama will be Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia.

Congressional delegations in the other 25 states are expected to remain as they are.

The new balance of political forces will be first noted in the congressional elections in 1962 an dthe presidential election in 1964. The 11 Western states will probably elect 66 house members in '62 nine more than they now have. Both the South and East will have five less seats than now.

The scheduled reapportionment will only serve to make even more important the big state votes which are already the key to national political victory. New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Texas are expected to have almost one-half the nation's population in 1960, including an expected 213 electoral votes. The candidate who can sweep these seven states will be within 53 electoral votes of the 266 needed to win the presidency.

The survey, prepared by **Congressional Quarterly**, indicates that this trend should increase the influence of organized labor, which has the bulk of its membership strength in the big seven states, and should also enhance the bargaining position of urban minorities, particularly Negroes. They will hold the balance of power in some of these states, if not all.

Opens campaign—

Faulkner pledges segregation fight

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

ROBERTSDALE, Ala., Aug. 7 — Jimmy Faulkner pledged a whopping turnout at a "home folks" rally here last night that there would "be no end to segregation in Alabama" if he is elected governor next year.

More than 5000 of Faulkner's Baldwin County neighbors and those from surrounding areas overflowed the Robertsdale coliseum here last night for the preliminary launching of Faulkner's second bid for the governorship. He was runner-up to Gov. Jomes E. Folsom in the 1954 race.

Robertsdale Mayor J. D. Sellars, who introduced the Bay Minette publisher and former state senator, declared that Faulkner would sweep Baldwin County in the governor's election next Spring.

HE POINTED out that Faulkner had carried the county over Folsom, declaring "this time I predict Jimmy Faulkner will get 90 per cent of the vote in Baldwin County."

"I'm going to be busy all next week starting work on Robertsdale's float that will be in the next inaugural parade."

City and county officials from throughout Baldwin, together with officials from neighboring counties, were on hand to help boost Faulkner and listen to the Blackwood Brothers and Statesman quartets, gospel singers.

"We're not going to end segregation in Alabama—I don't care what the Supreme Court rules," Faulkner told the crowd as it roared its approval.

"I don't care what laws are passed or not passed. The will of the people is the law of the land. The law of the people of Alabama is to have segregation, and we are going to have segregation."

FAULKNER REPEATED his declaration that "I would go to jail, if necessary to maintain segregation, if I'm elected governor of Alabama."

Faulkner, who drew repeated applause from the big home-folks crowd—many of whom had to stand at the end of the coliseum and others who could not edge their way into the auditorium—drew a laugh when he said:

"I realize that a great many of you are here tonight for the purpose of encouraging me to announce my intentions to run for governor. Unfortunately, the laws of our state do not permit me to make such as announcement at this time.

"However, there have been increasingly persistant rumors throughout the state that I do intend to announce my candidacy when the times comes. I will tell you this, here and now, I absolutely believe those rumors."

Faulkner paid tribute to U. S. Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman of Alabama and those of other Southern states for their fight against "civil rights legislation in Washington."

"We should pay tribute to our fine Alabama senators and those of other Southern states who fought to the end and have won a great victory for the South," he said.

"Faulkner told the huge crowd that "I think my stand for maintaining segregation is as well known as that of any person in Alabama."

He pointed out that in the 1954 gubernatorial campaign, during which he used the "Talkathon," that "I answered approximately 3900 questions. About 1500 had to do with the race issue. I answered them all in the same way—that we must have seperate but equal schools for white and Negro children.

Now, I say the same thing, because I haven't changed."

FAULKNER asserted that "it looks like some people want to run for governor on a slavery ticket. I am not a slavery candidate and you most assuredly do not want a slavery candidate."

The former state senator, who was described in the race four years ago as the "piney woods" candidate, told the gathering that he would fly over Alabama to see the people. Faulkner, who was a bomber pilot instructor in World War II, usually pilots his own plane.

Faulkner declared himself emphatically for improving Alabama's educational system, saying "I pledge my self to do everything in my power to continue the progress that has already been made in our educational system."

He charged that old-age pensions had been made a "political football in every campaign for governor in Alabama during the last 20 years."

"I am grateful to see in the audience tonight many of our elderly citizens," he said. I know most of you by your first names. You have been promised everything under the sun, but you still are waiting for something to be done, and you richly deserve it.

"How long have you been promised $50 a month? I can tell you here and now that you can get it and how you will get it, if I am elected governor."

JAMES BLACKWOOD, leader of the Blackwood Brothers quartet, strongly boosted Faulkner as gubernatorial candidate. Blackwood, who is an eloquent speaker as well as singer, drew loud applause when he declared:

"At this early stage, I've never seen as much enthusiasm for a candidate in a governor's race in any state as I have in Alabama for Jommy Faulkner."

Faulkner was tremendously pleased with the huge outpouring of Baldwin Countians and those from nearby counties.

There was a sprinkling of Faulkner boosters-an some who were just politically curious from Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile and other sections of the state.

Mobile Mayor Henry Luscher and Mobile Finance Commissioner Joseph N. Langan were intrested spectators at the Faulkner rally.

Besides Mayor Sellars there were a number of other mayors and county officials on hand.

Baldwin County Probate Judge W. R. Stuart, chairman of the Baldwin County Commission; Mayor Ed Overton of Fairhope, Mayor Max Griffin, of Foley, Harry Still, councilman and acting mayor of Bay Minette.

Carter Okayed As Candidate

Advertiser P.1
Tues. 2-12-57
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11 (AP)—Asa E. Carter, newly indicted in a Ku Klux Klan shooting, was accepted as a candidate for Birmingham public safety commissioner today.

Carter was one of four men who were indicted by the Jefferson (Birmingham) County Grand Jury on two counts each of assault with intent to murder. All are free on bonds of $5,000 each.

They were arrested after two men were shot and seriously wounded during a KKK meeting at headquarters of the Citizens Council organization which Carter heads.

The 32-year-old Carter is running against incumbent Police Commisisoner Robert Lindbergh and former city commissioner Wade Bradley for the law enforcement post.

The election subcommittee of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee accepted Carter's qualification for the May 7 primary.

Carter has accused city officials of failing to take a strong enough stand in support of the city's segregation laws. All three commission members have said Birmingham segregation ordinances will be enforced.

Spending And Segregation Likely Legislative Targets

Post-Herald
Mon. 3-4-57

The following article is one in a series resulting from questionnaires mailed to all Alabama legislators. Approximately 20 per cent of the legislators answered the poll.)

* * *

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

What important legislation will be passed during the coming session of the Alabama Legislature?

"The people of Alabama are today anxious and concerned about two issues," says Sen. Smith C. Dyar of Marshall, "preserving segregation and an honest, responsible government.

"If the Legislature can find the answers to these two questions, it will have served the state well."

Most of his fellow legislators who answered a Birmingham Post-Herald poll agreed with Senator Dyar. But many are uncertain just what legislation would be attempted.

The legislators were asked this question:

"From talking to your fellow legislators and people in your home counties, what important legislation do you think will be passed during the coming session?"

Some of the answers:

REP. GREGORY OAKLEY OF WILCOX—"I doubt if there will be any history-making legislation at this session. Legislators already have aired their pet projects.

"They have credit for trying and with election coming—net year, there will be a hesitancy in getting into controversial matters.

"There will be some show of continued effort on the part of some and some will try to show their conversion by reversing their stand, but generally speaking, I look for a very routine and probably 'dull for newsmen' type of session."

REP. CAROL JACK LAW OF ELMORE—"Economy!"

REP. EMORY McNIDER OF CLARKE—"I have no idea."

A NORTH ALABAMA LEGISLATOR — "Segregation legislation, enabling legislation for the freedom of choice amendment, competitive bidding bill, bills relative to changes in the conservation and military departments, change in the highway department."

AN EAST ALABAMA LEGISLATOR—"A competitive bid bill, cutting down on the amount of money the governor has to spend, and bills to make sure that all of the money going to schools is spent just as it should be."

SEN. JOE SMITH OF RUSSELL—"Budgeting."

REP. MARION BRADFORD OF CLARKE—"Repeal of some of the 1955 legislation."

REP. ROBERT G. KENDALL JR., OF CONECUH—"Purchasing bills, bills implementing Boutwell amendment (school freedom of choice amendment) legislation on care of indigent sick."

AN EAST ALABAMA REPRESENTATIVE — "Segregation legislation, competitive bid bills, and other bills designed to economize."

Post-Herald
P. 3

SEN. TULLY A. GOODWN OF COVINGTON—"Hard to say."

A BLACK BELT LEGISLATOR—"No important legislation."

Mon. 3-4-57

A MID-ALABAMA REPRESENTATIVE—"Adjust the mansion fund, the contingent fund, and governor's salary."

A JEFFERSON COUNTY LEGISLATOR—"Legislation on executive spending, competitive bid bill."

A NORTH ALABAMA REPRESENTATIVE—"None of earth-shaking consequence."

ANOTHER NORTH ALABAMA LEGISLATOR—"Legislation to curb the governor's spending power."

REP. WALTER PERRY OF JEFFERSON—"Competitive bidding bill, schools, taxes, spending policies, segregation."

Top Klan Leader In Mobile Seeks Commission Seat

Advertiser
Tues. 5-21-57
Montgomery Ala.
P. 7-A

MOBILE, Ala., May 20 (AP)—The top leader of the Ku Klux Klan in the Mobile area formally qualified for the City Commission race today.

E. C. Barnard, 52-year-old gunsmith, filed for commission place No. 1 held by former State Sen. Joseph Langan, a Catholic. Langan has indicated he will seek re-election.

Barnard, who is making his first political race, said he is running on a "white supremacy" platform. His statement said in part:

"There will not be any mixing of the white and Negro races in our schools, housing, cafes, parks, other places of amusement, or in any public place. Segregation will be maintained in Mobile."

Barnard, who describes himself as the imperial wizard of the Gulf Ku Klux Klan, has lived in Mobile since 1942. He attended Talladega, Ala., high school, Howard College and the University of Alabama.

Folsom Through With All Public Office —'If The Lord Will Let Me Stay Out'

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala. P. 1
Fri. 5-17-57

TUSCALOSA, Ala., May 16 (Special)—"I will never run for public office again if the Lord will let me stay out of office," said Gov. James E. Folsom today in an address to students, faculty and guests at the University of Alabama's annual Governor's Day celebration.

Folsom said, "as an office holder, I am an old man in politics." His statement brought spontaneous applause from the assembly.

Referring to the ROTC review, Folsom recalled:

"I remember when I was down here and Bibb Graves was reviewing the troops. I was a cadet private and Billy Partlow was a cadet officer. Now I am governor, and he is just a major general. So you see there is hope for everybody."

Folsom said during his terms in the governor's seat "we have progressed with river and river valley development. Many new investments in the state have brought new jobs and liberties to the young people of the state, but more important to our way of life are the fundamental liberties: freedom to speak, freedom to vote, freedom to hold office and freedom to do a good job in spite of criticism."

34-a-(2)

Before Folsom's speech, outgoing president of the Student Government Assn., Cecil Jackson of Selma, gave a summary of activities of the organization during his term.

Don Patterson, newly elected SGA president, Florence, advised students not to exaggerate the importance of controversial campus issues, but to examine the underlying motives for any actions. I will leave public office as a trusteeship to the younger men who will follow me."

The meeting at which the governor spoke followed his review of the university's Air Force and Army ROTC units and presentations of various awards to individual cadets and cadet units.

Preceding the governor's address, university interim president J. H. Newman introduced members of the governor's family, official party and military officials. The introduction of Mrs. Folsom immediately qualified his statement.

34-a-(2)

Speaking at "Governor's Day ceremonies at the University of Alabama, Folsom said "I will never run for public office again if the Lord will let me stay out of public office.

"I am 49 years old," the governor said. "I am an old man politically."

Folsom also came out in support of a banned student discussion group, the Open Forum.

The student legislature revoked the charter of the Open Forum last week after it became a center of controversy when Ku Klux Klan members picketed its meeting.

In addition to revoking the group's charter, the student legislature adopted a resolution this week rebuking the Klan for picketing the organization.

"We strongly rebuke the Ku Klux Klan for its recent activities near the University of Alabama campus, and urge that it communicate its opinions as to University affairs in the future through recognized channels of public communication," a portion of the resolution read.

Folsom said he was in favor of letting any group hold meetings unmolested.

The student newspaper, The Crimson White, yesterday charged Klan members with carrying guns when they invaded the Forum meeting.

The paper carried a five-column photograph published yesterday of a man wearing a holstered pistol.

The pictured man was entering an automobile and photographer Fred Moore snapped the picture after the man had removed his Klan regalia, the paper said.

Folsom Says He'll 'Never Run Again

Post-Herald
Fri. 5-17-57

Won't Seek Office If 'Lord Will Let Me Stay Out'

TUSCALOSA, May 16 (U.P.)—Gov. James E. Folsom said here today that he would "never" run again for public office but im-

Watch Out, Flowers, Here Comes Ferdinand Again

IT TOOK the U.S. Supreme Court and the NAACP to bring Bull Connor back to power in Birmingham, but they did it.

Bull is an amiable, loud-mouthed clown. He was the lead comedy role in the 1948 walkout of half the Alabama delegation at the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia. Bull didn't have anywhere to go when he walked out, which was seen by the fact that last summer he was back at the Democratic Convention as delegate.

But he had a lot of fun roaring and cavorting. Enough people took him seriously to make him think he could be elected governor, and he ran.

Meanwhile, as police commissioner in Birmingham, Bull became involved in a hotel room scene, the explanation of which was energetic but not considered adequate by the voters. So he lost out at election time and in a comeback race for sheriff after that.

Everybody likes Bull, but he gets sort of tiresome after a while. It appeared that he was through politically. But he was marked in the public mind, not only as a segregationist, but an ardently reactionary one. So by now, the NAACP had tilled the field until it was ripe unto harvest by Bull.

He is police commissioner again. Be certain that his every act, with its hamming for the element of boob and extremist, will set back the white man's cause in the South.

It will most probably start with Bull's appearing on the national TV with some slick yankee impressario who will con the country into thinking that Bull is representative of the South. Actually, Bull is a kindly Ferdinand type, but he'll sound like an aint-got monster.

Bill Asks Governor's Race Be Closed To State Aides

Legislation which would vitally affect several prospective candidates for governor in 1958 as well as all future gubernatorial elections was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Rep. Vernon Summerlin of Luverne offered a bill, patterned after a similar law in Georgia, which would prohibit state officials from running for governor unless they resign at least a year before the election.

Summerlin insisted his bill was not "aimed at anyone" but that his only purpose is economy. He said state officials now are able to campaign in state cars, use state material, state time and state money.

Because less than a year remains before the May, 1958 primary, Summerlin's bill would allow present state officials to run for governor next year if they resign within 30 days after the bill is enacted into law.

Passage of the bill would affect at least three probable candidates—Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Public Service Commission President Jack Owen and Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd.

And if the law were passed and interpreted to include judges as

(Continued From Page 1)

state officials, it also would affect Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton, also a likely candidate in 1958.

Summerlin said the measure would not apply to the lieutenant governor or members of the Legislature because they do not draw a fulltime salary.

Morning Mail

John Patterson For Governor

The people of Alabama will before many months express their preference for a candidate to fill this high office of governor. I believe they will be looking for a man of courage and stamina, one who will stand up for his convictions and see them through to the finish.

Several fine men have been mentioned as prospective candidates but in my opinion none exceed or excell our present attorney general, John Patterson, as a candidate for the governorship this next term.

He has proven his ability, honesty and sincerity of purpose, demonstrating a courageous spirit.

With the record Mr. Patterson is making as our attorney general I believe the people of Alabama will recognize his leadership and place him in the governor's chair.

RICHARD M. HARRIS,
2215 Eufaula-av.
Birmingham 8, Alabama.

Connor In; Vows Race Law Action

Eugene Connor promised energetic support of racial segergation laws as he was sworn in as city police commissioner yesterday.

Connor was re-elected to the City Commission post which he had held for 16 years before missing the last four-year term when he failed to seek re-election.

He uosted Robert Lindbergh from the post in a Democratic runoff primary June 4.

Connor will serve with Mayor James W. Morgan and Street Commissioner T. T. Waggoner, who with him were sworn in for four-year terms.

Connor called on "all people, both white and colored, to be calm, cool and considerate of the rights of othesrs."

"Let's be stout-hearted and firm in the defense of the laws of Alabama and the ordinances of the City of Birmingham and ultimately there will enlist under our banner all good and thoughtful people, both white and colored, everywhere."

He said he will enforce segregation laws "to the utmost of my ability and by all lawful means."

The only general segregation ordinance now under attack here is Birmingham's bus segregation law, which requires whites and Negroes to sit in separate sections of buses.

Faulkner OKs Faubus' Stand On Integration

By STUART X. STEPHENSON
Advertiser Staff Writer

WETUMPKA, Ala., Sept. 10 — Gubernatorial Candidate Jimmy Faulkner expressed complete agreement here today with the segregation stand taken by Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, except on one count.

FAULKNER

In a "non-political" speech before the Wetumpka Rotary Club, Faulkner said he did not think the Faubus decision in calling out the National Guard was wise or necessary.

In a forceful reiteration of his May 31 speech in Montgomery, the Bay Minette publisher said he most certainly would go to jail "if this were necessary to maintain our way of segregated life."

Faulkner asserted that "until the people change the laws there will be no integration." He cited the will of the people as the law of the land "and I don't care what laws are passed, nor by whom, we are not going to end segregation unless it is the will of the people."

The Bay Minette newspaper publisher used as his topic "Opportunities and Problems in Alabama" here today with the significant statements that the state is at the bottom of the list in quality of education and 'government without demagoguery' will help Alabama industrially and thereby improve the per capita income which is $700 a year lower than the national average."

The speaker told his listeners to bestir themselves in politics and said his observation had been that people who seem to take the least interest in this "democracy at work" are civic club members.

"We don't want a potato vine for a backbone," said he.

John Patterson to Seek Alabama Governorship

Son of Slain Crusading Official Will Announce at Legislature Close

By JACK NELSON

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Phenix City will announce his candidacy for governor of Alabama soon after the Legislature adjourns this month.

John Patterson

The Atlanta Journal - Constitution learned that the 36-year-old attorney general already has his campaign mapped out and definitely will be a candidate to succeed Gov. Jim Folsom in the May primary.

Mr. Patterson thus could be elected governor in his first political race. He won the attorney general's post without opposition after the June 18, 1954, assassination of his father, Albert L. Patterson, who was the Democratic nominee for the post.

It was the sensational slaying of the elder Patterson that led to the dramatic clean-up of racketsridden Phenix City. Mr. Patterson had campaigned on a crime-busting platform which pledged to rid Phenix City of racketeers and corrupt officials.

* * *

FOURTEEN days after the murder, John Patterson got the nomination without opposition. And his name has been political magic in Alabama ever since.

He is considered the front-runner in what may turn out to be a wide-open gubernatorial race.

Gordon Persons, who was Alabama's governor at the time of Albert Patterson's murder, and James Faulkner, Bay Minette newspaper publisher who was runnerup to James Folsom in the last governor's race, also are considered leading contenders.

At least six other men prominent in Alabama politics have announced or have been mentioned as candidates.

MR. PATTERSON, described by one Alabama newspaper as a "refreshing political figure," manages to work an average of two speeches a week into his busy schedule as attorney general. He has to decline many requests to speak because he receives about five or six a day.

Mr. Patterson won't comment publicly on any definite plans to run for governor, but he says he gets a "pile of mail" every day encouraging him to run.

Besides his interest in the gubernatorial race, Mr. Patterson has kept alive the investigation into his father's murder. During the early days of the probe, John Patterson charged that some of the officials in charge of the investigation were the most logical suspects and should be under investigation themselves.

Subsequently, Gov. Persons declared martial law in Phenix City, sent in the National Guard to replace local law enforcement officers and named an acting attorney general to head the investigation.

* * *

SI GARRETT, who was Alabama's attorney general, Chief Russell, County Deputy Sheriff Albert Fuller and Circuit Solicitor Arch Ferrell were indicted by a grand jury in the case. Fuller was convicted and sentenced to life, Ferrell was acquitted and Garrett has never been tried.

"We have recently uncovered some strong evidence bearing on the murder case," John Patterson said, "and I expect further action in the case."

Mr. Patterson says Phenix City, once known as "America's most wicked city," today is "one of the cleanest places in the United States."

Mr. Patterson still maintains a home in Phenix City where his mother lives. But he, his wife and their eight-year-old daughter and four-year-old son reside at Montgomery.

Mr. Patterson has several relatives in Georgia, including a brother, Maurice Patterson of 2435 Gresham Dr., SE, Decatur.

2 Polls: Wallace Up, Persons Down

Two polls in the race for governor are only polls. Having allowed that, it is worthwhile that they suggest two things George Wallace, the boy judge, is burning up the track at this point and Gordon Persons has slipped.

South magazine broadcast 10,000 ballots and received 3,641 responses. The tabulation:

John Patterson	1,087
George Wallace	496
Laurie Battle	459
James H. Faulkner	401
Albert Rains	310
Gordon Persons	289
Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick	150
Jack Owen	143
A. W. Todd	56
Karl Harrison	32
Winston Gullatte	22
Undecided	182

The other poll, printed earlier, was among members of the legislature. Taken by the *Birmingham Post-Herald*, the question was, "Who is your choice for governor next year?" It ran: Wallace, 34; Rains, 23; Persons, 13; Faulkner, 11; Hardwick, 9; Patterson, 8; Battle, 5; Todd, 4; Owens, 2; Senator Walter Givhan, 1; Rep. Hello Ferrell, 2.

Some months ago we could not believe that Wallace could show such signs of mastering the handicaps of being from South Alabama and of bearing the Folsom taint (even though they fell out sometime ago).

Everyone seems to agree that the whole race would be realigned if Congressman Albert Rains, of Gadsden, should announce. But nobody is going to pay much attention to him until he gets in the race beyond the point of no return.

He has a wide and peculiarly persistent reputation as a man who will survey and survey, trial run and trial run, then step out.

This he did only once, and that after he hit upon what was seen to be the truth—nobody could have beaten St. James last time. Nevertheless, that is Rains' reputation. Many of his friends are outspokenly cynical about his ability to decide and to take the plunge. We are of that group.

Kimbrell may leap into roll for governor

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

KIMBRELL

FAULKNER

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19—Some highly significant developments can be looked for soon in the upcoming race for governor, with State Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell looming as a new entry.

And there are chances that two, probably three of those talked for months as gubernatorial aspirants will bow out of consideration.

TAYLOR

Jimmy Faulkner, Bay Minette publisher and 1954 runnerup to Gov. James E. Folsom, who is considered a certain candidate in the May Democratic primary, is planning six "home folks parties" in various sections of the state during the next two months.

Evidence is increasing that Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick of Dothan, an attorney and veteran of many years service in both House and Senate, will make a strong bid for the governorship. An announcement from him is expected soon.

Rep. Albert Rains of Gadsden, who reiterated Saturday that "I would like to run for governor," was believed fast approaching his "final" decision" on whether to make the big plunge.

Kimbrell, Fayette business man and former state senator, had indicated earlier that he would run for state senator again from the 12th District, which embraces Fayette, Lamar and Walker Counties.

But close friends say that Kimbrell, an "old pro" with plenty of political know-how, now is "very seriously" considering running for governor. This has been prompted by strong urging from several potent politicos up and down the state.

They point out that Kimbrell, a successful business man and politician, was North Alabama campaign manager for Gov. Folsom in 1954 and helped master-mind that vote drive which saw huge majorities piled up for Folsom to give him a first-primary victory.

Democratic leader

KIMBRELL has twice been elected from the Seventh Congressional District to the State Democratic Executive Committee, of which he is now a member. He also was elected as a delegate to both the 1952 and 1956 Democratic National Conventions.

As a member of the State Senate during the first Folsom administration, Kimbrell strongly supported administration measures.

The governor named him to the key post of state finance director at the beginning of the present administration. And Kimbrell has served capably as chief liaison officer between the governor and the Legislature.

Folsom support

MENTION of Kimbrell as a prospective candidate for governor in the race that soon will get under way in earnest raised immediate speculation as to whether Gov. Folsom would back him.

There also have been reports that Folsom would support Rep. Rains, Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, who was Folsom's 1954 South Alabama campaign manager, or State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd.

It was Folsom's backing that won for Todd, Russellville lumberman and former state senator, the nomination by the State Democratic Executive Committee for agriculture commissioner. This was done after Montgomery's Haygood Paterson died a few weeks after he had been nominated again to the farm post by voters in the Democratic primary election.

Faulkner rallies

THE SIX FAULKNER "home folks parties" are being patterned by his backers in other sections of the state after the one Faulkner's home counties of Baldwin staged for him at the Robertsdale Coliseum last August. A whopping crowd of more than 5000 turned out for that pre-campaign rally.

Dates and places of the "home folks" meetings for Faulkner are:

Oct. 29—National Guard Armory at Carbon Hill in Walker County.

Nov. 5—Fyffe School in DeKalb County.

Nov. 19—National Guard Armory at Headland in Henry County.

Nov. 26—National Guard Armory at Moulton in Lawrence County.

Dec. 3—Reeltown School in Tallapoosa County.

Dec. 10—National Guard Armory at Ashville in St. Clair County.

Each will begin at 7:30 p.m.

How they feel

FAULKNER SAID that the Robertsdale gathering "left no doubt about how my home folks feel about my running for governor. And the six other 'home folks parties' we have planned will show how people in other parts of the state feel.

"I've been mighty busy the last three and one-half years making a living for my family," added Faulkner, "but I have managed to see thousands of persons over the state. And many of them tell me I have never stopped running for governor.

"But I haven't been able to see as many people as I wanted to see. For this reason, I am going to visit with 'home folks' throughout Alabama between now and Dec. 10.

"If the people of Alabama want me to run for governor again, I will consider it a privilege to do so."

Quartets to sing

APPEARING with Faulkner at the "home folks" meetings will be two nationally famous gospel singing quartets—the Blackwood Brothers and the Statesmen.

He said the Blackwoods would sing at the Carbon Hill, Headland, Reeltown and Ashville meetings, with the Statesmen singing at Fyffe and Moulton.

Hawkins eyes race

AS REVEALED by this column earlier, Rep. George C. Hawkins of Etowah, is giving much more serious consideration to running for governor than he ever did for lieutenant governor, a post he was talked for several months ago.

Seeking to propel him into the race are certain labor leaders, among others. Hawkins, Gadsden lawyer and veteran legislator, is attorney for labor groups.

Since Rep. Hawkins was chosen at the outset of the Folsom regime as chairman of the House ways and means committee and the governor's floor leader, there has been speculation as to whether he would get the backing of the outgoing chief executive if he did jump into the race.

While Hawkins has been designated as Folsom's floor leader, the man who performed most of these duties in more recent legislative sessions was Rep. Joe M. Dawkins of Montgomery. His designation was assistant floor leader.

Owen busy campaigner

WHILE FORMER Gov. Gordon Persons has not been moving over the state like Faulkner, Wallace, Public Service Commission President Jack Owen and other gubernatorial aspirants, the former governor long has been quietly shaping plans for his second term campaign.

Owen, who has made several successful statewide campaigns and who ran a preliminary race for governor in 1954, has been one of the busiest of the gubernatorial aspirants. He has been going around over the state for months to lay the groundwork for his campaign next Spring.

Others who have been unusually busy with preliminary campaigning for the state's No. 1 office are State Agriculture Commissioner Todd, former Congr. Laurie Battle and Circuit Sol. Emmett Perry, both of Birmingham; Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Winston Gullatte, Selma insurance man, who also was a candidate for governor in 1954.

6 'MODERATES' WIN LITTLE ROCK RACE

Negro Vote a Factor—One Strong Integration Foe in Post—More Troops Leave

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6 —Little Rock's "moderates" captured early today six of the seven positions on the city's new Board of Directors. They won by only small margins and then only with the help of overwhelming Negro support.

A candidate backed by a segregationist organization won the seventh place by the largest majority polled by any of the candidates.

A few hours after it was certain that the middle-of-the-road group had won, Army Headquarters here announced that it had received orders from Washington to cut in half the number of Federal troops stationed at Central High School.

About 500 paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division are now in Little Rock to prevent interference with court-ordered integration, and 1,800 Arkansas National Guardsmen are still in Federal service.

The election surged back and forth last night and into the early hous. Until almost the last minute the candidates supported by the segregationist Capital Citizens Council, an affiliate of the White Citizens Councils, held the lead in four of the seven contests.

But toward 3 A. M., Eastern standard time, three wards, including a heavily populated Negro area, reported a county that tipped the scales of six Good Government Committee—the "moderate" slate — and thereafter they held to their slim leads.

31-Vote Victory

In one of the contests, a good government candidate, Leo H. Griffin, an automobile executive, edged out his rival, H. H. Crow, a retired machinery manufacturer, by only thirty-one votes, according to the unofficial count.

Mrs. Edgar F. Dixon, a former member of the Little Rock School Board, who was on the board when it set up Central High School's integration plan, defeated Mrs. Clyde Thomason, Secretary of the segregationist Mothers League of Central High, by 482 votes.

The largest margin of victory by a Good Government Committee candidate was 1,669 votes. Gervase W. Blankenship, a sign executive, defeated Mrs. F. E. Bates, a real esate operator by a vote of 10,590 to 8,921.

The only victorious segregationist-sponsored candidate, Letcher L. Langford, an insurance salesman, defeated Leland F. Leatherman, a lawyer, by 2,845 votes, the largest margin piled up by any of the candidates.

In the campaign preceding the election, the Good Government Committee had tried to avoid the race issue. But in the final week, the Capital Citizens Council began a campaign to suggest that if the Good Government Committee slate was elected it would promote integration in Little Rock's swimming pools, parks, playgrounds and other municipal facilities. On the eve of the election, a Good Govenment spokesman declared that its candidates had been "unjustly accused" of being for integration.

Negro Vote Is Cited

It was obvious that the Negro vote put the Good Government Committee candidates over.

The total vote in Little Rock was 21,500, or a little more than 50 per cent of the 41,000 qualified voters in the city.

However, a Negro political leader here estimated today that of approximately 9,000 qualified Negro voters in Little Rock, more than 75 per cent had gone to the polls and had voted almost unanimously for the Good Government candidates.

The winners in the other contests were: Warren Baldwin, a real estate executive; H. L. Winburn, a tile manufacturer and Werner C. Knoop, a construction executive.

Seven other candidates ran as independents, but trailed badly from the outset and were never a serious threat.

The new Board of Directors, which replaces Little Rock's old City Council, will elect a Mayor and an Assistant Mayor from its ranks and eventually will hire a professional City Manager.

In connection with the further reduction of troops, Army headquarters here said today that it had received orders from Washington to send nearly half the approximately 500 paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division now in Little Rock back to their home base at Fort Campbell, Ky., leaving 225 paratroopers on duty here.

An Army spokesman said it was possible that the troops scheduled for departure would leave "before the end of the week."

In addition 900 of the 1,800 federalized Arkansas Guard will be sent here.

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ARKANSAS

Loses Bid for Post On Hot Springs Board

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — W. C. Nolen was defeated last week in his bid for election to the Hot Springs School Board. Dale H. Cook won the election by polling 1,442 votes compared to 292 for Nolen. The other candidate in the race, David Hurst, received 480 votes.

RECOUNT CERTIFIES LITTLE ROCK VOTING

Segregation Candidates Fail In 15-Box Challenge

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 9.—A recount of 15 ballot boxes failed to change the results of Tuesday's election of a Board of Directors under the new city manager form of government.

But losing candidates picked up votes in two challenged races.

H. H. Crow, who trailed Leo Griffin by 31 votes for Position 6, picked up 19 votes but lost the close race by 12 ballots. Final count Griffin 9,668; Crow 9,656.

Mrs. Clyde Thomason gained 77 votes on Mrs. Edgar Dixon in the contest for Position 3, but the recount left Mrs. Dixon with a 429 vote margin. Final count: Mrs. Dixon 10,960; Mrs. Thomason 10,531.

Mr. Crow and Mrs. Thomason were backed as candidates by segregationist spokesmen. Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Griffin were sponsored by the Good Government Committee.

Earlier, the Elections Commission rejected recount requests from two other segregationist-backed candidates on grounds the margins of their defeats were too great to warrant a recount. Mrs. Margaret Jackson lost to Warren Baldwin by 1,849 votes for Position 1 and E. A. Lauderdale lost to Werner Knopp by 721 votes for Position 6.

Little Rock Endorses Course of Moderation

Most of the excitement about Little Rock seems to have existed outside Little Rock. That, at least, could be argued on the basis of Tuesday's election returns, now complete.

In the first place only 21,500 persons out of a total registration of 41,000 were interested enough to vote in the election of the city's new Board of Directors despite the presence of troops and all the activities of past weeks.

The White Citizens Council had raised the race issue by endorsing an opposing slate. Three of this slate were aggressive Citizens Council partisans. The other four had not endorsed segregation, but were believed friendly to it.

The Good Government Committee of moderates elected six of its seven candidates. The majority was small but still it was a majority. And none of the three White Citizens Council members was elected.

At no time have the people of Little Rock been in a state of resistance or physical resistance. The mob which caused the trouble never included more than 1,000 persons, not all of whom were from Little Rock. The city went about its business as usual, white and colored citizens included. That the city election, based on the issue, brought out about 50 per cent of those entitled to vote would appear to be further indication that the people want to obey the law and will not be a party to violence or mob resistance.

In the aftermath of this decision by the voters and the apathy of those who did not vote at all, the number of troops will again be reduced. This victory for sanity will be strengthened if those in high places will cease giving encouragement to the rabid extremists who foment mobs and violence.

Woman Elected To Delaware Board

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 3-24-57 Wed. 3-22-57 P.1

DOVER, Delaware — (ANP) — In a four-way contest in the Dover Special School district the first Negro to be elected a member of a normally all-white board of education in lower Delaware was conceded victory this week.

Mrs. Cecie P. Henry, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and widow of a doctor, was the winner of the election by seven votes, as confirmed by the final tally of the returns from four polls in the district.

With 358 of the total vote cast at a Negro school, Mrs. Henry received 377 votes. Mrs. Henry's opponents were H. Gordon Fromm, Mrs. Mary S. Brown and Charles M. Anderson, three white candidates, between whom the vote was divided at three other schools.

Negro Is Elected To School Post

Inquirer Philadelphia Pa. Mon. 3-12-57 P.24

Special to The Inquirer

DOVER, Del., May 12. — The first Negro to be elected a member of a normally all-white board of education in lower Delaware today was conceded victory in a four-way contest in the Dover Special School District.

Final tally of the returns from four polls in the district confirmed that Mrs. Cecie P. Henry, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and widow of a doctor, was the winner of yesterday's election by seven votes.

Mrs. Henry received 377 votes, with 358 of the total being cast at a Negro school. The three white candidates, for whom the vote was divided at three other schools, were H. Gordon Fromm, Mrs. Mary S. Brown and Charles M. Anderson.

Fromm, an official of the International Latex Corp., received 370 votes; Mrs. Brown, wife of a former city manager, 366, and Anderson, who moved here from Lansdale, Pa., 185.

Mrs. Henry will assume her duties on July 1. There is no salary attached to the position.

The only intergration practiced in Dover Schools is in the advanced academic course in the senior high school. There are 20 Negroes in an enrollment of 800 students.

Mrs. C. Henry named to post on school board

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-25-57 P.3

DOVER, Del. — Mrs. Cecie P. Henry, the widow of a Dover physician, was elected to the Dover Special School District Board of Education last week in a close race whose outcome was determined by a seven-vote margin.

Mrs. Henry defeated three other candidates to become the city's first colored school board member. A post election canvass showed that 358 of her 377 votes were cast at one colored school.

Mrs. Henry assumes her duties on July 1. The school board post is unsalaried. The other candidates in the race were:

H. Gordon Fromm, an official of the International Latex Corp., 379 votes; Mrs. Mary S. Brown, wife of a former city manager, 366 votes, and Charles M. Anderson, 185 votes.

The Dover district schools are not integrated except for the advanced course of the senior high school, where 20 colored pupils are enrolled out of a total of 800.

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Negro Seeks Capital Post

Herald P.8

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — Tallahassee voters will go to the polls in expected record numbers Tuesday for a City Commission election in which a Negro integration leader is seeking to unseat an outspoken white segregationist.

The Rev. King Solomon DuPont, vice president of the Negro Inter-Civic Council which has led a long fight to integrate Tallahassee city buses, is opposing Commissioner Davis Atkinson.

Tues. 2-26-57

DuPont is the first Negro since reconstruction days after the Civil War to seek election to office in Florida's capital city which boasts of being the only southern capital not taken by the "Yankees."

Miami Fla.

Since only the two names will be on the ballot, the count of votes is expected to show the winner shortly after the polls close at 7 p.m. The City Commission will meet at noon Wednesday to canvass the vote and announce the official winner, who will be sworn in Friday.

Negro Leader Candidate Loses

Herald Miami Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. Feb. 27 (AP) — City Commissioner Davis Atkinson won re-election yesterday by almost a 3 to 1 margin over a Negro integration leader in a record outpouring of voters. Complete but unofficial returns from all but the absentee box gave Atkinson, a white segregationist, 6804 votes, and the Rev. King DuPont, 2407.

DuPont, grandson of a slave, is the first Negro since reconstruction days to seek public office in Tallahassee.

Runs For City Seat In Florida

Defender Sat. A-6-57

Chicago Ill.

Nathaniel Wilkerson, 29-year-old chauffeur, became the first Negro candidate to qualify for a city commission election in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Not a member of the NAACP, he said his candidacy has nothing to do with integration.

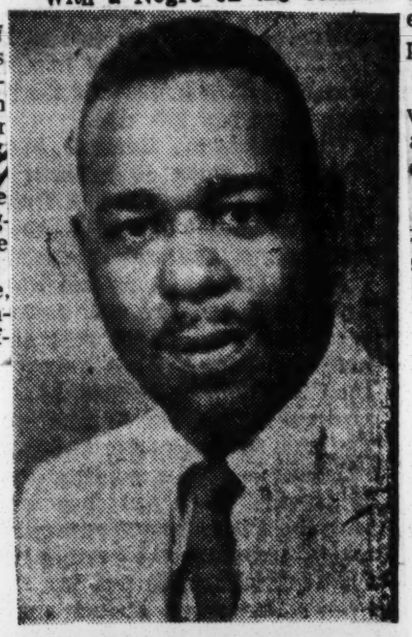
"I want to be a link between the Negro community and the city government," Wilkerson said.

He's married and the father of three children. He served in the Army in World War II. A high school graduate, he attended Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga. and has been active in Negro civic affairs. He lives at 404 N. W. 20th ave.

"Negroes have been getting a raw deal in city government," Wilkerson said.

He added that city commissions assume what the Negroes want and this often is not what they actually want.

"With a Negro on the commission the general public would have an idea of what the Negro wants and doesn't want as a citizen," Wilkerson said.



NATHANIEL WILKERSON

Wilkerson says he has a one word platform, "representation."

He'll run in the primary election, April 8 for one of five posts against some 25 others, all of whom have qualified on a non-partisan basis.

Wilkerson is a registered Republican while most of the estimated 16,000 Negro vote in the city's total of about 60,000 voters is registered Democrat.

Yet Wilkerson confidently predicts he'll get solid support from his people, both in votes and contributions for a campaign.

He's a member of the Northwest Golf Association, a group of Negro golfing enthusiasts who successfully fought in the federal district court in Miami to obtain a court order directing the city to open its public links to Negroes who are still barred from use of its greens.

The present city commission has talked of the necessity and preference for selling the links to a private group to avoid the order.

Opening the course to Negroes would ruin the tourist attraction and income at the city's country club, the majority say.

However, no action has been taken as yet and the proposed sale may depend in large part on the outcome of April's elections.

Senators Seek Firm Revisions Of Election Law

Post Jun. 2-3-57
Washington, D.C. p.1
Post and Times Herald

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

A special Senate Elections Subcommittee yesterday called for "imperative and immediate" action by Congress to correct election-law loopholes discovered during a comprehensive investigation of the 1956 general elections.

"Few, if any, reforms are more direly needed in our democratic society," said the majority report filed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), Subcommittee chairman, and Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.).

Included in the Subcommittee recommendations was a call for "mass contributions" to political campaigns, possibly governmental assumption of the cost and responsibility" for their conduct. The report said the need is for broader-based political participation by the electorate and less "private subsidization."

The Subcommittee did not submit detailed legislative proposals, but presented 10 broad "conclusions" which can be used to bulwark pending and proposed legislation in this field. It particularly urged the need for more realistic limitations on campaign spending and tighter reporting procedures.

$33 Million Reported

The investigation turned up an over-all figure of $33 million in direct campaign spending actually reported in 1956, but observed that the total campaign bill "far surpasses that figure."

The law governing reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures are so "hopelessly inadequate" and "studded with loopholes," said the committee, that it could not check the actual total.

The report bore out prior informed testimony that existing campaign spending limits, including the present ceiling of $3 million on political committees, "are unrealistically low and lead to creation of numerous other political committees . . ."

"While it may be conceded that high campaign costs are one of the essential facts of the American way of life," the report went on, "the existence on the statute books of Federal laws, the object of which is to curb spending in political campaigns but which fail miserably to do so, can serve only to demoralize the political climate and breed contempt for existing law."

Limits Called "Meaningless"

It termed present spending limits on House and Senate candidates "meaningless when most of the money in these campaigns is spent by campaign committees upon which there is no limitation and which are not required to report to any Federal authority."

Said Gore and Mansfield: "The need for strict but enforceable and realistic limitations on political campaign expenditures is imperative."

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Nebr.), the minority member of the subcommittee, failed to concur in the report, complaining that "the picture it gives as to the financing of political campaigns is neither complete nor in accord with the known facts."

Curtis protested that a full tabulation of the amount spent to elect Democrats did not appear in the report due to the "relative small amount" shown as spent by labor unions. Curtis said union reports do not include paid manpower, union publications, or union radio and TV spending under "labels of political education and citizenship."

How Spending Was Tabulated

The Subcommittee broke down the $33,185,725 total reported spent in 1956 this way:

Republican	$20,685,387
Democratic	$10,977,790
Labor	$941,271
Miscellaneous	$581,277

"Had a full tabulation been made of all the expenditures made to elect Democratic candidates the total expenditures for both parties probably would have been nearly equal," insisted Curtis in his minority views.

The Nebraska Republican said almost everyone engaged in politics will approve the subcommittee's goal of a broader base for raising political funds.

"If the limit on the size of contributions needs changing, Congress ought to change the law," he said. "Until Congress changes the law, no citizen should be held up to public censure if his contributions have been made in conformity to law and have been fully reported."

Majority Viewpoint Given

Gore and Mansfield, in their majority report, said Subcommittee findings "poignantly demonstrate the need for effective limitations upon the amount of individual contributions and the desirablility of providing mass contributions. . . ."

"For years thoughtful statesmen on the American scene have pleaded for greater participation on the part of the electorate in the making of campaign contributions so that the base may be broadened and opportunities of candidates and parties to present themselves to the electorate equalized," they said.

Their report disclosed that the largest single item of 1956 campaign spending was for TV and radio time. The industry's reports showed that from Sept. 1 to Nov. 6, the two major parties spent an aggregate of $9,501,000 for radio and TV for all political offices. Of this, $5,381,000 was spent by Republicans and $4,120,000 by Democrats.

Post

The political committees reached by the Subcommittee reported aggregate spending for TV and radio of $6,736,000 for the same period, of which $3,884,000 was spent by Republicans and $2,852,000 by Democrats. For TV, the Democratic committees spent $2,292,000; Republican committees $3,006,000. For radio, Democratic committees spent $560,000; Republican committees $878,000.

Conclusions Reached

P. 10

In addition to recommending stricter reporting, more effective spending limits and broadly based contributions, the Subcommittee majority reached these conclusions:

• It views with "deep concern" the heavy campaign expenditures "by persons affiliated with big busines, and large vested interest, and by wealthy individuals, on the one hand, and organized labor, on the other, the contributions of the former being largely to Republican committees and candidates, and of the latter almost entirely to Democratic committees and candidates."

The subcommittee said this is an unhealthy state of political affairs that may grow worse instead of better unles remedial action is taken by the Congres."

It cited these examples: Contributions in exces of $500 made by the ocers and directors of 225 of our largest corporations totaled $1,816,597 to Republican candidates and committees and $103,725 to Democratic candidates and committees. Contributions of $500 or more made by officials of labor organizations totaled $16,500 to Democratic candidates and officials and $2500 to Republican candidates and officials. While labor's political action committees spent $947,271, almost entirely on Democratic candidates, 12 elected wealthy families contributed $1,040,526 to Republican candidates and committees and only $107,109 to Democratic candidates and committees.

• The Subcommittee also found a heavy "geographic concentration" of political contributions centering in New York State, and particularly in Manhattan. Contributions of $500 or more by New Yorker to the Republican Party ($2,382,047) almost equaled the total of $2,820,635 Democrats received in all states, including New York. New York was the principal sourceof large contributions for both parties. Democratic receipts in this category from the State totaled $1,017,335, or 37 per cent of such contributions.

Further developing the geographic concentration thesis, the Subcommittee noted that GOP contributions in this class totaled $8,064,907 for al states an dpossessions, of which $2,382,047 came from New York. GOP receipts of this type from Manhattan alone exceeded Democratic contributions in such amounts from all the 48 states, excluding Manhattan. Pennsylvania was the second largest source of contributions.

• A comparison of individual contributions shown in questionnaires filed with the Subcommittee, with information submitted by the individual contributors themselves, help point up deficiencies in the present reporting laws. When these individuals themselves listed their contributions, the sum total thereof invariably exceeded by a substantial margin the sums disclosed in Subcommittee records.

The Subcommittee explained that certain individual reports reflected contributions which had either not been reported to the Subcommittee by the recipients, or had been received by campaign committees, the existence of which were unknown to the Subcommittee and which, in any case, did not receive Subcommittee questionnaires.

• The Subcommittee recommended that interstate campaign contributions in senatorial elections be "sharply curbed." It condemned the extent to which contributions have been made to candidates and committees of one state by citizens and groups from other states.

Said the report: "We feel that it is the prerogative of the citizens of a given state to elect senators and representatives of their own choosing without undue interference from without Preservation of this prerogative is in accord with sound precepts of representative government. It is endangered by the ever-increasing cost of elections and the degree to which people and interests of other states seek to interfere with cash."

• The Subcommittee said it had undertaken primarily a fact-finding investigation, seeking to develop and disclose facts "objectively and without partisanship." It nonetheless noted that "discrepancies and defects" occurred in some of the reports filed with it and that "practices have occurred in the recent campaign which are of questionable legality and desirability." It said complete reports on these matters are in its files, and available to the Justice Department.

• Though the Subcommittee did not submit specific legislation (staff members said a start was made on this task but time ran out), it voiced real hope that its findings "will serve to expedite the preparation of such legislation and to arouse an enlightened public opinion behind it."

Gore and Mansfield concluded: "The Subcommittee is confident that the pendancy of this study has had a salutary effect upon campaign practices in the 1956 elections, and believes that procedures should be established for equally diligent and even more effective Subcommittee action in each biennial election."

13 CANDIDATES SPEAK AT THURS. MASS MEET

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Thirteen political candidates and three proxies spoke at a mass meeting sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League at Warren Memorial Methodist church on Ashby, Thursday night.

Speeches by the candidates lacked the attacks and counterattacks, characteristic of a previous meeting. Most of the candidates talked briefly about the $36 Million Bond Issue which will be voted on April 17.

Most of the brief speeches by the candidates were centered around their qualifications and desire to win the offices they offered for, and an endorsement of the Bond Issue.

Among the candidates was Mayor William B. Hartsfield who explained the proposals for the bonds sought by the City, county and the Atlanta Board of Education. He did not mention his candidacy nor his opponent. However, he did say at the end of his speech "I am waiting until April 17 to see the bond issue passed, then I'll come back to tell you about the guy I hope you will put back in office to spend the money from the bonds."

His opponent, Archie Lindsey, chairman of the county commission, notified league officials that a previous engagement prevented his presence.

Other speakers include Joe Salem, aldermanic candidate from the First Ward. He criticized James E. Jackson his opponent, and an incumbent who was not present for opposing slum clearance. He said "we cannot raise our children to be good citizens if they are forced to live in fire-traps and hovels."

Wendell C. Lindsey, who is opposing Ed. A. Gilliam for alderman form the Second Ward, said, "Gilliam has been on the police committee 15 years. He knew about the "Bug" three years ago. He knew it when former Policeman Clark and Boone told him. But he didn't do anything about it."

Other speakers included Jimmy Vickers and Clarence Welch, both seeking the aldermanic seat from the Third Ward.

Welch said "I am a Christian brother of yours and I will not say anything in this church I cannot say in a white congregation."

Goodwyn "Shag" Cates, aldermanic candidate for the Eight Ward, "I am disgusted with the constant stream of captive candidates paraded before us every election. That is why Im running."

Sam Jones, who is in opposition to Cates said he would fight for heads-up business- like administration. There need to be a change in that position I'm seeking.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, candidate for the Board of Education from the Third Ward explained that he was "perfectly satisfied with the provision in the Bond Issue for schools." He went on to say that education was his busines. "And I am qualified for the job." He urged votes for the Bond Issue.

Lanier Randall, aldermanic candidate from Seventh Ward; confined his speech mostly to his qualifications.

School Board candidates included Oby T. Brewer, Jr., Glenn Frick, R. Lawton Grant, Allen L. Chancey and Mrs. Kells Boland.

Mrs. Boland pointed out "poor education is detrimental to any group of children. I am for more fundamental education beyond the three Rs. Teachers should also have a raise in salaries."

Brewer, leveled the heaviest blow at the present school board members during the evening. He said "we do not have an independent school board, but it is dominated by a selfish individual. It is time we have a change in administration there."

Frick said that our country is built upon the idea of independent thinking. I think our school board should be similar, "built around independent thinking for a common goal."

Grant told the audience he endorsed the Ivey report."

Council Seat In 7th Asked By Alexander

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 4-30-37

T. M. Alexander, candidate to succeed veteran Seventh Ward Alderman John T. Marler in the May 8 city primary, appealed for an "open-minded, dispassionate view" in his formal announcement qualified for re-election.

T. M. Alexander

The candidate is the only Negro seeking an aldermanic post in the primary. He is president of Alexander & Co., insurance firm, and is actively connected with other Negro insurance and business enterprises. He lives at 1345 Hunter St., SW.

Alexander said he was born, reared and educated in the portion of Atlanta he seeks to represent.

Declaring that open-mindness and a dispassionate view are "our greatest need," he appealed for understanding, cooperative action on the part of "all citizens dedicated to good government."

He said he is experienced through working actively on city-wide problems including social welfare, pension areas, and educational developments. He said he believes himself "capable of rendering distinctive service to our city."

Bypass Race Question, Churches Ask Politicos

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 4-1-37
P. 8

The Atlanta Christian Council has requested that candidates for city posts in the May 8 primary keep the race question out of their campaigns.

A letter over the signature of Dr. Harrison McMains, executive director of the council, was received by candidates Wednesday.

Earlier, the United Church Women of Atlanta had made a similar request.

On Tuesday evening, Mayor Hartsfield refused to answer a question on the race issue and said he was honoring "a request from the church women of Atlanta asking that race not be made a part of the campaign."

Hartsfield did say, however, that he would answer the question if the opponent, Archie Lindsey, answered it. Lindsey remained silent and the rally was called to a close before the question of allowing Negroes to swim in city parks received further mention.

Dr. McMains, in the letter, first offered his congratulations to each candidate on offering and then said:

"Being aware of the racial tensions which beset us today, we trust that you will not want to be a contributor to increasing these tensions and will conduct your campaign in a manner which will reflect the spirit of good race relations which characterizes Atlanta's tradition"

The letter further said "We urge you to pledge yourself to adhere to high principles of campaigning, which can best serve the total community. . . ."

Dr. McMains said that the executive committee of the council voted to write the letter upon recommendation of Mrs. Robert L. MacDougall, chairman of the city executive committee.

Atlantan loses in election bid

Afro-American
Dec. 6-1-37

ATLANTA—A candidate for alderman here fell short of the mark by some 10,000 votes last week as he went down in defeat after the Governor of this state had called for whites to vote against him enmasse.

T. M. Alexander would have become the first colored person since Reconstruction days to win the nomination to the City Board of Aldermen had he won the run-off election.

The noted colored insurance executive los. Jack Summers, a white business man, by a vote of 32,170 to 22,455.

RACIAL ISSUE KEEN AT ATLANTA POLLS

Mayor, Seeking New Term, Attacked by Rival as Too Partial to the Negro

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 30—The racial issue has been injected into this city's mayoralty campaign, which ends at the polls Wednesday.

William B. Hartsfield, mayor for twenty years and seeking another four-year term, is being attacked as too conciliatory toward Negroes. The attack is led by his rival Lester Maddox, a restaurant owner, who entered the election race as an independent after Mayor Hartsfield had defeated Archie Lindsay, a business man, in the nonpartisan primary.

Mr. Maddox has charged that the city is being run by a "corrupt" administration that is dominated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The windows of the Maddox campaign headquarters featured this week placards declaring that in the primary the Mayor received 90 per cent of the Negro vote and only 36 per cent of the white vote.

Mayor Hartsfield has declared that his opponent is running a "campaign of hate" and urges the voters to "fight the termites that would eat away the foundations of good government."

Official State Policy

The official Georgia state policy is all-out hostility to any form of racial desegregation. The Legislature has in recent years adopted a series of "last resort" laws designed to hold off integration moves at state and local levels.

In this context, Atlanta's attitude on race relations has been an unpopular one with the dominant state leadership. The city administration, under Mayor Hartsfield's guidance, has moved to harmonize disparate elements instead of invoking white supremacy tenets that would polarize the issue in election contests.

The city officials adhere to segregation policies, which unquestionably reflect the views of the vast majority of Atlanta's white population. At the same time, Mayor Hartsfield has vigorously pushed community "negotiations" aimed at giving the Negro segment a greater voice in programs for better schools, better housing, and wider recreation facilities. He has worked for the establishment of a "climate" favorable to racial adjustments.

As a result, Atlanta's racial relations have been harmonious The Negro voters have backed Mayor Hartsfield strongly and in reecnt years the racial issue has not been raised in mayoralty contests.

Mayor Hartsfield, a former president of the American Municipal Association and picked in a recent national magazine poll as one of the top ten experts in the country on municipal government problems, has asked the voters to keep him in office on his record.

He stresses that under his leadership Atlanta has had one of the swiftest urban expansions in the country and says that by 1960 the metropolitan area will have a population of 1,000,000, with complex needs in the field of modern city services.

He has the support of both daily newspapers and most of the civic, professional and industrial leaders.

Like most southern communities in recent weeks, Atlanta has been widely disturbed over President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops to support court-ordered school integration in Little Rock, Ark. That controversy has not been specifically brought into the city campaign, but it has added to the "climate" of harshness over the racial issue.

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Toward Clean Elections

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C. Jan 5-19-57

Senator Gore's 39-page clean-elections bill based on the extensive report of the Senate Elections Subcommittee is still, unfortunately, gathering dust, with no hearings so much as scheduled. Its chief purposes are to lay down a code of procedure for political committees, to require full publicity about campaign contributions and expenditures, to limit the amounts candidates may spend and donors may give, to restrict the transfer of political funds across state lines and to make workable the present law requiring broadcasters, if they make radio and television time available to one candidate, to give equal privileges to other legitimate candidates.

Presidential candidates would be authorized to name not more than two political committees in each state to support their candidacies in either election or primary contests. The particular candidate would have to specify how much each committee might spend in his behalf, and the committee would be penalized if it should exceed that limit. As expenditures would have to be made by either the chairman or treasurer, the controls imposed would be tighter than ever before.

Political committees having no authorization from a candidate could not spend more than a thousand dollars in any year. The fact that a committee might wish only to oppose a candidate of another party would not save it from this restriction. Unless it had a candidate's authorization, it could neither spend nor contribute more than a thousand dollars. Obviously this is intended to prevent wholesale evasion of the committee authorization requirement, but it is a drastic restriction on political expression and will need to be examined very carefully.

Along with this tighter political organization and fuller reporting of party finances would go some loosening of restraints on amounts that may be legally spent. The flat limitation of $3 million now prescribed for each political party would be changed to 10 cents a vote cast in any one of the last three elections. This would mean in 1960 a limit of $6,178,000 for the national parties, although this could be supplemented by $50,000 or 10 cents a vote for each state committee. In view of the fact that the Subcommittee's incomplete figures show the Republicans spending $20,685,387 last year and the Democrats $10,977,790 the proposed limit is still far too low. It is doubtful whether this sum would cover the television bills of the 1960 campaign alone, and we do not think that either Congress or the public would wish to limit television campaigning.

Similarly the Senator's limit of $1000 on the amount any person may contribute or spend in behalf of a candidate seems overly drastic. If the parties had succeeded in financing their operations through mass contributions of small amounts, this limit might be feasible. But it seems doubtful whether the present ineffective $5000 limit on individual contributions should be cut by 80 per cent until other means of financing campaigns have been developed.

Sharp question must also be raised as to the provision forbidding persons to contribute more than $250 to congressional candidates of states where the donor does not live. Another limitation upon the transfer of campaign funds across state lines would fix the maximum that senatorial candidates could accept from national committees at $10,000 and a maximum of $3000 for congressional candidates. Indications are that this would not substantially alter current practice in the House, but it would prevent the congressional committees from concentrating funds in tight senatorial contests as they have done in the past. The implications of this kind of restriction need to be examined from the viewpoint of national party strength.

Despite these shortcomings, Senator Gore's bill has many virtues. It appears to lay a reliable foundation for the reporting of political expenditures, and the controls it establishes would certainly be more effective than those in the present law. The bill will need scrutiny by both the Senate and House and some of its details may well be modified. On the whole, however, it represents a sincere and conscientious effort to improve electoral machinery and it forms the basic framework for what ought to be considered a must measure in the present session of Congress.

OFFICIALS IN ALABAMA TO HEAR CANDIDATES

Commercial Appeal P.17 Mon, 7-22-57 Memphis, Tenn.

County Association Will Meet At Birmingham Aug. 15-16

BIRMINGHAM, July 28. — (UP)—Nine gubernatorial candidates have accepted invitations to address the annual convention of the Alabama Association of County Commissioners to be held here Aug. 15-16.

Winston Stewart, executive secretary of the organization, said each of the prospects candidates will speak five minutes on "My Views on Cou.. Government."

Gubernatorial aspirants who plan to speak at the meeting are former Gov. Gordon Persons, Lt. Gov. Guy Chadwick, former Ninth District Representative Laurie Battle, former state Senator Jimmy Faulkner who was runnerup to Gov. James Folsom in the 1954 election, Public Service Commission President Jack Owen, Circuit Solicitor Emmett Perry of Jefferson County, State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, Winston Gulatte of Selma and Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton County.

Governor Folsom will address the convention along with Probate Judge G. H. Stacy of Bibb County, president of the association, and the president of the Georgia Association of County Officials, James H. Aldredge.

Mr. Stewart said all members of the state Legislature have been asked to attend the annual conclave.

Other speakers include R. D. Jordan, state highway engineer in charge of interstate highway planning; Pleas A. Looney, director of the state Planning Board. Walter Gewin, president of the Alabama Bar Association and former legislator; and Mrs. Elizabeth Parks of the state Department of Library Services.

Election Roundup

Negro candidates were swept into a number of important municipal posts throughout the nation in last week's elections.

A survey of the political picture produces the following results:

■

• **BUFFALO, N. Y. — Mrs. Cora P. Maloney, Democrat, was elected to the Buffalo City Council without the official endorsement of her party. She is the first woman to be elected to the Buffalo Council and the first Negro to be elected from her district.**

■

• **CINCINNATI, Ohio—Theodore M. Berry, charter candidate for council polled 50,138 votes, but lost out in his bid for re-election. Also beaten were Republican Charles Norris, GOP council candidate, and Ben Evans, school board candidate, who polled 34,804 and 67,997 votes, respectively.**

Mr. Henry

■

BRADDOCK HILLS, Pa.—Walter Hales is the first Negro councilman in this Western Pennsylvania borough. Hales was swept into office in a thumping GOP victory which saw the strongly entrenched Democrats lose all but one office.

■

XENIA, Ohio — James T. Henry, Sr., Central State College professor, has won his second four-year term on the Xenia City Council of five members.

■

• **CLEVELAND, Ohio — Municipal Judge Perry B. Jackson was re-elected to office as seven Negro councilman won seats in last week's voting. Jackson had 77,888 votes to his opponent, Martin W. Murphy, 67,768. Lowell A. Henry and Leo A. Jackson, both Democrats were elected to council for the first time. Re-elected to office were Jean Capers, T. M. Williams, Charles V. Carr, and Leo Jackson, all Democrats and Republicans John W. Kellogg, and Augustus Parker. Norman L. McGhee and Harry T. Marshall were whipped in their bids for office.**

■

NEW YORK—Hulan E. Jack won a resounding re-election to office as president of Manhattan Borough. Earl Brown recaptured his city council seat by a thumping vote and Darwin W. Telesford was re-elected as a municipal court jurist. Thomas D. Weaver, GOP, lost out in his bid for a seat on the State Supreme Court.

■

• **DETROIT—William T. Patrick is Detroit's first Negro member of the Common Council. George H. Edwards and Charles M. Diggs, who have also run for office were badly beaten.**

■

ECORSE, Mich.—Peter Johnson and Atty. William C. Hague became the first Negro members of the city's council as they won the fifth and sixth seats on the body, respectively.

■

• **PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Homer S. Brown was re-elected to a 10-year term on the county court bench as the Democrats won in a romp over local, disorganized, GOP forces.**

■

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. — Pauline H. L. Gordon, a Democrat, defeated Carl Veney by 52 votes to capture the contest for the Fourth Ward alderman's seat. Miss Gordon will serve for six years.

36 Qualified As Candidates Here

Daily World Wed. 3-20-57
Atlanta, Ga.

Thirty-six persons had qualified Tuesday afternoon as candidates to participate in the May 8 primary election. Of that number 26 qualified Monday. There are 43 offices to be filled.

Qualifying on Tuesday were:

For Atlanta City executive Committee, Lyman W. Pressley, Mrs Robert L MacDougall, Sol P. Benney, Austin T. Walden, Dr Wm G. Amos, Mrs Henry J. Toombs, all incumbents;

For aldermanic seats: Franklin Calhoun, Long, G. B. Sawyer and Harold T Jackson.

Qualifying Aldermanic positions were: Incumbent James Jackson, Jr., Salem, Goodwyn "Shag" Cotes, E Sam Jones, Lee Evans Alderman—First ward, position 1, T. O Moseley, incumbent; second ward, position 1, Ed. A Gilliam; position 2, Robert E Lee Field third ward, position 1, William T. (Bill) Knight, incumbent; position 2, Jimmy Vickers, who qualified against incumbent Colie B. Whitaker; fourth ward, position 1, Douglas Wood, incumbent; Charlie Leftwich, incumbent; fifth ward, position 1, John A White, incumbent; Hamilton Douglas, Jr., incumbent; sixth ward, position 1, T Wayne Blanchard, incumbent; Ralph A. Huie, incumbent; seventh ward, position 1, Jack Summers to succeed John A. Marler, who announced he will not offer for re-election; position 2, Milton Farris incumbent; eighth ward, position 1, Jesse Draper, incumbent.

Board of Education:

City at Large—Devereaux F. McClatchey, incumbent; first ward, Ed S Cook, incumbent third ward, Charlie Vaughn against Dr. Rufus Clement, only Negro member of the board; fifth ward Mrs. Kels Boland against A .C. (Pete) Latimer, incumbent; sixth ward, J Austin Dilbeck, incumbent; seventh ward, R. Lawton Grant against incumbent Percy L. Bardin; eighth ward. Mrs. Clifford N .Ragsdale, incumbent.

For the Mayor's race, Fulton Commission Archie Lindsey.

For the City Executive Committee: Guy H. Dunn.

T. M. ALEXANDER QUALIFIES TO RUN FOR ALDERMANIC SEAT

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Sun. 3-24-57

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Theodore Martin Alexander, Sr., in an unprecedented move ,tossed his hat into the political ring as a candidate for an aldermanic seat in the May 8th primary election from the seventh ward. This is the first time he has sought a public office.

The announcement was made immediately after he qualified at city hall Saturday morning. This is the first time in 81 years since a Negro has attempted to be elected to the Atlanta Aldermanic board.

The last time Negroes held such positions was in 1871. They were William Finch and George Graham. Both won elections Dec. 7. 1870. They took the oath of office Jan. 7, 1871, and served one year, which was the length of a term during those days.

Finch, born near Athens Ga., proposed a city law concerning public school education which had great influence upon the present system.

Dr. Rufus Clement was elected to the Atlanta Board of Education, the first Negroes to be elected to public offices in Atlanta since 1871.

Atty. Austin T. Walden was also elected to the City Executive Committee in 1953.

Alexander is an executive officer in five business concerns and on the director's board of three others. He is founder and president of the Alexander Company and General Agency at 203 Auburn Ave. N. E..

He is vice president of the Alexander-Calloway Realty Company, Inc., also at the Auburn Avenue address, which was started in 1945, executive vice president of Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance company, started in 1950; treasurer of the Consolidated Mortgage and Investment company, organized in 1956; and vice president and director of the Crayton Products and Crayton Sausage Manufacturing company in Cleveland Ohio.

The candidate is also a director and executive committee member of the Mutual Federal Saving and Loan Association of which he was former secretary from 1932 to 1953; chairman of the board of director of the Association Interprises, Inc., started in 1947; and chairman of the committee of the Empire Real Estate Board and former president.

Alexander is also a charter member of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc. as well as a member of Volunteer Home Mortgage Credit Program District Four, which include Georgia, Alabama and Florida. He was appointed by Albert C. Cole, housing administrator of Washington, D. C.

He is on the board of trustees at Morehouse College and Atlanta University. He has been president of the Butler Street YMCA and chairman of its board 15 years. Also, he is a member of the YMCA National Council and Southern Area Council and the Race Relations Commission of the YMCA. He is chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Atlanta; a member of the Mayor's Westside (bi-racial) Mutual Development Committee.

A former superintendent at Friendship Baptist church, he is now a Sunday school teacher and has been a member of the church's trustee board 25 years. He is also a member of a Mason lodge and Shriner as well as a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; an honor graduate from Morehouse College in 1931 with a degree in business administration he also completed his high school work at Morehouse College before it discontinued its high school classes.

He and his wife are the parents of a son and two daughters. Their son, Theodore Martin Alexander Jr., 24, is also a graduate of Morehouse and received his masters of business administration degree at New York University and is currently working on his doctorate while employed in Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City. He is a veteran of World War II.

Their daughters, Alvia Elizabeth, 21, is a senior at Spelman College; and Dorothy Gwendolyn, 15, is a junior at Ookwood school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Alexanders live at 1345 Hunter Rd. S. W.

T. M. ALEXANDER, SR.

The Alexander For Committee Pushes Registratio

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

More than 50 persons, many of them representing various community organizations, pledged support to the candidacy of T. M. Alexander for alderman in the city-wide May 8th primary election, during a Monday evening meeting at the Butler Street YMCA.

The meeting was called to formulate the T. M. Alexander For Alderman Citizens Committee. The meeting was filled with great enthusiasm as volunteer workers pledged themselves to work on the various committees in the campaign. A substantial amount of money was also donated to the candidate in checks and cash.

It was announced that Alexander has established his political headquarters on the second floor of the Alexander-Calloway Building at 208 Auburn Ave. N. E.

The Citizens Group urged every non-voter to register before the April 8th deadline. Rod Harris, a member of the committee asked that every minister in the city give a brief speech to his congregation Sunday about registering and voting

E. M. Martin and Atty. D. L. Holowell are co-chairman of the committee. Charles W. Greene, was named treasurer. He stressed the importance of electing Alexander during this crucial periodi in the history of Atlanta.

Citizens Group To Work For Election Of T. M. Alexander

CITIZENS SPEAKS

L. D. Milton, president of the Citizen Trust Company, 212 Auburn Ave. N. E., on pledging his support of Alexander, he said "I will do all I can to help elect the candidate. I will go straight down the line."

Bishop W. R. Wilkes, pledged his support, finance and prayers. L. D. Milton and Rev. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church were named to the candidate's financial committee.

B. T. Harvey, executive officer of the West Side Voters League said of the candidate "He is a good representative of our people. He will ably represent us in our city government."

C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World, was named chairman of the strategy committee. He said, "I am happy to join Alec's campaign committee. He must have our solid vote. We must forget our personal differences and unite our support for him because he is eminently qualified for the position.

C. R. Yates of the Yates-Milton drugs chain, said "We have picked a good man. I pledge my support to him."

Mrs. Josephine Murphy was named chairman of the Telephone Committee and Mrs. Birdie Wallace. co-chairman.

Other speakers included J. H. Bohannon, R. L. Dobbs, A. L. Bryant, Rev. Booker, Miss Elizabeth Whitehead, George Prather, Rev. J. A. Garnett, Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Jesse Hill, who is chairman of the Student Volunteer Committee; Dr. M. Carl Holman, co-chairman of the publicity committee along with William Fowlkes, chairman.

Mrs. Nina K. Miller, Edward Mil-

ler, William Calloway, Mrs. M. Bowen Mrs. M. Hulbert, Mrs. Cassie Edwards, Mrs. Rebecca Dickerson, Herman Russell, Dr. Benjamin E. Mayes, president of Morehouse college Rev. W. M. Jackson, executive of the Summerhill Council, and co-chairman Atlanta Negro Voters League.

Also Atty A. T. Walden said of Alexander's candidacy, "the opportunity, the man and the occasion have met. "I pledge my support."

Others elected to the committee include Charles W. Greenlea, and Dr. C. A. Bacote, chairman of the "All Citizens Registration Committee."

Alexander was given a thunderous roar of applauds as he stood to speak briefly. He said:

"I am a candidate, because you have selected me as a symbol of your hopes, aspirations, and needs. You have selected me to represent you and our community in our city government. For this I feel very humble. I shall not betray this sacred trust and I shall give this campaign all I have in me."

When he concluded the audience rose to their feet applauding.

The Alexander – For – Alderman Boom

That was surely no listless demonstration made at the first meeting of the "Alexander for Alderman" committee recently at the Butler Street YMCA.

In the initiative takeoff there were indications that comes May 8th., a victory will be piled up for T. M. Alexander for Alderman in a city-wide contest.

From many walks of life they came, made expressions and left donations for the support of the candidate who so recently filed with the city executive committee for Alderman.

The many testimonials said by leaders from many groups all pointed up to the indication that Alexander is well qualified. He is a worthy young man, a credit to his community and one upon whom the whole of us could depend.

This will be a short campaign; much has to be done in order that we might seat one Negro alderman.

We have a heavy task before us; never before were we met with such a challenge. We have already one member of the Board of Education, Dr. Rufus Clement. We will add this victory to this one and these two should be physical incentives to the great cause set before us as Atlanta citizens. Let us all talk about the approaching election and plan a big vote at the polls, May 8th.

In Atlanta Politics—T. M. Alexander, insurance executive and real estate broker, entered the Seventh Ward race for alderman in the forthcoming Atlanta (Ga.) campaign. Mr. Alexander is congratulated by Sam Massell (left), secretary of the City Executive Committee.

Dr. Wiggins First Negro Candidate

COLUMBIA, Mo. — The first Negro to seek election to the school board here filed as a candidate last week.

One of four persons seeking the post, he is Dr. Roland L. Wiggins, a physician and former state supervisor of Negro schools. The election will be held this week.

There are two vacancies on the six-man board and Dr. Wiggins is seeking one of those posts.

In private medical practice here since 1954, he specializes in internal medicine and cardio-vascular diseases, and is a member of the County, State, American and Word Medical Associations.

A native of Hertford, N. C., the educator and medic came here in 1929 as an incstructor of sciences and athletics at Douglass High school. Appointed school supervisor in 1937, he held the post until he entered military service in 1942.

A graduate of Wilberforce and Northwestern universities, Doctor Wiggins received his medical degree from Meharry Medical college; was a Fulbright Research scholar in medicine at the University of Paris in 1950 and the following year was a fellow in cardiovascular diseases at Karolinska university in Stockholm, Sweden.

Before winning a Fulbright scholarship, he worked in the European headquarters of the Economic Cooperative administration in Paris. In 1951 he married Miss Ruth Doby in Paris. She is currently a teacher at Douglass High school.

WORKED AT PHILLIPS

Dr. Wiggins, who served as an assistant resident physician at Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis, has also done graduate work at the Harvard Post - Graduate medical school and was a member of the post-graduate board of internal medicine in Edinburgh university and the Institute of Cardiology, National Heart hospital, London.

Active in community life here, Dr. Wiggins is president of the local NAACP, vice president of the Columbia Family YMCA and serves on the advisory committee of the United Fund.

Dr. Clement Is Requesting Re-election

Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University and only Negro member of the Atlanta Board of Education, has formally announced his candidacy to succeed himself, subject to the May 8 city primary.

Clement represents the Third Ward, the only ward in Atlanta where Negroes outnumber white registered voters. The candidate has represented the ward for the past four years.

Dr. Clement

Clement was graduated from Livingston College and Garrett Biblical Institute and received a doctor's degree in American history from Northwestern University. He received honors both at Livingston and Northwestern and recently was elected to Phi Beta Kappa by the Brown University chapter.

He has been in the educational field for 35 years, having served as president of Atlanta University for 20 years. He is a native of South Carolina.

During his service on the Atlanta Board of Education he has attempted to serve, Clement said, the best interests of children, teachers, and the people in general.

"I have strongly supported the new school program as recommended by the Ivey report," Clement asserted. "I feel that my background in education and my business experience fit me for even greater service in the new period when the school board becomes an independent city organ having complete control of its own finances."

Let's Keep Race Issue Out of City Campaign

At a meeting of the Buckhead Fifty Club, a civic organization devoted among other things to politics, the two candidates for mayor of Atlanta were present—incumbent William B. Hartsfield and County Commissioner Archie Lindsey.

Near the close of the meeting a member asked about integrated swimming pools.

Mayor Hartsfield, who had drawn the concluding spot on the program, said he was perfectly willing to discuss it if his opponent would agree. But, the mayor said, the United Churchwomen had asked all candidates not to introduce racial issues into the campaign. He wanted his opponent's agreement before so doing.

Mr. Lindsey did not reply. We assume hopefully that his silence gave consent to the request that racial prejudices not be introduced. They do not belong in the campaign. In fact, the Negro citizens of Atlanta have made no move concerning swimming pools.

Moreover, the city administration months ago said that for protection of both races swimming pools would be closed in the event of any integration move.

We trust the recommendation of the United Churchwomen will continue to be accepted. We commend both the mayor and Mr. Lindsey for refusing to take the bait.

34a(2) 1947

GEORGIA

Dr. Clement Also Winner; Alexander In Close Second

Daily World P. 1
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 5-9-37

Mayor William B. Hartsfield was re-elected to another four year term by more than 3600 votes over his opponent Archie C. Lindsey. The mayor said he had expected to grab the lead sooner in the race. He added, he did not feel easy as the early returns started coming in.

Early returns indicated that Hartsfield received 37,365 to Lindsey's 33,548 from 70 precincts.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, a Board of Education member from the Third Ward built up a much greater lead over his opposition Charlie Vaugh. Clement received 34,989 to Vaugh's 28, 457 which is more than a 5,100 lead.

T. M. Alexander, candidate for Alderman from the Seventh Ward and his opponent Jack Summers were keeping up with each other. It appeared that a run-off would result. The third candidate in the bracket, Lanier Randall was behind his two oppositions by more than 10,000 votes.

Both Hartsfield and Clement won overwhelmingly in precincts predominately populated by Negro voters.

Mayor Hartsfield has served 19 years or five terms as the city father.

The Board of Education race was the most controversial and undoubtly claimed the greatest attention as the early returns started in.

The greatest up-set of the race was the apparent win of A. C. "Pete" Latimer over Devereaux McClatchey as chairman of the board. Latimer was a board member which he risked for the chairmanship.

Unofficial returns gave Latimer 29,546 to McClatchey's 29316, a difference of 230 votes.

In the aldermanic race, early returns would indicate that the following candidates won over their opponents:

First Ward: James E. Jackson, incumbent, over Joe Salem

Second: Ed A. Gilliam, incumbent, over Wendell C. Lindsey,

Third: Jimmy Vickers over Clarence Welch.

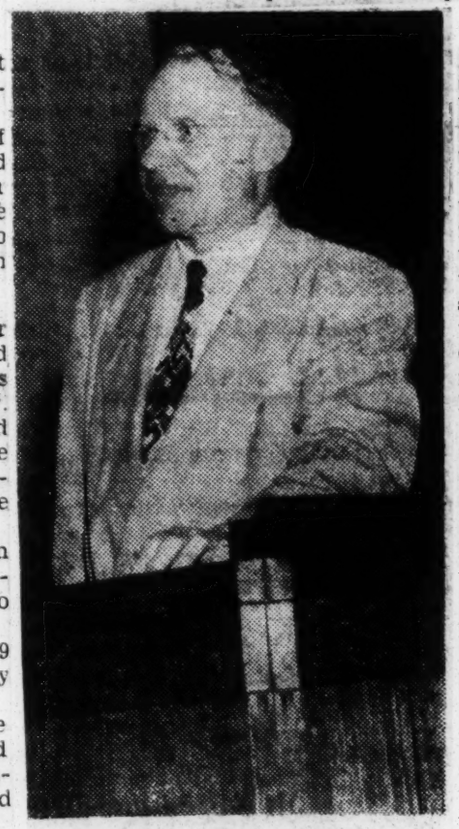
Fourth: Charlie Leftwich over Dean Calloway.

Seventh: Apparent run-off between T. M. Alexander and Jack Summers.

Seventh, Position Two: Milton G. Farris over Calhoun Long.

Eighth: Jesse Draper, incumbent, over Thomas M. Stubbs, Jr.

Eighth, Position Two: Apparent run-off between R. M. Clark, incumbent, and Goodwyn "Shag" Cates.



MAYOR HARTSFIELD

Board of Education Candidates:

Chairman of Board: Apparently A. C. Latimer over Devereau McClatchey, incumbent.

First Ward: Ed S. Cook over E. Gregory Griggs.

Third Ward: Dr. Rufus E. Clement, incumbent over Charlie Vaughn.

Fourth: Allen L. Chancey, Jr. over Franklin Rodgers, incumbent.

Fifth: Jim O'Callaghan over Mrs. Kells Boland.

Sixth: Oby T. Brewer, Jr. over J. Austin Dilbeck.

Seventh: Glenn Frick over R. Lawton Grant.

Eighth: Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale, incumbent over Mit Fitz-Simons, apparently.

Runoff Will Decide Three City Positions

Daily Herald Tues. 5-14-37
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

The runoff election for three municipal positions will be held Wednesday, May 22, following action of Fulton Superior Court Judge George P. Whitman in signing a court release for machines used in the recent city wide primary.

Two races for the Board of Aldermen will be held on a citywide basis, while the City Executive Committee contest will be voted on only in the sixth ward.

The three positions requiring a run-off feature Auburn Avenue insurance executive T. M. Alexander versus Jack Summers for the Seventh Ward seat; the Eighth Ward alderman position between Goodwyn (Shag) Cates and R. M. (Bob) Clark, and the Sixth Ward Committee position between Maurice K. Lasseter and John K. West.

Mrs. Robert L. MacDougall, chairman of the Executive Committee, said applications for runoff election ballots are being accepted for absentee and military voters.

All persons wishing to vote on an absentee ballot must have submitted an application in writing to the Executive Committee at the City Hall before 5 p. m. Friday, May 17. Absentee voters must have their ballots in the hands of the committee before the polls close at 8 p. m. on May 22 to have them counted.

Mrs. MacDougall said that anyone qualified to vote in the primary election is qualified to vote in the runoff.

Alexander Fights Way To Run-Off

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

In the fierest battle in the annals of Atlanta primaries T. M. Alexander fought his way to a run-off election on May 22 against Jack Summers to decide the victor in the Seventh Ward race for alderman.

Thurs. 5-9-37

Mr. Alexander received 21,816 votes while his opponents, Jack Summers and Lanier Randall, received 28,493 and 14,342 votes respectively. Since neither candidate received a majority vote, a run-off is necessary. Lanier Randall is automatically eliminated from the run-off.

P. 1

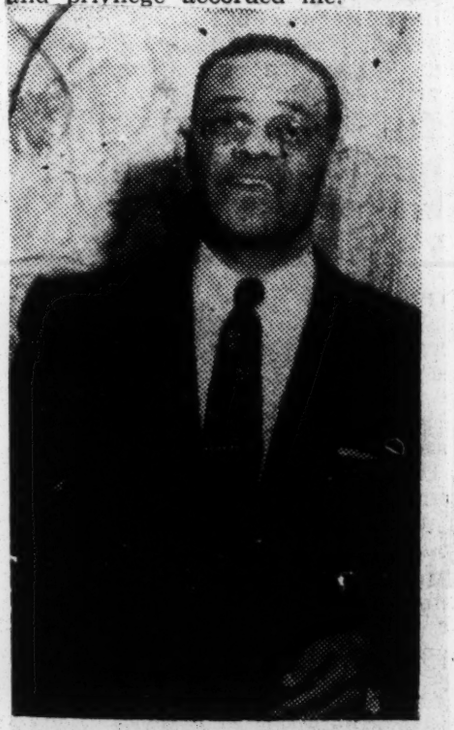
Although the above unofficial votes do not include the 400 absentee ballots which will be divided today, the absentee votes would not give either candidate a majority.

34a(2)

After the unofficial returns were in last night, Mr. Alexander, aspirant Seventh Ward aldermanic candidate, made the following statement:

"I trust that the will of God has been delayed and not finally determined I ask my friends and others who they may influence to make just one more desparate try in the run-off between my worthy opponent and me.

"I want to thank all who have contributed in numerous ways, in word and in deed, to make this experience meaningful and unforgettable in the life of our great city. I am humbly gratetful for the honor and privilege accorded me."



DR. CLEMENT

Dr. Clement Gets School Bd. Post

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and member of the Atlanta Board of Education went ahead of his opponent Charlie Vaughan last night to win the election by 34,989 votes.

Vaughan had polled 28,843 votes at press time.

Thurs. 5-9-37

Clement, who beat Charlie Vaughn in the race to represent the Third Ward on the school board, made the following statement over radio station WAGA last night after tabulation of the unofficial votes:

"The people of Atlanta had enough confidence in me to return me to the school board, and that makes me very humble.

"I am sure we can work constructively and cooperatively.

"It is difficult for me to say whether I was identified as an independent or as a member of the old board," he said later. "My support came from all over the city of Atlanta. Atlanta is a progressive city, willing to take a man on his face value."

The internationally known educator became the first Negro four years to win a position the Board of Education by polling an unprecedented number of votes.

The educator was trailing his opponent far in the rear well up until more than the time than two-thirds of the precincts had been accounted. But final tabulations showed the educator taking a decided lead.

Dr. Clement has been in the field of education for more than 33 years and the president of Atlanta University for the past 20 years. He is internationally known as an authority in the field of education.

Aside from his duties as president of Atlanta University, Dr. Clement is associated with many of the top civic and educational organizations over the country.

The educator has been equally active in local civic affairs, having taken leadership responsibility with the Community Chest, the United Negro College Fund, and many other groups.

Dr. Clement was chairman of the purchasing committee of the Board of Education during his present term in office.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE ALEXANDER, FAMILY LEAVE POLLS — After casting their votes in the Atlanta May 8 primary, Seventh Ward candidate T. M. Alexander, Sr., his daughter, Alvia, at left, and wife, right, leave the Washington High School (7-D) precinct. They were among the thousands who voted for the candidates of their choice in Wednesday's primary. — (Alexander Adams' Photo)

The Vote Of Yesterday

Now that the city primary is history and the defeated have congratulated the victors, we turn our attention to the next order of business, the rebuilding of the walls and the political obligations before us as citizens of this great city and state.

As was expected, our people turned out early in large numbers to the polls; in several of the precincts where large numbers of our people voted, colored managers conducted the election. Every convenience and courtesy was shown those who came to make their expresions by the route of the ballot.

The campaign which just closed was one of colorful interest. It was in many ways an excellent gesture of fellowship and good relations — such as should be. Candidates and people became better acquainted and closely knit into the central program for civic improvement and better city government.

Just as goodwill remained an essence in this campaign and the primary, so it must obtain throughout our system of elections. We must come to such a status that men of high calibre might be constrained to run for and hold public office.

The activity of our group deserves special commendation. Not that it is something strange or out of the ordinary for them to react to a public duty, but the fact that the absence of indifference which holds in pawn many voters who do not care to or take the time out for expressing a choice between those who aspire for public office.

We congratulate all the winners in the primary, especially Mayor Wm. B. Hartsfield on his re-nomination as Mayor for another four year term.

And of course, we share with special pride the vote of confidence that Dr. Rufus Clement received by his renomination for a Board of Education post.

T. M. Alexander, candidate for Alderman made a splendid showing by coming in second in his three-way contest. He faces a run-off contest in a few weeks and we hope he will then come out victorious.

Atlanta Holds City Elections

ATLANTA, May 7 (AP)—Atlanta voters tomorrow will decide whether Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who has headed the city government nearly 20 years, gets another four-year term.

Voters also will determine whether a Negro member of the Board of Education is returned to office and if a Negro succeeds to an aldermanic post from which a white man is retiring.

Archie Lindsey, 45, Fulton County commissioner, has campaigned vigorously against the 67-year-old Hartsfield.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, 56-year-old Negro who is president of Atlanta University, is opposed for re-election to the Board of Education by Charlie Vaughan, 38, president of Atlanta Exterminating Co. Clement's election to the board in 1953 was the first time a Negro was named to such a post in Atlanta since Reconstruction days.

T. M. Alexander, Negro real estate man, is seeking election to an aldermanic post.

Two City-Wide Contests Before Voters Wednesday

There will be two city-wide contests facing all Atlanta voters in tomorrow's run-off election.

For Seventh Ward Alderman: T. M. Alexander vs. Jack Summers.

For the Eighth Ward Alderman: R. M. "Bob" Clark vs. Goodwyn "Shag" Cates.

In addition voters in the Sixth Ward will decide on a contest for Sixth Ward executive committeeman. Contestants for this post are John A. West and M. K. Lasseter. Only voters in the Sixth Ward will decide this contest.

Polls will be open from 7 a. m. thru 8 p. m.

The Other Aldermanic Contest

Among the Aldermanic contests in the primary just held, naturally our readers had special attention on the Seventh Ward position which was being sought by our own T. M. Alexander and two other aspirants. Because no candidate got a majority of the votes cast there is to be a runoff primary on May 22nd between T. M. Alexander and Jack Summers for this Seventh Ward post. We made our position clear in the first contest regarding our support for Mr. Alexander and we reaffirm all we have said in urging his election.

In the runoff next Wednesday, we wish to call attention to the other contest to be settled. It involves the Eighth Ward Aldermanic seat now held by Robert M. Clark who is serving his second term. Alderman Clark is being challenged by Goodwyn Cates.

On the basis of his record which is good, we think the voters owe Mr. Clark a vote of confidence and appreciation. The Record will show he has acted always in the public's interest and is broad-minded in his views. Moreover, in the recent primary the voters in his ward gave Mr. Clark the overwhelming majority over Mr. Cates. Also since the voters have already renominated all other incumbents, we think Alderman Clark's renomination will assure the greater prospects of cooperation from other aldermen.

But the main point we wish to make, is that Mr. Clark has experience and a good record in his position. Therefore, in fairness and gratitude, we support his re-nomination and we commend him to the voters for the Eighth Ward aldermanic post.

We Must Meet The Governor's Issue

Gov. Marvin Griffin has publicly announced his entrance into Atlanta's city runoff campaign next Wednesday. He has urged white voters to defeat T. M. Alexander, insurance executive, appealing to the issue of segregation and segregationists.

His action is most surprising in that it ignores the expressed wishes of representative white groups which have requested that the race issue be left out of the campaign. It is also inconsistent with the Governor's position on States Rights. If states have rights which should not be interfered with by the federal government, then cities surely have rights which should not be interfered with by the state government.

This contest between T. M. Alexander and Jack Summers, who seek the aldermanic seat from the Seventh Ward, is purely a city affair. The Governor's statement also advocates bloc voting by whites. Heretofore, he has criticized bloc voting by Negroes.

The Governor has raised the issue. We must accept it and try to meet it by helping give T. M. Alexander a bigger vote on Wednesday than he received in the May 8 primary.

Dr. Clement beats white opponent in school board race

ATLANTA—"The people of Atlanta wanted to say to the world that race relations here remain good and that there is no tension between the two groups."

That was the explanation given by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, for his re-election to the city's school board, beating his white opponent, Charlie Vaughn, 35,300 to 29,036.

T. M. Alexander, insurance worker, failed in his bid for a seat on the city's 16-member board of aldermen.

Westside Voters League Endorses Dr. Rufus Clement

Daily World
Thurs. 3-14-57
Atlanta, Ga.

The Westside Voters League in a special call meeting unanimously endorsed the candidacy of President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University to succeed himself in the coming primary for a seat on the Board of Education.

Dr. Clement announced for the place a few days ago subject to the primary comes next May.

The League also discussed several phases relative to the race for Alderman by some qualified candidate.

Roderick Harris, local business man stated that he was available for either the city executive committee post or the race for Alderman.

It appeared at the meeting that at least another candidate of the group would be in the race for Alderman. The enthusiasm pointed to a lively contest in the mayor's race.

Cassandra E. Maxwell presided at the session and many participants expressed themselves as favorable to an open contest among those who were qualified.

Rod Harris promised a statement later as to his decision wihch race he would make, if at all.

The meeting adjourned to meet again to pass on other recommendations on Tuesday March 19th at 4 P. M. at which time candidates and their friends will be able to get ready for the deadline for entrants for the incoming primary.

DR. R. E. CLEMENTS

Prominent Georgians Seek Posts In Atlanta Primary

World Bham, Ala Wed. 3-27-57 P. 4

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — (SNS) Theodore Martin Alexander, Sr., in an unprecedented move ,tossed his hat into the political ring as a candidate for an aldermanic seat in the May 8th primary election, from the seventh ward. This is the first time he has sought a public office.

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The announcement was made immediately after he qualified at city hall Saturday morning. This is the first time in 87 years since a Negro has attempted to be elected to the Atlanta Aldermanic board.

The last time Negroes held such positions was in 1871. They were William Finch and George Graham. Both won elections Dec. 7. 1870. They took the oath of office Jan. 7, 1871, and served one year, which was the length of a term during those days.

Finch. born near Athens Ga., proposed a city law concerning public school education which had a great influence upon the present system.

Atty. Austin T. Walden was also elected to the City Executive Committee in 1953.

Alexander is an executive officer in five business concerns and on the directors' broad of three others. He is founder and president of the Alexander Company and General Agency at 208 Auburn Ave. N. E..

He is vice president of the Alexander-Calloway Realty Company, Inc., also at the Auburn Avenue address, which was started in 1945, executive vice president of Southeastern Fidelity Fire Insurance company, started in 1950; treasurer of the Consolidated Mortgage and Investment company, organized in 1956; and vice president and director of the Crayton Products and Crayton Sausage Manufacturing company in Cleveland Ohio.

The candidate is also a director and executive committee member of the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of which he was former secretary from 1932 to 1953; chairman of the board of director of the Association Interprises, Inc., started in 1947; and chairman of the committee of the Empire Real Estate Board and former president.

Alexander is also a charter member of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc. as well as a member of Volunteer Home Mortgage Credit Program District Four, which include Georgia, Alabama and Florida. He was appointed by Albert C. Cole, housing administrator of Washington, D. C.

He is on the board of trustees at Morehouse College and Atlanta University. He has been president of the Butler Street YMCA and chairman of its board 15 years. Also, he is a member of the YMCA National Council and Southern Area Council and the Race Relations Commission of the YMCA. He is chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Atlanta: a member of the Mayor's Westside (bi-racial) Mutual Development Committee.

A former superintendent at Friendship Baptist church, he is now a Sunday School teacher and has been a member of the church's trustee board 25 years. He is also a member of a Mason lodge and Shriner as well as a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; an honor graduate from Morehouse College in 1931 with a degree in business administration he also completed his high school work at Morehouse College before it discontinued its high school classes.

He and his wife are the parents of a son and two daughters. Their son, Theodore Martin Alexander Jr., 24, is also a graduate of Morehouse and received his masters of business administration degree at New York University and is currently working on his doctorate while employed in Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City. He is a veteran of World War II.

Their daughters, Alvia Elizabeth, 21, is a senior at Spelman College; and Dorothy Gwendolyn, 15, is a junior at Ookwood school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Alexanders live at 1345 Hunter Rd. S. W.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, is seeking re-election from Third Ward.

Dr. Clement has more than 33 years in the field of education. He has spent more than 20 years working in Atlanta. He became the first Negro to win a seat on the Atlanta Board of Education back in 1953.

The distinguished educator and leader won a larger part of votes from the white community.

He received both his masters and doctorate degrees from Northwestern University.

Dr. Rufus Clement was elected to the Atlanta Board of Education, the first Negroes to be elected to public offices in Atlanta since 1871.

T. M. ALEXANDER, SR.

Westside Voters League Endorses T. M. Alexander

Daily World Fri. 3-29-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

The Westside Voters League, Wednesday went on record endorsing the candidacy of T. M. Alexander Sr., who is seeking an aldermanic post from the Seventh Ward in the May 8th primary. It has also been reported that he has been endorsed by several other groups. However, they have not made formal announcements.

The announcement was made by Atty Cassandra Maxwell Birnie, president of the league, following a meeting at which plans were made for a series of political meetings for all candidates participating in the forthcoming election.

Atty. Birnie said "members of the league agreed to back Alexander's candidacy 100 percent." She added, "we will endorse other qualified candidates in the near future." She did not state when the series of meetings will start.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

During the meeting two men were elected to the league's executive committee. They were B. T. Harvey, chairman; and Q. V. Williamson, vice chairman.

When Alexander was notified of the league s endorement, he said I appreciate the confidence they have placed in me. This is a race from which I will not withdraw. I will put forth every effort to be elected .Because Atlanta is a great city and the good people of our community must be politically articulate if we are to keep it so."

WHAT IS BEST

He went on to say, "we must take an open-minded, dispassionate view of what is best for our total comunity is our greatest need rather than what is politically advantageous and expedient".

"Our needs can be supplied through patient, understanding, cooperative actions on the part of citizens dedicated to good government.

Alexander explained that Atlanta must be progressive yet economically administered with responsibilities of good will equally shared and beneficial to all.

He is attempting to succeed John T. Marler who is not seeking reelection.

Alexander, who is an executive officer in a number of business concerns affiliated with a number of civil, social and religious organizations, if elected will be the first Negro to hold an aldermanic position in Atlanta within 86 years.

BEYOND POINT OF RETURN — T. M. Alexander, Sr., left, is being "wished luck" in his bid for an aldermanic seat, by B. T. Harvey, right, and Atty. Austin T. Walden. Alexander said he qualified for the contest after being requested to run by a large number of his friends and public-spirited citizens. He also said he thought his business experience would enable him to give constructive public service if elected. Mr. Harvey is chairman of the executive committee of the Westside Voters League and Atty. Walden is Co-Chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League. — (Photo by Perry)

Voters' League Slates 4 Rallies In City This Week

Daily World Mon. 4-28-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

Four rallies for candidates in the May 8 City Primary are planned by the Atlanta Negro Voters League for this week. All meetings begin at 7:30 P. M. The meetings will be Tuesday night at Union Baptist Church, 1767 Mozley Drive, Rev. J. A. Wilborn, pastor, Wednesday night at Thomas Heathe Slater School,, Andrew J. Lewis, Principal, Thursday night in St. Mark A. M. E. Church, Rev. D. T. Babcock, pastor and Friday in the administration Building Parking Area, Perry Homes on Perry Boulevard.

A unique program is planned for Thomas H. Slater School, Wednesday, May 1 at 7:30 p. m. Candidates for Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Education will appear.

The first fifty citizens to arrive will be awarded door prizes and 9 o'clock the program will be intempted for a television showing of the Ray Robinson-Jean Fullmer fight. Refreshments will be served. In addition to the Atlanta Negro Voters League, the following South Side leaders and citizens are sponsoring the Wednesday night meeting at Slater Schrool:

Mrs. Alice McMichael, Mrs. Thomasine Mayfield, R. L. Andrews, Sr., R. L. Andrews, Jr., Rev. T. P. Grissom, Rev. Benjamin W. Bickers, Rev. R. H. Milner, Otis Harris, Mrs. Ollie Mae Crutchfield Dr. R. A. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Gilliam, Rev. C. H. Tiger, Rev. F. D. Thomas, S. A. Barker, J. D. Andrews, Mrs. Rebecca Beasley, Rev. N. T. Price, Mrs. Lillie Borroughs, Mrs. Fannie Mae Arnold, Mrs. Sarah Baker and Mrs. L. M. Holt.

Next week meetings will be held Monday at Washington High School Auditorium and Tuesday in Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Other voters' rallies slated during the week include:

WESTSIDE VOTERS LEAGUE

(All meetings start at 8 p. m.)

Thursday, May 2 — Warren Memorial Methodist Church, 181 Ashby Street.

COMMUNITY CIVIC CLUB, INC.

(All meetings will start at 8 p. m.)

Monday, May 6 — Anderson Park Elementary School, 2050 Tiger Flower Drive, N. W.

SOUTH ATLANTA CIVIC LEAGUE

Tuesday, April 30 at 8 p. m. Price High School Capitol Ave., S. W.

Atty. Austin T. Walden is president of the Atlanta Negro Voters League; Atty. Cassandra Maxwell Birnie is president of the Westside Voters League and Samuel Chisholm is president of the Community Civic Club.

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GEORGIA

Atlantans Re-Elect Mayor Hartsfield

World Pub. Co., Atlanta
p. 1 Sat 12-7-57

ATLANTA, GEORGIA—(SNS)—Mayor William B. Hartsfield won a sweeping victory in the hot general election Wednesday, putting him at the city's helm for another four years.

Unofficial returns all 70 precincts reporting, showed the 67-year-old mayor, the Primary Nominee, won 41,300 votes while his opponent, restauranteur Lester Maddox captured 23, 987.

The administration nominated in May along with Hartsfield went into office with the landslide votes cast in the general election. The only contest was for mayor.

Following his victory, Mayor Hartsfield observed that the voting showed the people realized "you can't be constructive and hate at the same time."

Promising to build a greater city, he described Atlanta as "a very special city in the South—a crossroads city-with people from everywhere."

A total of 65,287 persons voted yesterday, almost equalling the 73,495 ballots cast in the Primary.

Hartsfield's campaign indicated the trends his administration will pursue during this term.

RESULTS IN PREDOMINATELY NEGRO WARDS

3-A, Walker Street School, Hartsfield 326, Maddox-17.

3-B, E. R. Carter School, Hartsfield 1,843, Maddox-46.

3-E, English Avenue School, Hartsfield-1,792, Maddox-90.

3-H, 179 Chestnut., S. W. Hartsfield 1,517, Maddox-43.

3-K, Davis Street School, Hartsfield-850, Maddox 24.

4-1, Thomas H. Slater, Hartsfield 1,237, Maddox-51.

6-H, David T. Howard School, Hartsfield-1,513, Maddox-19.

6-1, Forrest School, Hartsfield 1,045, Maddox-118.

7-A, Turner High School, Hartsfield-1,400, Maddox-47.

7-D, Washington High School, Hartsfield-1,587, Maddox-28.

Hartsfield has bee mayor of Atlanta for 19 years. His first term began in 1937 and lasted until 1940. He was elected again in 1942 and held his position through Wednesday's general election.

He is a self-educated lawyer and was trained in one of Atlanta's greatest law firms. He holds membership in various committees and organizations and has been signally honored by Fortune magazine as one of nine top mayors in the country.

During the next four years in office, Mayor Hartsfield has promised sound financial conduct of the city. He will press for "a continuance of the progress and sensible policies, which have resulted in Atlanta's unprecedented growth, during the next four years, in which our metropolitan area will reach a million in population." He also advocates experienced and efficient expenditure of bond funds over next four years.

"I do not recommend any tax increase at this time," he said. "Efforts should be made to induce the state to give more help to Georgia cities." The mayor believes that school buildings should be constructed as rapidly as possible.

Throughout his campaign Mayor Hartsfield called for a large turnout at the general election. This marked the first contested general election for mayor in 12 years.

Mayor Hartsfield was nominated in the City Primary held last May.

It was reported that Atlanta has seven "Honor Roll Precincts," with approximately 70 percent of the registered voters going to the polls on election day. Five of these precincts are in the Third Ward.

Some Negro precincts gave Mayor Hartsfield a margin of over 79 to one.

Atlanta Voters Rebuke Segregation Candidate

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 12-14-57
p. 13

ATLANTA — (INS) — Mayor William B. Hartsfield tagged by segregationists as a "liberal," was re-elected in Atlanta's first mayorality race where the racial question was involved.

Atlanta's perennial mayor, winner in the Democratic primary last May, was accused by independent candidate Lester Maddox of "catering" to the city's colored citizens for political reasons. He called the mayor soft on the segregation issue.

* * *

EARLY STATISTICS gave Hartsfield an almost 2-1 vote victory. Unofficial figures showed the winner with 41,000 votes to his opponent's 24,000.

The mayor's opponent had the support of segregationists, Ku Klux Klan members and related "race hate" groups.

* * *

HARTSFIELD has been in office for the past 20 years. It was the first time in 12 years a winner in the Atlanta democratic primary has been challenged in a general election.

The racial issue was the main point of argument in the campaign. Maddox charged Hartsfield is "controlled by the NAACP." He accused the mayor of running for an office in the NAACP, of planning to give schools and parks to Negroes and pledging to place a Negro judge on the Municipal Court bench.

* * *

HARTSFIELD denied all the charges and accused Maddox of running on a platform of hate and strife. A full page newspaper ad for Hartsfield said he had been voted one of the nine best mayors in America. The ad called attention to a nationally-circulated magazine which described Atlanta as one of the best managed cities in the country.

The Hartsfield newspaper ad urged all voters to ballot. It said that in the last city general elections only 8 per cent of the people voted. "If the same thing happens in this election," the campaign ad said "a small organized group could overthrow the results of the primary in which more than 71,000 voted."

* * *

MADDOX also called for a large vote, contending that only a big turnout could defeat "the mayor's bloc Negro vote."

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Victory Hinges On Big Vote Today

34a(2) Ga.

BY WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

T. M. Alexander, insurance executive who is seeking the post of Alderman from the Seventh Ward, made his final appeal to the voters Tuesday night and rested his case for their consideration in the run-off election today.

Alexander, who polled the second highest number of votes in the May 8 primary, will be seeking the post vacated by veteran John Marlen, who did not seek re-election. Alexander is opposed by Jack Summers, a barber supply salesman, for whom Gov. Marvin Griffin has asked a "white bloc vote" against Negro candidate Alexander.

Atlanta ministers appealing for a record run-off vote today, blasted the Governor's "entrance' into the city primary ,his raising of the race and segregation issues and his public appeal for a racist demonstration at the polls.

Candidate Alexander declared to the public Tuesday:

THANKS FRIENDS

"In these final hours of the campaign, I wish to thank all my friends for their support, which has brought us in sight of victory. I urge that we vote today and keep our great city on the high plateau it has achieved through good government for all the people.

Wed. 5-22-57

"I pledge, when elected, to serve honestly, constructively and faithfully the best interst of ouer City and the good people who are dedicated to the high purpose of justice, fairness and equity to all citizens.

"I humbly and gratefully solict your vote today for T. M. Alexander, alderman for the Seventh Ward. I am honored to be the instrument by which the will of the people can be expressed. I will strive to prove worthy of your trust as well as the responsibility it encumbers.'

Interest in the Alexander candidacy had soared to unprecedented heights Tuesday. In all gathering places, admonitions could be heard urging: "Be sure to vote tomorrow and vote for T. M. Alexander."

Atlanta has not had a Negro alderman since 1872.

CITY-WIDE

The voting on the Seventh Ward aldermanic race is city-wide, meaning that voters all over the city may ballot for the candidates.

Also up for consideration in the city-wide election is the Eighth Ward Aldermanic race between R. in urging every citizen to go to the M. "Bob" Clark and Goodwyn "Shag' Cates.

T. M. Alexander has received the endorsement of the Atlanta Negro Voters League and that of the Westside Voters League in his runoff contest.

R. M. (Bob) Clark has the support of the Westside Voters League in his runoff election for Alderman in the Eighth Ward.

Voters in the Sixth Ward will decide on a contest for Sixth Ward executive committeeman, involving candidates John A. West and M. K. Lasseter.

Polls will open this morning at 7 o'clock and stay open until 8 o' clock tonight.

The Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Westside Voters League were joined by virtually every ministerial union and civic association in urging every citize nto go to the polls today and vote.

The run-off between Alexander and Summers is expected to attract upwards of 40,000 voters. The last city primary run-off in 1953, for four aldermanic seats, lured a turnout of only 17,533.

Atlanta election statistics show 28,647 Negro registered voters. On May 8, an estimated 21,000 of these voters went to the polls to vote in the mayoralty primary.

A fact sheet by the Southern Regional Council fact sheet reveals that Negroes have been appointed or selected to local government posts in several cities. Among these enlightened cities are Alexandria and Hot Springs, Ark. Durham, Chapel Hill, Gastonia, Southern Pines, Wilson, Fayetteville, and Greensboro, N. C.; Oak Ridge and Nashville, Tenn; Richmond, Va. and Port Arthur, Texas.

GEORGIA

Vote For Alexander Asked; Griffin Race Appeal Hit

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Tues. 5-21-57 p. 1

Atlanta ministers joined community leaders Sunday in deploring from their pulpits the injection of the race issue into the Atlanta run-off election contest involving businessman T. M. Alexander and Jack Summers, his white opponent for the Seventh Ward aldermanic post. At the same time they called for the "largest possible" turnout of voters for Alexander.

The church pastor decried the statement by Governor Marvin Griffin, rally his friends and "All friends of segregation" to support Summers, a barber supply salesman. Griffin, in his inconsistent appeal, called for a white bloc vote to defeat Alexander, a Negro.

The local preachers concentrated their entreaties for fair play, justice and tolerance as over against the governor's unprecedented appeal to "white voters" to defeat Alexander. They urged their congregations to "answer' 'this challenge by returning to the polls Wednesday, May 22.

The theme was repeated in large and small churches throughout the city, without apparent bitterness of rancor aimed at the "unwarranted" interference in the election affairs of this city.

Candidate Alexander made a broader appeal to the fairness and tolerance of Atlanta at a gospel concert which attracted some 5,000 persons to city auditorium Sunday.

Dr. H. I. Bearden, pastor Big Bethel African Methodist Church, told members: "Let us all pray that the Lord will touch the hearts of all the good people who are Christians, and who believe in democracy and goodwill that Brother T. M. Alexander will be elected on Wednesday. Be sure and vote. Be sure to pray that the Lord will help us because we can only win by God moving the hearts of the voters."

Rev. E. R. Searcy, pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church, told his flock.

"It was regrettable that the state chief executive saw fit to enter or lend the weight of his influence for the sole purpose of blocking or defeating a law-abiding citizen in this race, thereby adding to the tensions between the races rather than relieving such pressure or working for a better relationship among all people."

Rev. W. W. Weatherspool, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, in Appealing to voters to return to the polls and "complete the job for Mr. Alexander," said: "I regret that Governor Griffin has urged white voters to defeat T. M. Alexander solely on the basis that by Providence he is a Negro, without giving consideration to his qualification and fitness both in experience and training to do the job. I hope and pray that the voting public will eliminate the race issue and vote their convictions for the best man fitted and qualified to do the job as an alderman for all the people."

Rev. J. A. Middleton, Allen Temple AME Church, told his audience "T. M. Alexander is the best qualified o fthe two men. I am not supporting him solely because he is a Negro but because he is the best qualified candidate for the office."

Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, and leader of the Love Law and Liberation Movement, told his members "It is disturbingly unfortunate that the Chief Executive of Georgia feels called upon to advise white voters to vote against Alexander because he is a Negro. Character, intelligence record and dependability mean nothing. At a time when America is struggling to become the moral leader of the world, and when all Asia, Africa and India are watching with glad eyes those who are leaning towards Commusion, must have truthfully reported to them that white skin and democracy are synonymous for our governor.

There are 120,000 Negroes in Atlanta with virtually no representation in the important law making body of the city which means taxation without representation.

Atlanta's democracy, Christanity, and intelligence are on trial. No informed democratic, Christian person will vote on the basis of race, but on the basis of merit.

Will Go To City Hall To Solve Problems, Alexander Says

A small but enthusiastic crowd heard six candidates for aldermen during a voters' rally at Mt. Carmel AME Church in Thomasville community Friday evening. Candidates belying their fatigued appearances, were vehement about "why they were better qualified than their opponents."

T. M. Alexander, Sr., candidate from the Seventh Ward, ignored his two opponents Lanier Randall and Jack Summers, who were not present. Alexander did not mention either. He stressed the importance of voting by saying "there are people in this state who have never had the privilege to vote to help elect the governing body. There are those in other countries who would give their right arms to have the privilege to vote."

He praised Atlanta as being one of the greatest cities in the world. "I have been to most sections of this city during my candidacy and I have been received by all groups with the greatest courtesy like all other candidates.

Becoming more scholarly, Alexander explained, "We have been very patient people. Because we have not had a Negro at city hall since 1871. This does not mean we haven't had some good representation. However, the Negro represents one-third of Atlanta population. I think the time has come to send a Negro to city hall to interpret the Negroes needs."

He went on to explain the "unique genius" developed between the various people of Atlanta in working out racial problems. "It is because we have learned to work together for the common good of the city as a whole," said Alexander.

"And when I am elected I'll not be at city hall to create problems but to help solve them. I'll be there to prevent problems which could arise from the lack of understanding We recognize that integrity and morality cannot be legislated but born in the hearts of men of high purpose."

He concluded by saying "If elected I'll give my best. I would be willing to give my life if it would bring about betterment for the city of Atlanta. Because it is destined to be second to none."

Joe Salem, in his second attempt to be elected from the First Ward, said my opponent James Jackson will tell you that I have not done anything civic. Well I had done more at 25 years of age than he has done during his 16 years as alderman.

He went on to say of his opposition that he had not done anything about obtaining water or sewers for the people in the Thomasville community. "Jackson is on the water and sewer committees." He also accused Jackson of opposing rent control, slum clearance and "everything which the people of this community might have benefited by."

Salem said that his opponent was being "controlled by special interest groups, special landlords." He is trying to ride into office on the mayor's coattail. His position at city hall has been lacking for many years."

Jackson said of Salem "I am not interested in that smoke screen he is trying to throw up."

Other speakers included Thomas M. Stubbs, Jr., from the Eighth Ward; Goodwyn "Shag" Cates from the Eighth Ward, and Milton Farris from the Seventh Ward, Position Two.

T. M. Alexander Loses To Georgia Governor's Choice

ATLANTA, GEORGIA—(SNS)—Prominent businessman T. M. Alexander put up an unforgettable battle in his fight for a coveted Seventh Ward aldermanic seat last night although he lost, by an unofficial 10,000 vote deficit, to his opponent, Jack Summers, in an unprecedented city-wide Primary runoff election.

Unofficial returns show that a solid deluge of 13,526 Negro votes went to Alexander.

Summers received approximately 32,000 votes over Alexander's 22,000.

Immediately following the unofficial returns, Mr. Alexander issued the following statement:

"I think that the good accomplished entering the aldermanic race has justified the effort, and I wish to express my appreciation to all those who supported me.

"I would like to congratulate my opponent upon his victory and the type of campaign which he personally conducted."

CLARK — CATES CONTEST

In the same election, but in a less heated race, Goodwyn "Shag" Cates received approximately 27,000 votes to snatch the Eight Ward Aldermanic post from incumbent R. M. "Bob" Clark who got roughly 21,000 votes.

In Negro precincts Cates and Clark ran nip and tuck throughout the race. Cates eked out 5,235 votes while Clark only managed to get 5,139.

Sixth Ward voters chose John A. West as their Executive Committeeman by giving him an unofficial tally of 280 votes while giving his opponent, M. K. Lasseter only 227.

Upward of 55,000 persons came to the polls to vote in the election which took on national prominence, after Gov. Marvin Griffin entered the race by voicing his opinion that Summers was a better man than Alexander and that this was no time to have a Negro as Alderman.

Alexander, in losing, won a distinct victory for himself and his race in that he was capable of advancing to the playoff in a political game which was scored by the general public. Had he won, he would have been the first Negro to enter such a position since 1871.

Summer, a local barber supplies salesman, captured the majority vote after having gotten a plurality in the May 8th primary. Alexander came in second in the first balloting ,and E. Sam Jones the third aspirant candidate, was automatically eliminated.

Alexander had been an outstanding and controversial figure in the city primary campaign since his unprecedented entrance March 23. When his hat hit the floor of the local political arena, he became the third Negro to seek election to an aldrmanic post. William Finch and George Graham, forerunnr Negroes took their oath of office January 1, 1871.

Despite his loss, the "Alex For Alderman" campaign and the "Griffin Intervention" gave Atlanta national prominence.

After the polls had closed, Alexander was being hailed among Negroes here as though he had won. One spokesman offered:

"He won. He won a moral victory for Negroes everywhere."

Alexander, who was recently named member of the national board of the Young Men's Christian Association, is founder-president of Alexander - Calloway Realty Co., Inc. on Auburn Avenue.

Alexander Loses In Atlanta Runoff

ATLANTA, Ga.—Although T. M. Alexander polled more than 22,000 votes, he was defeated by Jack Summers in a special runoff election for the post of alderman here. Alexander was the first Negro to run for the office in the past 80 years and was the target of racial attacks made by Governor Marvin Griffin.

Colored Man Loses In Atlanta Voting

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23 (AP).—The first colored person to seek an aldermanic post here since reconstruction days, lost to a white businessman by a sizable margin in yesterday's runoff election.

T. M. Alexander polled 392 fewer votes than he received in the May 8 Democratic primary. Jack Summers received 32,170 votes to 22,455 for Mr. Alexander.

Gov. Marvin Griffin had indorsed the 52-year-old Mr. Summers, expressing concern that colored people would vote in a bloc for Mr. Alexander. Mr. Summers did not inject the racial issue into his campaign.

Mr. Summers received 27,993 votes in the first, three-man race to 22,836 for Mr. Alexander, a 47-year-old insurance company executive. The runoff was necessary because Mr. Summers did not poll a majority of the votes in the primary.

Nomination in the primary is almost always equivalent to election in heavily Democratic Atlanta.

Griffin Bids Atlanta Voters Defeat Negro

ATLANTA, May 18 (AP).—The Governor of Georgia has stepped into Atlanta city politics and called for the defeat of a Negro candidate in a run-off election Wednesday.

In a move virtually unprecedented in recent state politics, Gov. Marvin Griffin yesterday urged white voters of Atlanta to elect Jack Summers, fifty-two-year-old barber supply salesman, as Alderman for the 7th Ward.

Mr. Summers is opposed by T. M. Alexander, forty-eight-year-old Negro insurance executive, who was second high man in the city primary last week, and the only Negro candidate for an aldermanic post.

Gov. Griffin issued a public statement indorsing Mr. Summers as a "capable and well informed man who is in complete sympathy with the preservation of the traditions and customs of the Southern people."

Mr. Alexander declared that Gov. Griffin "has a right to his opinion and Atlanta has a right to make its choice." He said the "will of the Lord will be voiced by the people of Atlanta Wednesday."

Mayor Hartsfield Asks All To Vote In Dec. 4 Election

The Atlanta general election, which will pit segregationist Lester Maddox against incumbent Mayor William B. Hartsfield, is only 18 days off, but there is still time to request absentee ballots.

Mayor Hartsfield said recently that "every citizen should remember that the results of the primary must be validated in the general election and that all must vote again." He added: "I hope an even greater number than voted in the primary will come out."

Maddox advocates preservation of segregation and support of Senators Russell, Talmadge, Rep. Davis, and Gov. Marvin Griffin.

Mayor Hartsfield, whose active campaign has been in progress one week, accuses Maddox of heading "a bolters movement" and seeking "to capitalize on unrest and troubles elsewhere and bring it to Atlanta's doors."

Absentee ballots for the Dec. 4 election will be released soon, according to City Clerk Joe Richardson. They will be used by persons who are out of town at ballot time and by persons unable to get to the polls.

Those desiring absentee ballots should write the clerk at City Hall as soon as possible, giving names addresses, wards, precincts, and reasons for requesting the ballot. Persons who are physically unable to go to the polls should include a statement from their doctors.

Requests for absentee ballots will be accepted in the mail until midnight Nov. 28. They must be returned to the clerk before 7 p. m. on Dec. 4, election day.

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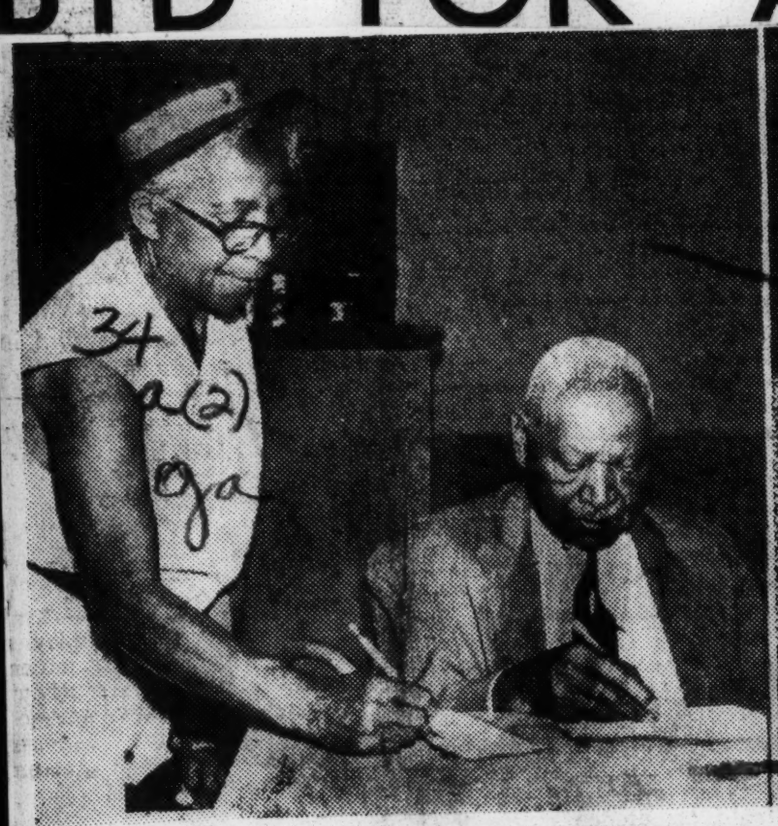
GEORGIA

ALEXANDER MAKES IMPRESSIVE BID FOR ALDERMANIC POST



RECORD TURN OUT FOR WEDNESDAY RUN-OFF ELECTION — Precinct managers throughout the city reported a record number of voters for a run-off election went to the polls Wednesday to decide two Aldermanic and one Executive Committee positions. Spirit was undaunted, like 93 year-old Rev. W. S. Paschal and his daughter Miss Alice Paschal, shown preparing their ballots. The spirit of democracy reigned too, at the racially mixed polls: like Mrs. W. R. Ware helping Walter Hillsman at precinct 6-1, shown in the right photo. — (Photos by Harmon G. Perry)

Summers Winner In Spirited Run-Off Contest

Prominent businessman T. M. Alexander put up an unforgettable battle in his fight for a coveted Seventh Ward aldermanic seat last night although he lost, by an unofficial 10,000 vote deficit, to his opponent, Jack Summers, in an unprecedented city-wide Primary run-off election.

Unofficial returns show that a solid deluge of 13,526 Negro votes went to Alexander.

Summers received approximately 32,000 votes over Alexander's 22,000.

Immediately following the unofficial returns, Mr. Alexander issued the following statement:

"I think that the good accomplished entering the aldermanic race has justified the effort, and I wish to express my appreciation to all those who supported me.

"I would like to congratulate my opponent upon his victory and the type of campaign which he personally conducted."

CLARK — CATES CONTEST

In the same election, but in a less heated race, Goodwyn "Shag" Cates received approximately 27,000 votes to snatch the Eight Ward Aldermanic post from incumbent R. M. "Bob" Clark who got roughly 21,000 votes.

In Negro precincts Cates and Clark ran nip and tuck throughout the race. Cates eked out 5,235 votes while Clark only managed to get 5,199.

Sixth Ward voters chose John A. West as their Executive Committeeman by giving him an unofficial tally of 280 votes while giving his opponent, M. K. Lasseter only 227.

Upward of 56,000 persons came to the polls to vote in the election which took on national prominence after Gov. Marvin Griffin entered the race by voicing his opinion that Summers was a better man than Alexander and that this was no time to have a Negro as Alderman.

Alexander, in losing, won a distinct victory for himself and his race in that he was capable of advancing to the playoff in a political game which was scored by the general public. Had he won, he would have been the first Negro to enter such a position since 1871.

Summer, a local barber supplies salesman, captured the majority vote after having gotten a plurality in the May 8th primary. Alaxander came in second in the first balloting ,and E. Sam Jones the third aspirant candidate, was automatically eliminated.

Alexander had been an outstanding and controversial figure in the city primary campaign since his unprecedented entrance March 23. When his hat hit the floor of the local political arena, he became the third Negro to seek election to an aldrmanic post. William Finch and George Graham, forerunnr Negroes took their oath of office January 7, 1871.

Despite his loss, the "Alex For Alderman" campaign and the "Griffin Intervention" gave Atlanta national prominence.

After the polls had closed, Alexander was being hailed among Negroes here as though he had won. One spokesman offered:

"He won. He won a moral victory for Negroes everywhere."

Alexander, who was recently named member of the national board of the Young Men's Christian Association, is founder-president of Alexander - Calloway Realty Co., Inc. on Auburn Avenue.

Alexander Is Defeated By 10,000

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Jack Summers and Goodwyn (Shag) Cates won aldermanic nominations in a runover primary Wednesday.

An unprecedented 54,625 Atlantans voted, according to figures compiled by The Constitution. The vote was 76 per cent of the 71,420 cast in the mayor's contest in the original primary held two weeks ago.

In the Seventh Ward race, Summers, a manufacturing chemist and barber supply dealer, polled 32,170 votes, while T. M. Alexander, Negro insurance executive, won 22,455.

GREATEST INTEREST

The Summers-Alexander contest sparked the greatest interest. Both sought the aldermanic post vacated by veteran Ald. John T. Marler who did not seek re-election.

Cates polled 27,401 votes to defeat incumbent Ald. R. M. (Bob) Clark for one of the two Eighth Ward aldermanic posts.

Clark drew 21,534 votes.

John A. West defeated incumbent Maurice K. Lassetter for one of the two city executive committee posts from the Sixth Ward.

The contest was limited to voters of the ward. West polled 2,772 votes to 2,189 for Lassetter.

Gov. Griffin had issued an appeal to white voters in Atlanta "to do some block voting themselves" in the Summers-Alexander race.

CREDITS GRIFFIN

Summers said Wednesday night that Griffin's endorsement helped him win a large margin.

And the racial division seemed to be the answer to the Summers victory.

Predominantly white precincts voted heavily for Summers while the converse was true for Alexander.

Alexander took only 15 precincts, all but two of which had a heavy majority of Negro registrants.

The unofficial results showed Alexander carried the following precincts:

1-B (where there were 1,135 white and 860 Negroes); 1-C; 2-C; 3-A; 3-B; 3-E; 3-H; 3-K; 3-N; 4-B (where 1,110 whites and 879 Negroes were registered); 4-I; 6-H; 6-I; 7-A; 7-D.

In the other precincts going to Alexander, Negro registration greatly outnumbered whites, with 3-B heading the list with 2,482 Negro registrants to no whites.

The registration list carried 124,599 names of which 28,646 were Negroes.

Alexander carried 3-K and 3-N, two precincts which he lost by small margins to Summers in the original primary.

Both Summers and Cates were high vote getters in the primary May 8, but Lassetter, who led in the original balloting, lost to the runner-up.

The city executive committee will meet at noon Thursday to consolidate the official vote and declare the winners.

Mrs. Robert L. MacDougal, committee chcairman, said auditors completed the official tabulation late Wednesday and the meeting would be routine.

Summers commented Wednesday night that Gov. Griffin's public endorsement of his candidacy "had a lot to do with the large margin of my victory." He added that he probably would have won without the governor's support.

Alexander Contributes To Democracy

Daily World Thurs. 5-23-57

I. M. Alexander lived up to the glorious tradition of a true champion in battling for a Seventh Ward Aldermanic seat. Always he was in the battle contesting with the strength, dignity and perserverance of a man destined to succeed. That his uphill fight for victory received a setback, it is nevertheless unquestionably established that he possesses all of the requisites that characterize a winner.

Atlanta Ga. P.6

Mr. Alexander's fight to be the first Negro since the Reconstruction Period to win a seat on the Atlanta Aldermanic board was admittedly an uphill one.

It is admittedly wishful thinking that Atlanta voters would duplicate that turnout. Thus, it became apparent that a near miracle would be needed to turn the lazy currents of voter apathy which becomes evident following a heated campaign. This miracle did not materialize.

Yet returns indicate that an unprecedented number of voters went back to the polls in the run-off tilt. The truth is, our voters have indicated by their action that they fully realize the importance of the ballot. Moreover, Alexander's candidacy had a great influence in bringing more voters to the polls from both the Negro and the white communities. This is a victory for the principal democratic process.

Gov. Marvin Griffin tried to confuse the issue in his appeal to white voters to do "some bloc voting." He endorsed Mr. Alexander's opponent as an informed man in complete sympathy with the preservation of segregation, which was not a legitimate issue in the campaign.

There is determination in defeat that Mr. Alexander's campaign was not in vain. We recall his prophecy: "Thirty-eight per-cent of Atlanta's population is Negro and I am asking for only one-sixteenth voice on the aldermanic board."

We will not cease to work that his prophecy will come true.

THE VOTE IN PRINCIPAL NEGRO PRECINCTS

Daily World Thurs. 5-23-57 P.11 Atlanta, Ga.

PRECINCT		ALEXANDER	SUMMERS	CLARK	CATES
7A	Anderson Park School	1379	12	451	612
3A	Walker St. School	338	11	148	132
3N	Rockdale School	448	7	127	191
7D	Washington High	1583	6	714	565
4-I	Slater St. School	1269	7	352	646
3B	Carter School	1850	8	793	638
3E	English Ave. School	1795	35	678	686
3K	Davis St. School	835	7	360	286
6I	Forrest Ave. School	997	100	350	439
3H	Clark College Campus	1568	13	694	551
6H	Howard School	1488	7	532	489
	TOTALS	13,550	213	5,199	5,235

Race issue may play part in upcoming Atlanta vote

Mem. Pr have also Mon. 10-28-57

ATLANTA, Oct. 28—(AP)—The race issue may be raised seriously i nan Atlanta mayoralty campaign for the first time next month when a 42-year-old political newcomer challenges veteran Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

A highly placed city hall source, who declined use of his name, and last week he expects restaurauteur Lester Maddox to inject the Negro issue into his effort to unseat the 67-year-old Hartsfield. The mayor's foes say Negro 'bloc votes" have renominated him in the past three city primaries.

Actually, Hartsfield is unopposed as of now. But the deadline for qualifying for the Dec. 4 general election isn't until Nov. 4. and Maddox assures one and all that he will be in the race.

MADDOX SAYS he has more than twice the required 2800 signatures on a petition to make the race. In public announcements, he has skirted the racial question. He chooses instead to attack what he calls one-man government and lax law enforcement.

Hartsfield won renomination for a sixth term in a close race over Archie Lindsey, chairman of the Fulton County Commission, in the May 9 primary. Lindsey gave the mayor a scare in early returns, but Hartsfield forged ahead when heavy Negro precincts on the West Side were reported.

In New York less than two months later, an Atlanta Negro minister said "19,000 Negroes helped elect the present mayor of Atlanta, who also received the votes of 16,000 white 'persons." The author of the statement was the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church.

HARTSFIELD, who will set a national tenure record for a big city mayor when his present four-year term expires early next year, admits the likely challenge by Maddox worries him.

Hartsfield has been accused of having a "soft" policy toward Negroes. Gov. Marvin Griffin and Sen. Herman Talmadge were critical when the mayor complied with a federal court order last year that the city permit Negroes to use Atlanta golf courses on an integrated basis.

Joe Parham
Constitution
Thurs. 5-2-57

Racial Issues Shouldn't Be Part of Political Campaigns

Atlanta, Ga.

In the Macon News

Men of good will must endorse the appeal of two Atlanta organizations to keep the race issue out of the city primary campaign which will wind up in the election May 8. The ugly head of the issue was reared only briefly at a recent rally when Mayor William B. Hartsfield, seeking re-election to the post he has held for nearly 20 years, was asked how he feels about allowing Negroes to swim in city park pools.

The mayor turned to his opponent, Archie Lindsey, and asked whether he would answer the same question.

Mr. Hartsfield, or any other mayor in a Southern city with a large Negro population, is in a difficult position. He must walk a chalkline by being as fair as possible to his colored constituents without lowering certain segregation bars which many state laws and municipal ordinances require.

The Atlanta mayor has assured Negroes they will get an equal share of the bond issue of nearly 87 million dollars recently approved. As a matter of fact, Negroes probably benefit more than whites since improvements resulting are to the advantage of all but are paid for mostly by white citizens who are property owners out of all proportion to race population ratio.

A constructive approach to racial relations is offered by Hartsfield in his thought that the basic trouble in Montgomery, Ala., is the lack of a meeting of minds to solve mutual problems.

Hartsfield has seen mayors who assumed their offices in other big cities, about the same time he did a fifth-of-a-century ago, move up to the Senate or the House or gubernatorial spots. But the unit system stops Hartsfield's political ambitions at the Fulton County line.

Negro leaders are working hard to get Negro registration up all over the state. John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Georgia Voters League, recently said here that 160,000 Negroes of voting age are now registered. The goal is 300,000 registrations, half the Negroes of voting age. Such a group, says Dobbs, would "become a political factor strong enough to attract attention of political candidates of character and good will."

Not always has the Negro used his vote wisely. A case in point is the local water board election of a few years ago when a Negro candidate received most of the colored votes despite the well-publicized fact that he had served a prison sentence.

Such incidents have led to charges of bloc voting among Negroes, and these charges are sometimes justified. The Atlanta Daily World, a Negro newspaper, probably best expresses the educated Negro's political philosophy with the editorial comment that voters prefer to choose between men of established ability and achievement, but where there is no option except to vote against somebody, bloc voting has merit.

Fate Undecided

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 5-10-57

Alexander In Runoff With Summers May 22

Four candidates seeking aldermanic posts in the May 8th election will not have their fate decided until voters return to the polls on May 22 for a "runoff."

The runoff contest will be between T. M. Alexander and Jack Summers of the Seventh Ward; and between R. M. "Bob" Clark, an incumbent, and Goodwyn "Shag" Cates of the Eighth Ward, Position Two.

Candidates from both wards started out in a three-man race. Besides Alexander, and Summers, Lanier Randall a 32-year-old attorney, was eliminated. It was the first time he had sought a public office by election. E. Sam Jones was eliminated from the Clark-Cates race.

Alexander said he is still confident that the "good citizens of Atlanta" will elect the best qualified man to carry on the city's business. And he said he still think that one-third of the population should have a representative in the governing body.

Those were among the chief planks in his platform. Also in stating his qualification for the job during the campaign, Alexander pointed to his 25 years as a successful businessman in Atlanta as the "best indicator of his ability to handle the job."

He also indicated that he would not let up in his campaign until after the May 22 run-off. This is the first time Alexander has attempted to be elected to a public office. And it is also the first time a man of his racial identity has offered for public office in Atlanta within 71 years.

He did not reveal the strategy he will use to keep his campaign alive until the "run-off".

Cates, also a newcomer to the political arena, perhaps gave Clark the keenest competition of his political career.

Alexander received 21,217 votes, and Summers 27,794. Randall received 13,987 votes.

Cates tallied 23,049 votes and Clark 21,897, and the eliminated Jones 12,573. If past run-offs are indicators, then the total number of voters who will go to the polls will be small.

Thus Is It Done In Atlanta

Independent
Montgomery, Ala.

IT WAS GOOD to see Mayor William B. Hartsfield elected to a sixth term in Atlanta. He is an energetic, forceful and jaunty man who has given Atlanta good government.

Mayor Hartsfield won by 37,612 to Archie Lindsey's 33,808. The race issue was not openly and systematically exploited, but it was there under the surface. Hartsfield's opponent profited by it without raising the issue as the mayor hasn't satisfied everybody—his town has the same proportion of extremists of both colors as the next town. But Hartsfield is brisk and open about the issue and survived.

Atlanta race relations are good, or so they seem to a casual visitor. There is no tension and apparently the races aren't as self-conscious as one finds elsewhere.

The rest of the country associates Georgia with Senator Talmadge and raw race conflict. But Fulton County and the rest of Georgia are different.

Every time Senator Talmadge goes to the Atlanta air terminal to fly to Washington he enters a terminal in which the races blend conspicuously. The signs are still up on the rest rooms but they are frequently not heeded.

★

CHANCING to meet Mayor Hartsfield at a party in Atlanta during the campaign, the above observation was ventured. Also that a rigid voluntary segregation was seen to prevail on city buses, all aboard seeming to be quite content. Not wishing to complicate the mayor's political circumstance by quoting his informal remarks, we have abstained until now. He said a memorable thing:

"Look," said Hartsfield, "down there [presumably he meant the Capitol] you've got a gang standing on a dunghill firing guided missiles at Harlem. Then in Harlem you've got a gang standing on another dunghill firing guided missiles down here. To hell with both of 'em."

★

THE MAYOR is no race mixing visionary. He is opposed to blending Atlanta's, but he is aggressive in pointing out that things have and will continue to change in other areas.

He refused to close the city's golf course when the courts ordered Negroes admitted. He had phoned over the South to other mayors, learned their experience and decided that not a handful of Negro golfers would be playing anyhow. The yankee yaps were in town with their cameras to take a picture next day of a well known Negro lawyer playing on the Bobby Jones course. The mayor discerned that they would photograph the lawyer with the famous "Bobby Jones" name in the background and the picture would be printed nationally. That night he talked the lawyer out of the appearance. Also, he had a city crew take down all the signs by the light of the moon.

"We try never to let a situation come to a head," Hartsfield said.

★

AT ONE POINT the Atlanta Negro leadership felt compelled by the example of the Rev. King to assault the buses. Not for one moment did Hartsfield allow the bus busters to be photographed being raked off the buses by the police. The warrants for their arrest were prepared and the Negroes were phoned to come down, get themselves booked and make bond. When they arrived, "a big, fine looking Negro cop" met them at the door of the station and courteously said, "Right this way, Reverend." The result was no photographs of martyrs.

"The big thing, the urgent thing," said Hartsfield, "is never allow a lapse of communication between white and Negro leadership to occur. That's the worst thing that can happen."

Negro Loses In Atlanta Council Race

ATLANTA —(AP)— Businessman Jack Summers won nomination to the Board of Aldermen in a run-over election beating T. M. Alexander, first Negro to seek an aldermanic post in Atlanta since Reconstruction days.

Summers polled 32,170 votes to 22,455 for Alexander in the 7th Ward race.

This was the heaviest run-over balloting in Atlanta history.

Summers, 52, had the endorsement of Gov. Marvin Griffin, who expressed concern that the Negro vote would be cast as a bloc for Alexander.

Alexander, 47-year-old insurance company executive, polled 392 votes less than the 22,836 he got in the May 8 primary. Summers polled 27,993 in that three-man contest.

Alexander contended in his campaign that he sought to gain "one-sixteenth representation in city government for one-third of the citizens."

Gov. Griffin Calls For Bloc Vote To Defeat Alexander

"Gov Griffin has a right to his opinion, and the voters will have a right to make their decision," T. M. Alexander, aspirant Seventh Ward Aldermanic candidate, said last night after Gov. Marvin Griffin publicly urge the voters to defeat him by voting for his white opponent, Jack Summers, on May 22.

"It is high time that the white voters of Atlanta did some bloc voting themselves," the Governor said.

In his rebuttal, Alexander, who will vie against Jack Summers in the Primary run-off election May 22, said: "The will of the Lord will be voice ably the votes of the people."

Griffin's statement was herald as shocking and unprecedented on two major counts.

This was one of the few times a Governor has crashed a city election, pulling for one candidate while pushing the other down. The Governor somewhat apoligized with "It is not my policy to interfere, at any time, in the political affairs of the City of Atlanta or any other municipality or local government.'

Also, in lauding the importance of the contested aldermanic seat and playing down the merits of the Negro candidate, Griffin apparently overlooked the fact that Negroes are successfully holding aldermanic posts elsewhere in the South.

The Governor openly endorsed Alexander's opponent, Jack Summers, saying that he is a "well-informed man who is in complete sympathy with the preservation of the traditions and customs of Southern people."

The May 8, Primary election produced a dead-heat in the Seventh Ward between Alexander, who polled 22,836 votes, and Summers, who got 27,993. A third aldermanic candidates, Lanier Randall, was eliminated from the run-off He received 14,052 votes.

Alexander said he still holds a plank from his pre-Primary platform which called for one-sixteenth representation for 38 per cent of city's population.

Griffin Urges Atlanta To Vote Against Negro

BY WILLIAM M. BATES

Gov. Griffin Friday publicly entered Atlanta's city run-off campaign by urging white voters to defeat a Negro candidate for the Board of Aldermen in Wednesday's second primary.

In calling for the nomination of Jack Summers as alderman from the 7th Ward, Griffin said: "It is high time that the white voters of Atlanta did some 'bloc voting' themselves."

Summers, a barber supply salesman, led a field of three in last week's city primary but failed to obtain a majority.

RUNNER-UP

The runner-up in the first primary and Summers' opponent in Wednesday's run-off is T. M. Alexander, prominent Negro insurance company executive.

Griffin, in a move virtually unprecedented in recent Georgia politics, issued a public statement endorsing Summers as a "well-informed man who is in complete sympathy with the preservation of the traditions and customs of the Southern people."

"It is not my policy to interfere, at any time, in the political affairs of the City of Atlanta or any other municipality or local government," Griffin declared.

"IMPORTANT TO STATE"

"However, I feel that the result of this aldermanic race is so important to the people of the entire state that I have no hesitancy in calling on my friends and all friends of segregation to support Mr. Summers in this race," he said.

Summers, who bears a striking resemblance to the late Eugene Talmadge, visited Griffin's office shortly before the first primary. Griffin made no comment prior to that contest.

Mayor Hartsfield, who was renominated in last week's voting, issued the following statement:

"I think this matter can be left to the good judgement of the voters of Atlanta."

He declined to elaborate.

HAS A RIGHT

Alexander declared that Griffin "has a right to his opinion and Atlanta has a right to make its choice." He said the "will of the Lord will be voiced by the people of Atlanta Wednesday."

"Thirty-eight per cent of Atlanta's population is Negro and I'm only asking for one-sixteenth voice on the aldermanic Board," Alexander said.

"I have kept my campaign on a high plane and I hope to keep it there," he added. "Whatever is said I don't plan to strike back."

In his prepared statement, Griffin said "it is no time" to elect a Negro alderman "at this critical period in our affairs."

SCHOOL SEGREGATION

"We are on the verge of developments in Atlanta and the rest of Georgia relative to segregation in our schools and other concomitant fields which makes it a paramount necessity for the voters of Atlanta to elect a white man in this race," the governor stated.

"It is high time that the white voters of Atlanta did some 'bloc voting' themselves," he said. "You may be sure that the Negores will vote virtually as a unit."

"It is the duty of every true patriot in Atlanta to lay aside all business, if necessary, and go to the polls to see that Summers is elected."

In last week's balloting, Summers polled 27,993 votes against 22,836 for Alexander. A third candidate, Lanier Randall, received 14,052 votes and was eliminated from the run-off.

Dr. Rufus Clement, a Negro member of the city board of Education, was elected to a second term last week in a two-man race against a white challenger.

GEORGIA ROUNDUP

Augusta Negro Seeks Education Board Post

AUGUSTA, Sept. 25 (AP)—W. C. Ervin, business manager of Paine College and one of the first Negroes to hold elective office in Georgia since the Reconstruction, has filed here for the Board of Education race in the Second Ward.

Ervin, who was elected to the board in 1952, will oppose Gus F. Madebach Jr., a chiropodist who qualified Friday. The Negro educator was not eligible to run for reelection last year because of realignment of city wards.

He was shifted from the Third Ward to the Second Ward at that time.

He is a native of Darlington, S.C., and is the only Negro member of the five-man commission charged with handling funds for the Augusta Parks and Recreation Department, from the sale of a portion of Allen Park in Augusta.

Ervin was the first Negro to serve on the Richmond County Tuberculosis Assn.

The Hearing On Our Election Laws

Long before certain litigants went to bat in the federal courts testing the constitutionality of the county unit law in Georgia, there have been sundry complaints about Georgia's outmoded election laws. A few years ago the country was stunned at certain disclosures made in Telfair county at not even the dead being spared if and when it was desirous that an election point be carried.

Coincidently, this same county figured most prominently before the hearing now conducted at the state capitol in a hearing before a committee seeking redress in Georgia's election laws.

The electorate is the big balance wheel pinion in our Democratic system. That a government of the people must obtain through the consent of the people, is of paramount importance in the system we insist. Less than this we have no Democracy; our elections become a farce and every year decline in importance in the eyes of the voters.

Evidence lies in the fact that in this state fewer people vote on many general election days than in some counties on the eastern seaboard. In that the officials are nominated by the few interested in the surface issues they stir up and they are elected by default.

When election systems fall into disrepute, good government is imperiled; legal questions of a racial taint can be pondered about the state and sold to an unsuspecting electorate as bonifide issues that can be voted up or down at the polls by the people!

The hearing on our election laws is timely; a great service can be rendered the cause of elections and those having suggestions have an inning now with those who will hear every complaint and give ear to remedial suggestions.

Candidates Face Crowds At Bethlehem, W. Hunter Churches

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

The largest group to attend a political meeting in the current series was attracted to Bethlehem Baptist Church on Fraser Street, Thursday evening to hear candidates in the mayor's aldermanic and Board of Education race. The candidates also spoke at West Hunter Baptist Church at another mass meeting sponsored by the West Side Voters League.

Another mass meeting has been scheduled for tonight at 8 o'clock by the Community Civic Club, Inc. at Anderson Park Recreation Center, on Anderson Ave. opposite of Turner High School.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield, making his first political speech after the passage of the $86 Million Bond Issue, declared, "I am glad racial hate has not fallen over Atlanta. There is a close liaison between all citizens here in Atlanta."

The mayor did not mention his opponent, Archie Lindsey, who was not present.

Hartsfield went on to say that he thought the basic problem in Montgomery, Ala., is the lack of meeting of minds to solve mutual problems. In Atlanta we meet and solve our racial problems, he said.

He said, "no Negro have ever had to hang his head in shame about anything I have said in public or private."

The mayor said he has always proposed that Negro citizens get equal share of the city's improvement paid for out of the tax dollar. "And the Negro will get equal share out of the $86 Million Bond Issue, which is going to make for good times in our city for the next five or six years."

He declared that he was not submitting himself as a candidate on promises but on his record.

"Atlanta is the cross road of becoming the greatest city of the south and I want to see people from all over America coming here to make their home."

On concluding he said "there is going to be polling in the administration's garbage can to drag out some charge, but don't be alarmed, it will all blow away like a fog on May 8th."

Joe Salem, aldermanic candidate from First Ward, accused his opponent, incumbent James Jackson, of "spending too much time with special interest groups. He has delayed slum clearance five years, he has fought Negro policeman. He owes his heart, soul and every penny in his pocket to special interest groups. He has not improved in 16 years."

Jackson, who spoke before Salem and left, said he did oppose the hiring of Negro policemen because they were not given equal police status."

J James O'Callaghan, candidate for the Board of Education from the Fifth Ward, said: Of the $20 million collected annually by the Board of Education, less than $14 million go to school teachers and about $7 million goes for administration cost.

He charged that the Board of Education hires six full time private detectives, who drive political candidates around. "If the board keep on hiring detectives, in a few years it will have a strong army."

Also speaking was Dr. Rufus Clement, school board candidate from the Third Ward. He said: "I am still an independent. I have not become captive. I am still fighting for a better school system for all children."

Other candidates speaking included Gregory Griggs, school board candidate from the First Ward; Oby T. Brewer, Jr., from the Sixth Ward and A. C. Latimer for school board member at large.

Aldermanic candidates speaking also included: Ed. Gilliam from the Second Ward; Calhoun Long from Seventh Ward; Sam Jones from the Eighth Ward.

The meeting was co-sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Civic Associations of the First Ward.

Presiding were Atty. Austin T. Walden president of the league and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Harris, ward leaders.

CASCADE HEIGHTS

T. M. Alexander and Dr. Rufus Clements, the only two Negro Candidates running for office, also appeared at a large rally of white voters in the Cascade Heights Elementary school last night. Both were given a hearty round of applause, and one voter was overheard saying to his companion, "They're the best educated men running for office!"

A meeting held last night at West Hunter St. Baptist Church by the Westside Voters League heard several of the candidates present their cases to the voters. Joe Salem, candidate for Alderman from the First Ward took his opponent to task for "being a paid lobbyist for the milk interest". He also opposed the employment of Negro police when they were added to the force for the first time in 1948. In his bid for Alderman from the Eighth Ward, Thomas Stubbs said he would be sensiative to the people needs. Representatives appeared in behalf of candidates: Dean Calloway, Goodwyn Cates, Jack Summers, R. M. Clark, Sr. and T. M. Alexander.

The following candidates appeared just as the meeting closed, explaining their lateness due to other meeting they had attended about the same time of the westside gathering: Wendell Lindsey, Charlie Leftwich, Milton Farris, and Jesse Draper all aldermanic candidates. Dr. Rufus Clement, candidate for the Board of Education, was also too late to speak.

Next meeting by the Westside group will be held April 25th, at Union Baptist Church, Mozley Dr., N. W. at 8 p. m.

Atlanta Progresses With Hartsfield

There comes in the life of a city, like that in the affairs of men, the crucial period in which there must be a step forward or the set-in of a recession. Those in charge of institutions and careers, therefore, must guard against the handicaps which might interfere with progress, realizing at all times that once a recession sets in, it is hard to stem.

Atlanta would represent one of those great enterprises. Strategically located and accessable in its physical setting, was destined to be one of the most powerful cities in the world. Still reaching, still breathing the breath of the old pioneer spirit that saw her spring from the ashes, Atlanta like time, marches on.

With the turn of the century, Atlanta apparently realized her vastness, her opportunity and her obligation due civilization for such a native blessing. With the coming of an automotive age, the streamlining of industries and the changeover from a one crop tenant system to an industrial empire, Atlanta found herself wholly inadequate in traffic-veins, roadways and street improvements as well as affording such housing as an ever expanding municipality would demand for the housing of those incomers required to push on toward the goal of a high powered commanding municipality.

Twenty years ago when Mayor William B. Hartsfield came to public office, Atlanta was at the very cross-road where she had to either turn for the quick step of modern enterprise and development, or take the downward road which leads to backwardness. Her steps were curved and narrowed; old oaken blocks still bore the age-print of the pioneering days along many of our streets; mudholes still invited the quick passage of those who would rush on to their jobs, schools, churches and markets.

Without bearing the earmarks of politics, the physical settings and the allied improvements about us would vouch for themselves. From Peachtree Battle Creek to Beaver Slide, the footprints of pride would lead one clear across the city. Street widening, beginning on Peters Street, which at first met serious objections, would be a child's play to the great expressways and underpinning drives which span the greater Atlanta as we know today.

Crowded jams, costing millions every year to buyers of gas, property damage and the loss of life have been relieved with one-way streets, wider passages and bypasses for through traffic and freighters. Traffic signals, safety warning signals and street marking are a few of the expressions Atlanta has encountered in these last twenty years.

Public Housing has seen a vast improvement. The slum-dwellers, the polluted bottoms which held in pawn the poor, the innocent and the underprivileged, all have been accorded the treatment due of a Christian age and the moral obligation of a great and powerful city.

The last twenty years have placed Atlanta in a commanding position to compete in the market with any city in the Union.

Henry W. Grady, who went on a goodwill tour of the country right after the Civil War made these wholesome prophesies now seeing reality in the city of Atlanta.

"Sweet Auburn Avenue" has made a laudable contribution. Negro business enterprise has set a laudable example for the world and is a landmark that cannot be left out in a story of Atlanta and the New South.

The last twenty years have brought on a new spirit of tolerance. If Mayor Hartsfield and his friends wish to take part credit for it, they are welcome so far as we are concerned in a review of the fine schools that have come to us in recent years. The bonding companies, the funding corporations which discount our warrants, the rock-bottom confidence the eastern banking firms and those who place their investments with them for output are the highest testimonials to underwrite the last twenty years of Atlanta's progress.

The recent voting of some 68 million dollars in bonds, showed the confidence the city has in its present administration and those funding companies always ready to gobble up Atlanta's bonds.

Moreover, the recent years have revealed a vast improvement in race relations and this fact is largely attributable to the election of Dr. Rufus Clement to membership on the city's Board of Education in a city-wide contest in 1953.

Atlanta is now close to another city primary election — May 8th — and Dr. Clement is seeking re-election. In addition, another well-qualified member of our race, T. M. Alexander, is running for a post on the Board of Aldermen. This is his first campaign for public office.

On the basis of the record of the two incumbents and in the light of Mr. Alexander's training and business experience, we commend these candidates to the voters. We hope every voter will plan to go to the polls Wednesday and exercise his duty of good citizenship.

Atlanta Voters League Presents All Candidates

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sun. 5-3-57

Atlanta voters look forward to two mammoth mass meetings, climaxing the campaign for the May 8 city primary.

The largest crowd of the current political meetings is expected to pack Wheat Street Baptist church Tuesday night when the final session is sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League. The rally is set for 7:30 o'clock. This meeting usually attracts all local political candidates because in the past the League has revealed the favored candidates.

Next to the last meeting has been planned for 7:30 p. m. Monday at Washington high school. All candidates are expected to speak. Prior to speeches the Washington High School band will present a special musical program.

On Tuesday night, the David T. Howard School band will play at the Wheat Street church meeting prior to the final speeches by the candidates participating in the city-wide May 8th Primary election.

Final voters' mass meeting sponsored by the Community Civic club has also been scheduled for Monday night. It will start at 8 o'clock at Anderson Park Elementary school, 2050 Tiger Flower Dr., N. W., announced Samuel L. Chisholm, president of the club.

He said an additional attraction will be the awarding of honor certificates to each person who was an active worker in a recent voters' registration campaign, sponsored by the club.

Presiding at Washington High School and Wheat Street church meeting will be Atty. Austin T. Walden and Rev. W. M. Jackson, co-chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

Races Of Alexander, Clement Spark Primary Election Today

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 5-8-57

P. 1

BY WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Atlanta leaders of every description joined ranks Tuesday to urge a record voter turnout today in the City Primary.

Interest in the election has soared to an unprecedented height due to the presence in the race of the first Negro in modern times to seek the post of Alderman. The last time Atlanta had a Negro alderman was in 1871.

T. M. Alexander, widely known businessman and community affairs leader, is seeking the post of alderman from the Seventh Ward -- Position 1.

The vote for Mr. Alexander who has two opponents in this bracket, is city-wide. This means that not only will registrants in the Seventh Ward have the opportunity to vote on the candidates in this bracket, but every voter in Atlanta may vote his choice for Seventh Ward Alderman.

INTEREST IN CLEMENT RACE

High interest is being manifest again in the race of Dr. Rufus E Clement, the incumbent seeking re-election to the Atlanta Board of Education from the Third Ward. Dr. Clement, president of Atlanta

T. M. ALEXANDER
(Candidate For Alderman)

University, was elected to the board in the 1953 primary and general election. Balloting for Dr. Clement is also on a city-wide basis.

Alexander, founder and president of Alexander and Co., vice president of Alexander-Calloway Realty Co., insurance brokers; and executive secretary of Southern Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, has been active in virtually every phase of community welfare promotion in the past 25 years. He is a board member of Atlanta University and Morehouse College as well as chairman of the board of the Butler St. YMCA. His other connections are legion.

Dr. Clement has been an educator for 33 years, the past 20 as president of Atlanta University. He is internationally known as a school authority.

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT
Candidate for Board of Education

On the eve of the election, Alexander declared:

"It's now up to the will of God and the vote of the people. I have run a positive campaign. All of the candidates have been congenial and friendly, even my opponents. It has been an unusual experience for me."

Dr. Clement urged the electorate: "I hope that every qualified voter goes to the polls Wednesday and votes his or her conviction."

The leadership expressed hope that no voter would find it "convenient" not to go to the polls today and express his or her will,, since a mayor and all positions on the aldermanic and school boards must be elected.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield who is seeking re-election for another term following his 10 years of service as chief city executive ,also urged voters to express their will in large numbers today.

Forty-one candidates will via for 19 positions in city government in today's primary, which is usually tantamount to election. A total of 28,604 Negroes are eligible to vote among the 124,599 total registration. Leaders predict as many as 20,000 Negroes will vote, due to the interest in the candidacy of Alexander for alderman and Clement for the Board of Education, not to mention the mayoralty race.

Polls will open at 7 a. m. and close at 8 p. m.

CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR of Bronzeville, John Earl Lewis, center, receives congratulations and keys to 1957 Thunderbird from bubbling entertainer Sammy Davis, jr., at Defender's annual Mardi Gras at the Parkway ballroom. Runner-up in the Mayor of Bronzeville competition was Robert Allen, right, who was inaugurated Deputy Mayor in ceremonies during ball, which provided Chicago with one of the gayest social events of the season. (Defender photo by Rhoden)

Chicago Alderman Weds; To Honeymoon In New York

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Alderman Claude W. B. Holman, Democratic committeeman of this city's fourth ward, took himself a bride last week after many years as a bachelor when he married Mrs. Rosetta Thompson here in Cosmopolitan Community church.

Holman, one of this city's five Negro aldermen, said he and bride would honeymoon in New York.

EXPECT NEGRO TO WIN DEUTSCH COUNCIL SEAT

BY GEORGE TAGGE

Chicago is expected to elect its sixth Negro alderman next April 8 when a special election is held on the regular primary day to fill a vacancy in the 24th ward.

Ald. Sidney Deutsch resigned to accept appointment by Mayor Daley to succeed the late City Treasurer Morris B. Sachs.

Altho County Commissioner Arthur X. Elrod said last week that the Deutsch seat would remain vacant until the regular city election in 1959, he said yesterday that an alderman will be elected when polls are open for the next state-county primary.

Ward 90 Per Cent Negro

It is estimated that the 24th ward population is 90 per cent Negro as the result of migration in recent years. Elrod said he is interviewing a number of potential Negro candidates, including several clergymen and precinct captains.

No one doubts that the Democratic organization choice will be elected. The 24th is the most overwhelmingly Democratic area in Chicago. Republicans ran Negro candidates for alderman in 1953 special election and the 1955 regular election but they received only a handful of votes against Deutsch.

Wards with Negro aldermen now are the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 20th.

Mrs. Douglas to Speak

Mayor Daley and Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas will address about 300 Democratic women tomorrow at the Morrison hotel. The meeting is a reception and tea in honor of "Democratic Women's day," proclaimed by party national headquarters.

Efforts to get more money from the United Republican Fund of Illinois for congressional candidates went forward yesterday. Charles H. Percy, fund president, was reported to have given a favorable response to spokesmen for the Illinois G. O. P. congressmen, Timothy P. Sheehan of Chicago and William L. Springer of Champaign.

"Percy will present the matter to the executive committee of the fund Oct. 9," Rep. Sheehan said.

Favor "Ohio Plan"

"Present at that meeting will be Morton H. Hollingsworth, G. O. P. national committeeman for Illinois, and Stanley H. Guyer, Republican state chairman."

Congressmen want the "Ohio plan" to be adopted here, so that from $4,000 to $7,000 will be alloted for each congressional district where the G. O. P. has a chance for victory.

Rep. Sheehan, 41st ward Republican committeeman, said he and other northwest side ward leaders have agreed to hold their own slate making sessions. Wards 31 thru 41 then will submit "two or three" names to Cook county leaders with demands that these choices be ratified.

W. Side Woman Eyes Legislature

Mrs. LaBelle Davis, secretary of the 24th Ward Young Republican Organization, has tossed her hat into the ring as a candidate for a seat in the state legislature from the 30th Representative district on the Westside.

The Lawndale civic leader formerly worked with the Department of the Interior, Indian Affaires.

MRS. LABELLE DAVIS

She is sponsored by the Illinois State Republican Voters League and the Lawndale Legislative Committee. Her campaign headquarters will be at 3354 W. Roosevelt rd.

The candidate for state representative received her elementary and high school education in Kansas City, Mo., where her parents migrated to from Brinkley, Miss. in 1921. She was graduated from the General Hospital School of Nursing in Kansas City and did post graduate work at the Cook County Hospital of Obstetrical Nursing School after coming to Chicago in 1950. Mrs. Davis also attended Columbia university in New York City.

She met and married Charles Ehrlich Davis in Mexico City in 1954. He is a general contractor and a member of the State Board of Governors, Young Republicans of Illinois, and chairman of the Illinois Republican Voters League.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have a three-year-old adopted son who presently resides with his grandfather in Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies.

Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Mrs. Marzine Fields Harris and the late Albert Fields.

Her hobbies are writing prose and poetry and winter sports.

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ILLINOIS

MAYOR OF BRONZEVILLE John Earl Lewis receives a contribution for the Chicago Defender Charities from Charlotte Potts during the colorful presentation ceremonies following a sparkling revue "Behind the Green Door" in club DeLisa. Affair was one of the most enjoyable of the late Winter season.

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CHICAGO LAWYER NAMED STATE ATTORNEY AIDE

Chicago—Benjamin Adamowski, State's Attorney for Cook county, has appointed William A. Booker, a Chicago Negro lawyer for 21 years, as one of his chief assistants. Booker will serve in the civil division of the State Attorney's office. Attorney Booker is a graduate of Northwestern University Law School, a member of the Chicago Bar Cook County Bar, and American Bar Associations, and has been one of the active leaders for the Republican party for more than 25 years.

Negro Nominee Assured U. L. Has No Racial Quota

The Republican nominee for alderman from the 10th Ward, Jesse P. Warders, a Negro, yesterday was assured the University of Louisville has no student quotas with respect to race or religion.

Dr. Philip Davidson, U. of L. president, also said U. of L. approves establishment of the new Medical School at the University of Kentucky.

Davidson was talking to Robert F. Diehl, Republican nominee for mayor, and Republican nominees for aldermen, at one of the Henry Clay Hotel meetings they are having to get acquainted with City agencies.

Before answering the question by Warders, Davidson had said, "We are very proud that the University of Louisville was the first university in the South to integrate the races."

Thinks Aid To Continue

Davidson said the U. of L. received $500,000 last year from the State for support of its Medical School. He also said there were strong indications the State will continue to aid the Medical School here.

Davidson said he frequently had been asked what will happen to the U. of L. Medical School after the Medical School is opened at the University of Kentucky in 1959.

He said he had replied, "nothing will happen except that we will have colleagues in the business of producing physicians.

"We have got to have more physicians. It will take both of us to do it."

Notes Florida Has Two

Davidson said it was not too much to expect Kentucky to support two medical schools. He said that Florida has two, Virginia has two, and Pennsylvania has six.

Davidson briefed the municipal candidates on the financial picture at the U. of L. He said about $6,000,000 was spent by the university last year. About 40 per cent of this came from student tuition.

About 20 per cent came from the City of Louisville and about $1,000,000 represented gifts and grants, mainly to the Medical School.

Davidson said that about 73 per cent of the U. of L.'s 7,500 students are from Louisville and Jefferson County.

Ignore Critics, Diehl Says

He said there had been some criticism of educating students from other states at the university but "the worst thing that could happen to Louisville would be to operate a university not good enough for people outside of Louisville."

Diehl, who presides at the luncheon meetings, advised his cocandidates to pay no attention to any criticism that might be directed at the Republican ticket for City and County offices.

"Be like a duck," he said. "Let it roll off your back."

The Republicans September 17 will visit City Hall to learn about the sinking fund from Thomas Graham, its president, and other members.

Graham, president of a bond company, is also treasurer of the Democratic County Executive Committee.

Four Negroes Seek Office In Election On November 5

Next Tuesday's election will find several Negro candidates, belonging to both parties, among the number seeking election to city and county offices as well as that of state representative.

Among the candidates is incumbent Democractic Alderman from the 8th Ward, William W. Beckett. Beckett is seeking re-election to the post against the Republican candidate William Price, Jr. Beckett is an undertaker by profession and maintains The Beckett Funeral home offices at 1026 W. Walnut. Beckett is married and a father.

Jesse Warders, another businessman, is the Republican candidate for Alderman in the 10th Ward. Warders will be running against Democratic incumbent Charles S. O'Brien. Warders is active in real estate circles and maintains an office in the Mammoth building. This is his first time running for public office. Warders is married and the father of a son.

Attorney Dennis Henderson, a former representative from the 42nd Legislative district, is again seeking election to the post. Henderson, a practising attorney, is a Republican and will oppose another Negro, Rev. Felix Anderson, in the race. Henderson maintains law offices in the Mammoth building.

Rev. Felix Anderson is the Democractic candidate for representative for the 42nd Legislative district. Rev. Anderson is widely known in Louisville circles. He is pastor of the Broadway Temple Church which is located at 13th and Broadway streets.

3 NEGROES SEEKING CITY COUNCIL SEATS

Opposed By 13 Other Candidates In South Fulton

Special to The Commercial Appeal

FULTON, Ky., Nov. 7.—Three Negroes have filed as candidates for seats on the South Fulton City Council. They are Harvey O. Vick, Aaron Morris and Willie M. Hart.

Other candidates are Floyd Dedmon, Eugene Copeland, Dr. H. W. Connaughton, O. C. Walker, Arthur Matheny, Leon Hutchens, M. M. Matlock, Roy Nabors, John N. Freeman, H. L. Ferguson, Virgil Davis, Bobby Matthews and Roy Adams.

Present Council members seeking re-election are Mr. Matlock, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Adams.

Barney Speight, manager of the Bob White Motor Company, has announced as a candidate for mayor of South Fulton. Incumbent Milton Counce is seeking re-election.

Amedee To Run For Council Post

Attorney Earl J. Amedee has formally announced his candidacy for the position of Councilman-at-Large for the coming city election scheduled Feb. 4. Amedee's formal statement follows:

"I hereby make formal public announcement of my candidacy for the position of Councilman-at-Large in the coming city election of February 4, 1958, and having qualified during this past week, I take this time to inform the general public that I am seeking and requesting their support and endorsement on my candidacy in this election.

"As a candidate for a citywide position, citizens in every ward in the City of New Orleans will have an opportunity to vote for me.

"I feel that my background and my experience qualifies me to serve my city as one of its officials.

"I attended the Public Schools of the City of New Orleans and graduated from McDonogh No. 35 High School in January, 1937. I have a B.A. degree in Secondary Education from Xavier University, which was conferred on me in June, 1940. I acquired a Bachelor of Law Degree from Howard University law school in June, 1949.

"I have one year of special study in the Louisiana civil code and the Louisiana code of practice at Southern university law school, which was completed in June, 1950; I have been a practicing attorney in civil, criminal and federal law since 1950; I am a member and legal advisor of numerous civic, social and political and Parent-Teacher Association organizations.

"I have run for public office previously and received 60,000 votes in 1956 when I ran for Attorney General for the State of Louisiana. I am a member of the New Light Baptist Church, Legal Advisor for the Southern District Baptist Association and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; I am married to the former Sarah Wharton and we have seven children, all of school age.

"In the not too distant future, I will announce my platform, which I am sure will be satisfactory to the citizens of the City of New Orleans."

Negro Attorney Enters New Orleans Primary

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11 (AP)—Negro attorney Earl J. Amedee today announced his candidacy for councilman in the Feb. 4 Democratic Primary.

Amedee ran for Attorney General of Louisiana in 1956 and received 60,000 votes, far behind the winner.

He is the only Negro candidate entered in the races for City Council this year.

EARL J. AMEDEE

BID FOR COUNCIL SEAT ADVANCED

Amedee Gives Statement on His Candidacy

Earl J. Amedee traced his educational background, his work as an attorney and his civic affiliations Wednesday in a statement on his candidacy for councilman-at-large in the Feb. 4 Democratic primary election.

His statement follows:

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"I have one year of special study in the Louisiana civil code and the Louisiana code of practice at Southern university law school, which was completed in June, 1950; I have been a practicing attorney in civil, criminal and federal law since 1950; I am a member and legal advisor of numerous civic, social and political and Parent-Teacher Association organizations.

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"In the not too distant future I will announce my platform, which I am sure will be satisfactory to the citizens of the city of New Orleans."

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MARYLAND

Woody pulls upset in Roselle primary

34a(2)

ROSELLE — George G. Woody Jr., young mortician and civic leader, won his first bid for public office when he defeated two white Republicans in the Third Ward for the councilmanic nomination in the April 16 primary.

A newcomer in the political arena, Woody pulled an upset by nosing out Walter Hedge, the Regular Republican candidate by 14 votes, and William C. Foreman, the Good Government Republican candidate, by 124 votes.

The total votes cast were: Woody, 224; Hedge, 210; and Foreman, 100.

GEORGE G. WOODY

THE WINNER, who will contest Councilman William Miller, Democrat, incumbent, in November, was sponsored by the Progressive Republican Club, Inc., of which he is a former president.

The club has been on the winning side ever since it sponsored the election of the first colored member of the Board of Education, Leonard (Bud) Simmons, local businessman and NAACP president, and sparked his re-election for a full four-year term last year.

Mr. Woody, a local resident for 26 years, is director of the G. G. Woody Funeral Home, and a graduate of the local high school and McAllister School of Mortuary Science, NYC.

A World War II Navy veteran, he is affiliated with 14 business, civic, religious, fraternal and social welfare organizations.

* * *

HE IS treasurer of the NAACP Branch; vice-chairman of both the American Red Cross Chapter and its 1957 drive; board member of the Red Cross Chapter in Elizabethtown, and of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association.

He is also a trustee of Second Baptist Church and committeeman for Boy Scouts Troop 57.

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MASSACHUSETTS

Former Atlantan Seeks Council Post In Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — A former Atlantan, Lindsay D. Johnson, Jr., recently announced his candidacy for Republican nomination to the Common Council in Springfield's Ward 4.

Johnson promised to serve the city through his "awareness of finances," faith in the city, and his determination to help make Springfield "the best possible place to live."

The aspirant councilman was born in Atlanta and has lived in Springfield for 33 years. He has worked for the Eastern States' Farmers Exchange for 19 years and is now supervisor of its mailing department.

He is a member of the Municipal Industrial Development Commission, the executive board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and organizer of the St. John's Athletic Club of St. John's Congregational Church here.

Johnson, a World War II veteran, is married and has two children. He is a first cousin of Russell Simmons, of the Atlanta Daily World.

Patrick first candidate for council in Detroit

Afro-American Bal. 6-29-57
Baltimore, Md.

DETROIT—William T. Patrick Jr., 37, former assistant Wayne County prosecutor, this week became the first person of his race to enter the city-wide race as councilman of Detroit.

The kickoff of his campaign for election came at a testimonial for him at a dinner held at the Gotham Hotel last Sunday evening, attended by more than 100 persons, including three sitting judges.

"I will place emphasis on relations and human values; a quest for statesmanship in city government and a liberalism in city government," Patrick said, as he accepted the challenge to run for office.

"We intend to represent all the people," he concluded.

* * *

RECORDER'S COURT Judge Joseph A. Gillis introduced the speaker of the evening, Theodore M. Berry, vice mayor and president of the Cincinnati Common Council, who said:

"This is a tremendously important civic effort. You have an able spokesman and candidate in William Patrick.

"The colored person is becoming an increasingly important person in the community and what's more, he's beginning to find it out.

"Our concern is not a narrow, selfish concern.

"We want to be integrated so that we will be more able to carry our proper share of the load. We do not want to be regarded as a social liability."

WILLIAM T. PATRICK

Reuther Predicts Negro Will Become Detroit Councilman

Defender Louisville, Ky. Thurs. 7-11-57

Detroit (ANP) — Although he did not mention any particular candidate from among the dozen or more aspirants for the job, United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther declared last week that this city will vote its first Negro councilman into office this year.

Reuther made the prediction at the 48th annual convention of the NAACP. He added that the decisive vote for the first Negro councilman will come from union workers and members of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA).

Reuther stated that America cannot be bigoted at home and appear tolerant abroad.

ADA vice chairman Joseph Rauh Jr., told the NAACP convention that the civil rights group would win its fight for integration in the South "despite attempts of southern officials to defy and defile the Constitution of the U. S."

Councilman For Detroit Predicted

Wash. D.C. Afro-American Wed. 7-10-57

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DETROIT VOTES 1ST NEGRO INTO CITY COUNCIL

Chicago, Ill. Thurs. 11-7-57

Indicted Ecorse Mayor Is Defeated

Detroit, Nov. 6 (AP) — Election of Detroit's first Negro councilman and defeat of the indicted mayor of Ecorse highlighted voting in nonpartisan municipal elections in Michigan yesterday.

William T. Patrick Jr., 37, a Negro attorney, placed eighth among nine successful Detroit council candidates. Del A. Smith, seeking a sixth term, was the only incumbent beaten.

Elect Miriani Mayor

Louis C. Miriani, who stepped up from council president to acting mayor upon the death of Mayor Albert E. Cobo in September, won a four year term as Detroit mayor. The job pays $25,000 a year. Miriani's margin was 290,626 to 48,394 over John Beck, a counter clerk in the Wayne county clerk's office.

Councilwoman Mary Beck, a sister of the candidate Mariani swamped, led the council field with 226,882 votes and automatically becomes council president, acting as mayor when Miriani is out of the city or in event the office is vacated.

State Rep. Ed Carey, Democratic minority leader in the house, was elected to the Detroit city council. Billy Rogell former player with the Detroit Tigers, was reëlected but Paul [Dizzy] Trout, another ex-Tiger, failed in his bid.

Backed by UAW

Carey and Patrick had strong backing from the United Auto Workers.

In suburban Dearborn, Orville Hubbard won reëlection to a ninth term as mayor, but voters turned down a proposal to extend the mayor's term from two to six years. Hubbard polled 25,169 votes to 14,713 for William Mills, newspaper publisher.

Ecorse, another suburb ousted its indicted mayor, William W. Voisine, a long time office holder. Voisine is under indictment on graft conspiracy charges in the wake of a one man grand jury investigation of municipal affairs. He was beaten 3,820 to 2,848 by Eli Ciungan, 35, a builder and restaurant operator.

Reject Port Bonds

Detroit narrowly turned down a bond issue of $9,500,000 to finance port improvements which proponents said were necessary to prepare for coming of the St. Lawrence seaway. A 60 per cent favorable vote of property owners was required. The vote was 140,820 yes and 98,316 no.

Also turned down decisively was a proposed 1.6 mill tax increase to finance the proposed port improvements.

Runs For City Councilman In Columbia

Call P.A. 5-4-57
Kansas City, Mo.

COLUMBIA, Mo. — J. H. Renfro, candidate for second ward councilman, Sunday outlined his platform to nearly 300 persons attending a rally at the armory, 6th and Ash streets. Renfro is the first Negro ever to run for an elective office in Columbia.

Renfro pledged to equalize property valuations so as to make possible a system of equal taxation to all citizens, institutions, and community enterprises. He said he would carry out the original off-street parking plan, adopted Sept. 27, 1955, which would provide over 900 parking spaces by 1960 with nine sites and without a tax raise in any manner.

If elected Renfro vowed to keep the utility wires underground on Broadway, lift Columbia streets from the mud, study the problem of the city's power plant and to push for completion of the inner and outer loop streets.

He proposed further to expand and improve the personnel and facilities of the police and fire departments, advance the program of slum clearance and Urban renewal development and appoint a Commission of Human Relations, composed of outstanding citizens of the community.

The rally was sponsored by the J. H. Renfro for Second Ward Council steering Committee. Quintus Griswell, chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting.

Others appearing on the program were Thomas McQuitty Jr., who sang "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by Vernon Hughes, pianist, and Frankie Williams, xylophonist. Rev. N. P. Wilson, of the Second Baptist church, offered the invocation.

Rev. James Oxley, pastor of St. Paul AME church, introduced Renfro to the audience. Hall McLaughlin, candidate for councilman at large, was introduced during the rally.

Dr. Walter Young Seeks Post With Education Board

Daily World
Wed. 4-3-57
Atlanta, Ga.

ST. LOUIS — (AMP)— Dr. Walter A. Younge, Negro physician, is among five persons seeking nomination to a post on the St. Louis board of education, it was revealed here last week.

P. 5

Dr. Younge, seeking to retain the seat to which he was appointed two years ago, announced at a meeting of the Cleveland High School Parents' association, that he favored more emphasis on the fundamental skills and teaching children how to think.

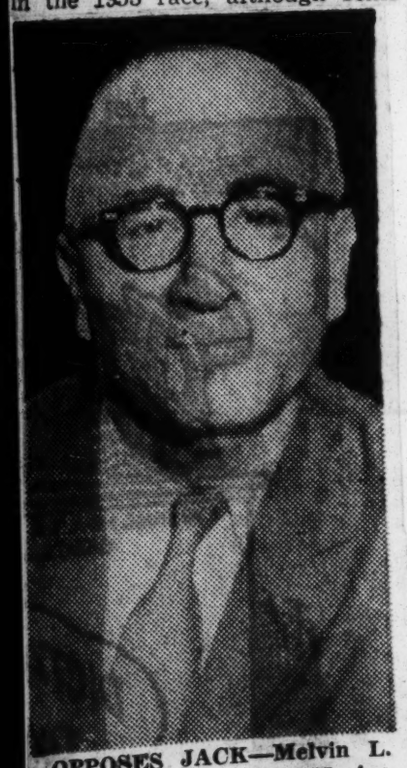
15 Negroes Seek Election In Fall

By JAMES BOOKER

A total of 15 Negroes are seeking election or re-election to seven elective offices in New York City, a study of announced candidates of the Republican, Democrat, and Liberal Parties shows.

Highest Negro seeking office in this year's election will be Manhattan Boro President Hulan E. Jack, Democrat-Liberal candidate who will be running for his second four-year term in the $25,000-a-year post.

Unlike 1953, Jack will have no Negro opponents, but is being opposed by a Republican Jewish candidate, Melvin Krulewitch. Jack, however, has added the Liberal Party designation, and appears to be in better shape than he was in the 1953 race, although some whites are expected to vote on racial lines in this year's race.



OPPOSES JACK—Melvin L. Krulewith, former Marine general, is the Republican nominee for Borough President of Manhattan.

For Judge

Municipal Court Justice Darwin Telesford, seeking election to a full 10-year term in the 10th Municipal District in Harlem, has been given the Democratic and Liberal endorsements, and will be opposed by Attorney Elrich Eastman in the November election.

In the Councilmanic races, 21st District Councilman Earl Brown, with the Democratic and Liberal endorsements, appears to be headed back for a third term in the Council, and will in all probability be joined by at least one other Negro Councilman and maybe more.

Brown's Republican opponent is at present Mrs. Esther Hunter, who is expected to withdraw before the August 6th deadline for substitutions, in favor of Rev. Richard Allen Hildebrand, prominent AME minister.

No Candidate

In Manhattan's 23rd Councilmanic District, which is about 40 per cent Negro, neither the Democrats nor Republicans saw fit to run a Negro candidate.

The Liberal Party is running Formington Taylor, its twice defeated candidate for Congress against Adam Powell. In some quarters it was reported that insurgent Democrats were still planning to run a Negro candidate.

A second Negro Councilman is expected to come from Brooklyn's 11th Councilmanic District, where J. Daniel Diggs, a confidential inspector with the Boro President's office, is running on the regular Democratic nomination.

He has strong primary opposition, however, from Attorney George Fleary and Wesley McD. Holder, a clerk with the Kings District Attorney's office.

The Brooklyn Republican Party has already designated Mrs. Ruth Best for the Councilmanic race in the 11th A.D., while the Liberal Party last week endorsed Harold B. Brady, for the race, making it an all-Negro fight, and almost insuring a Negro Councilman from the area.

In Queens, where Negroes are beginning to organize together for political recognition, Mrs. Florence Lucas, president of the Jamaica NAACP and an active real estate broker, has received the Republican nomination in the 5th Councilmanic District, which includes the 11th and 12th Assembly Districts.

The Liberals, in a move which may split the Negroes, have designated Percival Morris, a real estate broker, for the race.

Already a group of Negro Democrats, bitter that their party did not give any recognition to Negroes, are planning to back the Lucas candidacy.

In Bronx

Up in the Bronx's 25th Councilmanic District, the Republican Party has given its designation to James Webb, while the Liberals have endorsed Albert Reid, a prominent NAACP worker, for the race.

Other than the Jack race which is the only countywide office for which a Negro candidate has been designated by one of the major parties, all of the other Negro candidates will be running in districts where there is a large Negro population, giving further credence that most political leaders in all three parties still do not seek to run Negroes in districts where there is a largely-white voting population.

On a breakdown, the Democrats fare worst with Negro candidates in only two Councilmanic races, the Republicans having four, while the Liberals have endorsed or are running Negroes in five council races.

MANHATTAN RACE IS RUNNING IN HIGH

Jack and Krulewitch Put in Grueling Hours in Campaign for Borough Presidency

By ALEXANDER FEINBERG

The electorate may be apathetic toward the race for the Borough Presidency of Manhattan, as surface appearances indicate, but the candidates are anything but lethargic. Both are running hard.

Hulan E. Jack, the Democratic incumbent, running this year with Liberal party backing is taking nothing for granted. Off the charts, as the racing experts say, he should be an easy winner in the heavily Democratic borough.

Mr. Jack, with his usual caution, says only, "I am confident of victory." He bases his prediction on "the enthusiastic reception" given him at meetings.

Melvin L. Krulewitch, his Republican opponent, says not only that he has a chance, but also that he will win. His victory prediction is based on "contact with many groups of citizens of all party affiliations."

Opposites in many ways, the candidates have one thing in common in the campaign: Both have put in long hours and have gotten along with a minimum of sleep in their quest for the job.

Each attends half a dozen or more political rallies and meetings a night. Conferences with supporters and strategy talks with advisers take up the daylight hours. In Mr. Jack's case, there is city business to attend to as well.

Issues Outlined

The issues? Even the candidates found it a bit difficult to set them down in hard and fast fashion.

Mr. Krulewitch said that an "important issue" was the "question of leadership."

"Manhattan has now achieved the melancholy honor of being the crime center of the United States," he said. "The Borough President has two votes on the Board of Estimate and his voice as the leader of this community should be used for the safety of the community, and I have not heard a peep out of him either before the campaign or since."

Other issues, the Republican nominee said, are traffic congestion and "the woeful lack of middle-income housing."

His opponent, Mr. Krulewitch said, cannot give the "little people" the "devotion they deserve" because he is a political leader.

For Mr. Jack the "issue" is his record in office.

"I feel," he said, "that the people have endorsed my four years on the basis that I have recommended and effected many improvements * * *."

Mr. Jack said his office had received wide commendation for its public works construction, middle-income housing, alleviation of the traffic problem and redevelopment of the West Side.

"My opponent, Mr. Jack said, "finds fault. He always says we don't do this or don't do that. He does not say what he is going to do."

Cite 'Open Door' Policy

Mr. Jack was particularly proud of the "open door" policy, which, he said, he began in the Borough President's office.

"Anyone can make an appointment," he said.

The candidates for the $25,000 post had not met before this campaign. Their paths have crossed at many meetings since, and each has a good word for the other.

It is the first campaign for Mr. Krulewitch, and he is enjoying the fight.

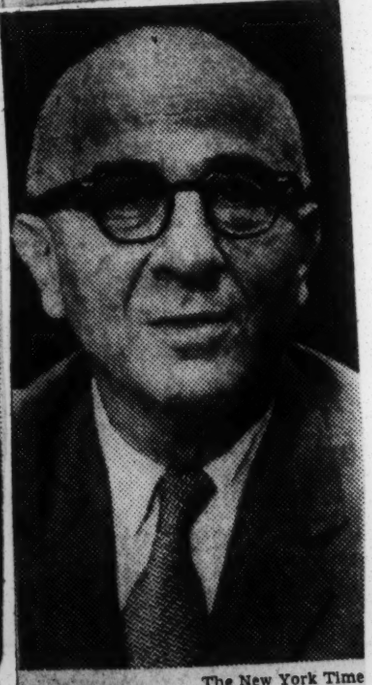
The campaign for Mr. Jack is an old story, but it has not left him jaded. He has campaigned seven times for the Assembly, where he spent thirteen years, and four times for the leadership of what is now the Fourteenth Assembly District. He is in his tenth year as leader of the New Deal Democratic Club, which is at 115 West 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue.

Mr. Jack is 50 years old, short, compact and so deliberate of speech that he seems to weigh every word. He was brought to this country at the age of 16 from the West Indies by his father.

Mr. Krulewitch is 61 years old, tall, vigorously spoken. Although earnest of manner, he likes to spice his conversation with an anecdote or humorous reference. He is a lawyer and a major general in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Manhattan President Candidates

Hulan E. Jack
Democratic incumbent



The New York Time
Melvin L. Krulewitch
Republican

Rumored Former Legal Aide May Run For Governor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—U. S. Attorney General Robert Brownell has resigned his post in the President's cabinet and rumors are that the eminent lawyer who courageously fought for civil rights, will run for Governor of New York State.

President Eisenhower, who accepted Brownell's resignation with surprise said he will name Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers to the cabinet post.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

Brownell has held the job since the start of the Eisenhower administration.

He is returning to private law practice in New York. There has been speculation that Brownell—whose name arose with frequency in connection with the Little Rock, Arkansas school integration crisis—may seek a state governorship.

Brownell expects to turn over the reins of the Justice Department to his successor in about two weeks.

In a letter accepting the resignation, Mr. Eisenhower praised his services as Attorney General highly and expressed sorrow at his decision to leave the cabinet.

SUPREME COURT VACANCY

Brownell has been considered a likely candidate for a Supreme Court vacancy, but administration insiders point out that he could have had such an appointment before this time if he had wanted it.

If he should choose to run for Governor of New York he would probably face a contest within the Republican party for the nomination as well as a stiff battle with Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman.

FORMER POLITICAL INTIMATES

Another of President Eisenhower's former political intimates, Leonard W. Hall, ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee, also has been reported as seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the state.

Brownell early became one of the most controversial members of the Eisenhower cabinet because of his partisan attacks on Democrats.

A shrewd politician, he served as campaign manager for Thomas E. Dewey when the former New York Governor made his two unsuccessful bids for the White House.

Brownell was one of the chief political strategists in Mr. Eisenhower's 1952 campaign and entered the cabinet both as a Dewey protege and a trusted adviser of the new President.

Mr. Eisenhower has leaned on the Attorney General's political advice heavily, perhaps more so than with anyone else in his official family.

DEEP SENSE OF LOSS

In his letter to the Attorney General, the President said:

"I am grateful, as are other members of the cabinet, for the invaluable assistance you have given in the formulation of policies of general interest. We will all share a deep sense of loss at your departure."

Brownell noted in his letter to the President that he had first brought up his desire to return to private law practice in late Aug. He held up his departure from the cabinet, he said, because of the Little Rock school integration crisis.

It now seems appropriate for him to step down, Brownell said, because the federal government's legal position in the Little Rock dispute has been "clearly defined."

Sketches of Candidates for Presidencies of 5 Boroughs

34a(2)

Krulewitch Jack Periconi Lyons Bloom

Cashmore Lundy Crisona Sullivan Maniscalco

Manhattan

Melvin L. Krulewitch, Republican, sixty-two, is a lawyer with specialized experience in the labor relations and public utilities fields. He has the unique record of starting as a private in the Marine Corps in World War I, serving as an officer in World War II and as a Reserve Colonel on active duty in Korea. He now is a Major General in the Marine Corps Reserve and recently was recalled for a short tour of active duty.

Julius Jack, Democrat-Liberal candidate for re-election, fifty, formerly was an executive of a paper-box company. He is the first Negro Borough President of Manhattan and from 1941 to 1953, when he ran successfully for his present office, he was a member of the State Assembly. Upon taking office he inherited plans for the renovation of Third Ave. and the Bowery as well as the construction of new approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge, and carried them out.

The Bronx

Joseph F. Periconi, Republican, forty-seven, is a lawyer and is now a member of the State Senate. He was a member in 1953 of the temporary state commission to study a city-manager form of government for New York City and sponsored legislation in Albany to permit the city's Police Commissioner to organize a corps of women traffic police to work at street crossings. Earlier this year the private carting industry in the city named him to "clean house from within and set up a code of ethics."

James J. Lyons, Democrat, sixty-seven, is seeking re-election to the post he has held since 1934. In point of service he is the oldest member of the Board of Estimate and was the author of the Lyons Residency Law, which requires three years of residency in the city as a qualification to holding any city office or position unless special waivers are granted. Before entering politics Mr. Lyons was sales manager of a leather company and in 1934 sponsored the ill-fated lottery scheme known as the Municipal Supplemental Relief Corp.

Max Bloom, Liberal, forty-eight, is a lawyer and was law secretary to the late Supreme Court Justice Samuel Null from 1942 to 1949. He has been chairman of the Bronx County Liberal Party Commitee and vice-chairman of the party's State Law Committee. In 1953 he ran unsuccessfully for the Supreme Court in the 1st Judicial District, which includes Manhattan and the Bronx. As a lawyer he has specialized chiefly in labor relations work, representing unions in the garment district.

Brooklyn

John Cashmore, Democrat-Republican-Liberal, sixty-two, is unopposed on the ballot although Willis C. Hanning, United Taxpayers party, attempted unsuccessfully to get sufficient signatures on his petitions to qualify. Mr. Cashmore has been Brooklyn's Borough President since 1940. Prior to that he served in 1924 in the State Assembly and from 1926 to 1937 as a member of the Board of Aldermen. For the next two years he was a member and vice-chairman of the City Council.

Queens

James A. Lundy, Republican - United Taxpayers fifty-two, former president of Lunco, Inc., has been Queens Borough President since 1951. Before entering politics he was president of the Queens Chamber of Commerce and an executive in a paint-and-varnish concern. He founded Lunco, marketers of industrial petroleum naphthas. During World War II Mr. Lundy served without pay as O. P. A. administrator for Queens. He was a founder of the Queens County Protestant Committee on Scouting.

James J. Crisona, Democrat - Liberal - City Fusion fifty, is a lawyer and member of the State Senate where he has served since 1955. Prior to his election to the Senate he served four terms in the Assembly. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the Rockaways and a director of Rockaway Beach Hospital. He has been active in Catholic charities and is a director of the Ferrini Welfare League. He is Democratic Executive Leader of the Rockaways, a post he has held for the past ten years.

Richmond

P. Vincent Sullivan, Republican-United Taxpayers, fifty-eight, is president of the Puritan Petroleum Products Inc., which deals in retail and wholesale fuels, and also heads the Richmond Motor Fuels, the Barge Tank Cleaners Inc., and Waterfront Properties Inc. He also operates a fleet of twenty-five oil and gasoline trucks and a marine fleet of seven tugs, barges and oil tankers. He is a past president of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

Albert V. Maniscalco, who is running for re-election as Borough President of Richmond (Staten Island) on the Democratic, Liberal and City Fusion tickets, was born forty-seven years ago in New York City. He was chosen borough chief in 1955 to succeed Edward G. Baker, who had been elected to the Supreme Court.

Woman Wins School Post In Dover

DOVER, Del.—Mrs. Cecie P. Henry, executive secretary of the National Council of Colored Parent-Teachers association, last week became the first Negro to be elected a member of the Dover Board of Education.

Mrs. Henry, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a widow, was the winner of the election by seven votes. She received 377 votes, with 358 coming from a Negro school.

Mrs. Henry won out over H. Gordon Proham, an official of the International Latex Corp., who received 370 votes. She will assume her duties July 1. There is no salary attached to the position.

Dover is about 30 miles from Milford, where last year anti-integration riots broke out. The only integration practiced in Dover schools is in the advanced academic course in the senior high school. There are 20 Negroes in an enrollment of 800 students.

Re-elected Aldermanic!

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A record number of voters went to the polls here and re-elected Hubert S. Robinson, veteran employe at the University of North Carolina, to the board of aldermen.

Robinson received the largest vote of any candidate for the aldermanic post. He has led the ticket each time that he has run since his political debut in 1953.

Dr. Frank Graham (former president of U. of N. C.) encouraged Robinson to seek public office and in 1953 Graham left his important U. N. post to campaign for the popular UNC employe. Robinson is a native of Hogansville, Ga.

HUBERT S. ROBINSON

Negro Elected To City Council In Durham, N. C.

DURHAM, N. C. — John S. Stewart, Durham business man, and chairman of the politically powerful Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, was elected to the City Council from the Third Ward last Saturday's balloting.

Stewart defeated James T. Taylor, psychology professor at North Carolina college, 4,941 to 2,809.

Also swept into office on Stewart's slate were incumbent Mayor L. J. Evans, who polled 5,422 votes to rival Walter Biggs' 5,061, and five additional councilmen: Floyd Fletcher, First Ward; J. E. Strawridge, Fifth Ward; and R. W. Grabarke, Ben R. Roberts and Charles L. Steel, at-large councilmen.

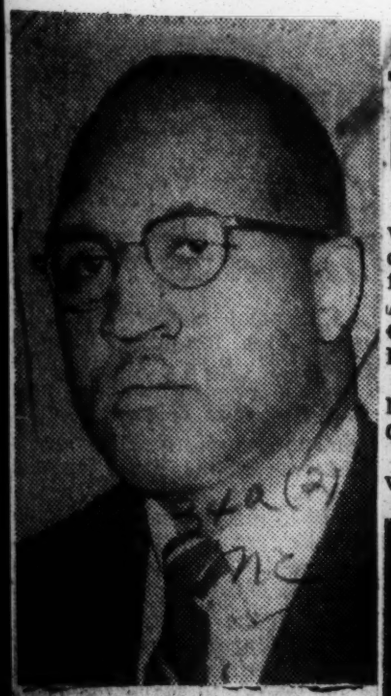
Atlanta Native

Stewart, Atlanta native and graduate of the Atlanta University School of Business Administration, has been in the forefront of the civil rights movement in Durham. As chairman of the DCNA, he has long been recognized as one of the political powers in local politics. In his position on the State Democratic executive committee, he probably wields more influence in Democratic party circles than any other North Carolina Negro citizen.

His bid for the city council spot was Stewart's first try for public office. He had the endorsement of the committee which did not support Taylor, an Independent, who was one of the committee's founders.

He succeeds Rencher N. Harris, first Negro councilman in Durham history. Harris said business pressures prevented his seeking reelection. It was generally conceded that Harris, who has won the admiration of Durham city fathers and citizens alike, would have been overwhelmingly re-elected.

COUNCILMAN SWORN—Gastonia's three-time councilman, Nathaniel Barber, is shown here being sworn in with other members of the city's ruling body. Councilman Barber who represents the Fourth Ward in Gastonia, N. C., defeated his oppinent almost seven to one. In point of service, he is the senior member of the council, and has been appointed by Mayor Ferguson, standing to Mr. Barber's right, to several important committees. The Fourth Ward, predominantly Negro, voted the largest number of persons on election day last week.



John Stewart, Atlanta Native, Elected To Durham City Council

Daily World Thurs. 5-13-57
Atlanta Ga.

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* * *

COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN credited their victory to "splendid cooperation of colored citizens anxious to cast their votes in democratic elections." A generally hostile press and paid advertisements from reactionary Caucasian elements spurred colored voters to almost unprecedented activity.

Stewart's acceptance speech after the election pledged to support "progressive measures that will be in the best interests of the entire Durham community. I shall do all in my power to work for the best interests of all Durham citizens," the new councilman said.

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* * *

MR. STEWART, secretary-treasurer of the Mutual Savings and Loan Association, was recently named to the advertising committee of the U.S. Savings and Loan League. The league is composed of some 4,000 associations with combined assets in excess of 40 billion dollars.

Active in virtually all phases of Durham civic, economic and religious life, Mr. Stewart is married to the former Miss Otelia Spaulding. They have three children: Ethel Marie, Janetta and James A. They live at 128 Masondale Ave.

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J. S. Stewart New Durham Councilman

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57
Baltimore Md.

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In Durham, North Carolina
Courier Sat. 6-1-57

Stewart Elected City Councilman

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 7

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JOHN S. STEWART
Elected to Council

Cleric running for councilman in Thomasville

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Apr. 3-4-57

THOMASVILLE, N.C. — Supporters of the Rev. James T. Hemphill, pastor of St. Johns AMEZ Church, say "A vote for the Rev. Mr. Hemphill is a vote for a better Thomasville."

The 26-year-old pastor, who is a native of Buffalo, N.Y., is a candidate for city councilman. He holds a B.A. degree from Livingstone College, Salisbury and is a candidate for a B.D. degree at Hood Theological Seminary.

"I don't claim to be a politician," the minister said, but adds "I feel that the colored people of Thomasville need a representative to coincide with the taxation."

Married and the father of two children, the Rev. Mr. Hemphill is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and Sigma Rho Sigma, a professional fraternity in social science.

Nathaniel Barber Begins 3rd Term On Gastonia Council

Gastonia's three-time councilman, Nathaniel Barber, (fourth from left) is shown here being sworn in with other members of the city's ruling body. Councilman Barber, who represents Ward 4 in Gastonia, N. C., defeated his opponent almost 7 to 1. In point of service, he is the senior member of the council and has been appointed by Mayor Ferguson, standing to Mr. Barber's right, to several important committees.

Ward 4, the predominantly colored ward, voted the largest number of persons on election day last week.

Elizabeth City Council Race

Negro Dentist Concedes Victory To His Opponent

Special to Journal and Guide

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — Dr. Clifford Jones, who ran second in the hotly contested race in the fourth ward for a seat on the City Council in Elizabeth City on Saturday, May 18 has declined to ask for a runoff and has conceded the victory to Bertrand C. Jeanette who won first place with 947 votes.

Mr. Jones, a dentist, led in the third and fourth wards, picking up 305 votes in the third and 427 in the fourth. The incumbent, J. P. Gregory, was low with 169 votes in the third ward and 288 in the fourth. Mr. Jeanette was second with 246 votes in the third ward and 347 in the fourth.

IN A LETTER dated May 22 to Forrest V. Dunstan, Pasquotank County Board of Elections, Carolina Building, Dr. Jones said:

"After serious consideration of a run-off for the seat on the city council for the Fourth Ward, I have decided not to request a run-off. I concede the victory to Mr. Bertrand C. Jeanette.

I AM DEDICATED to the cause of good city government and a run-off would necessitate the expenditure of city funds which could be better spent in some other manner for the advantage of the good people of Elizabeth City, N. C.

"I am grateful to you for the excellent services rendered by you, personally, and your staff of efficient workers. You performed your duties in a Christian manner, and were very cordial and cooperative with me in the campaign. May I take this opportunity to thank you very much, and I assure you, I am anxious to be of service to you, if you deem it necessary:

With kind personal regards and sincere best wishes, I am

"Yours very truly,
Clifford B. Jones"

34a(2) 1957

GRANT, CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL AT PRESENTATION

Ohio Elks present $1,000 award to Zeke Davis, Jr., 17 year old son, one of 9 children of Mr. and Mrs. Zeke Davis, Sr., 2438 East 63 Street, Cleveland, selected to attend the World Scouts Jamboree in Burmingham, England and other European countries during July, 1957. Left to Right: A. Leonard Jasper, District Executive of Boys Scouts of America, Inc.; Mrs. Genevieve Hunt, 1st Vice President of Ohio Association of Daughter Elks; Judge Perry B. Jackson, Grand Treasurer; Dr. H. W. Hunter, Assistant Grand Commissioner of Education; Zeke Davis, Jr.; Mrs. Alice L. Nichols, Grand Directoress of Civil Liberties Department; John O. Holly, Ohio State Director of Public Relations and Fred A. Grant, Jr., President of Ohio State Association of Elks. The presentation was made during a luncheon at the Phillis Wheatley Association, Cleveland. Mr. Grant is a candidate for Hamilton City Council.

Toledan To Run For County Judge

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — Sam Peterson, a justice of the peace in nearby Spencer Township, will become a candidate for a Lucas County judgeship in the November election.

Peterson will seek election under a provision of a law passed earlier this year by the Ohio Legislature which abolished the justice of the peace courts, effective next Jan. 1.

The law permits those who held office of justices of the peace to run in the coming election, even though they might not be lawyers.

Six judges will be elected in Lucas County on a county-wide basis, and if Mr. Peterson is successful he will become the first Negro jurist in the county.

Seeks Council Post

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — Councilman James B. Simmons, Jr., will seek re-election to City Council here in the fall election.

This was announced this week after petitions to qualify him for nomination in the October primaries were taken out by Frances Belecher, a newspaper editor.

OHIO

Councilman Fred A. Grant's campaign for first choice votes in Hamilton's PR Council election went into high gear this week.

Grant, in making his appeals for first choice votes urges citizens to vote from 1 to 14—for all the other candidates on "The United Hamilton Ticket" with him.

Mr. Grant has made it clear that he has no ill feeling against any of the candidates not on the ticket with him. But said, he is hoping that when the new Council takes over, it will not be one with its hands tied, unable to put thru a program for the good of all such as the one outlined by United Hamilton candidates. (Note—see platform in adv. in this issue of BCA.)

Grant illustrated by saying, after you have marked No 1 then vote 2, 3, 4 to 14 for the others according to your choice

THE UNITED HAMILTON TICKET

Edward Beckett
Arthur Wilson
Fred A. Grant
Bernard F. Kirsh
Frank J. Turner
William J. Welch
William R. Pater
Walter Bisdorf
Daniel T. Jacobs
Walter H. Fortner
George Meade
John Glover
Dale S. Peters
Reginald B. Hershner

Councilman Grant

Writer Tells What Defeated Berry In Cincinnati

By GERALD PORTER

CINCINNATI, Ohio — (ANP) — The question being asked by almost every citizen is what defeated Ted Berry in his effort for re-election to City Council.

The easy answer is the 9X system. But such an answer will not stand up when Detroit for the first time elected a Negro to its Common Council under the 9X system.

This reporter made a quick analysis of the election results and reached the conclusion that two factors contributed to Ted Berry not being elected.

FAILED TO VOTE FULLY

1. The failure of Negro voters to vote their full strength. In the three downtown wards (16th, 17th and 18th) there are approximately 29,000 voters registered. But on election day, November 5, only 11,777 voters or 40 per cent cast their vote. In short 60 per cent of the registered voters failed to vote. The picture was different in the Avondale, Evanston and Walnut Hills wards where 57 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls. This is in comparison to 63.4 per cent vote for the entire city.

2. The failure of white voters to give Berry sufficient support. In six wards where Negro voters predominate Berry received 20,242 votes of 69.5 per cent of the vote cast. In the remaining 20 yards Berry received 29,980 votes or approximately 24 per cent. This was not enough.

Why this happened in the face of Berry's outstanding 10-year record and admitted excellent qualifications is still the subject of conjecture and discussion.

Negro Elected To City Council For Sixth Term

Toledo, O., Nov. 25.—Councilman James R. Simmons, Jr., won his sixth term as a member of the City Council in the election early this month.

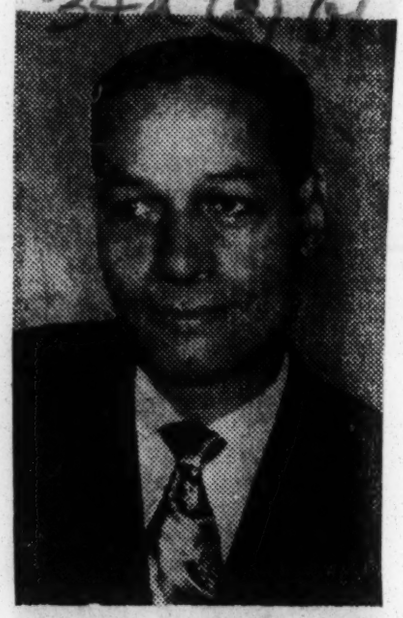
Simmons, finishing fourth in a field of 18 candidates, polled 52,845 votes for his most impressive showing since popular voting was returned here in 1951.

Because of his impressive showing, and his seniority (he is now the second oldest councilman in point of service) Simmons might receive consideration for the Vice Mayor's post when the new council is organized on December 2.

Simmons' previous highest total vote was 45,474 in 1955 when he finished fifth. In 1953 he polled 44,355 votes, good for sixth place.

The veteran Councilman, 61, is a former Grand Master of Ohio Prince Hall Masons. He is an attorney, married, with one son, James Simmons, who is also an attorney.

New Voting Plan Beats Councilman



Theodore M. Berry, attorney, lost his seat on the Cincinnati (Ohio) City Council in the November 5 election as the result of a new type of balloting used for the first time this year.

City elections which previously were decided on the "proportional representation" method, are now on a straight city-wide basis. Mr. Berry's support which came heavily from the Negro and other minority areas, was not sufficient to overcome the votes for his opponents in other parts of the City.

Mr. Berry formerly was vice mayor of Cincinnati, and would have been mayor but for his color. Traditionally, the candidate amassing the highest vote is named to that office by the Council.

Popular and capable, Mr. Berry led all candidates in the balloting on two occasions. He was named to the No. 2 post of vice mayor.

Under proportional representation a voter can give all of his votes as many as there are places to be filled to one candidate, or divide them any way he wishes among two or more. This method enables minorities to make their strength felt. It is a kind of "single shot" voting that frequently gets minority candidates elected.

The change to city-wide elections was expected to bring an end to Mr. Berry's ten-year services as a councilman.

Dr. Dowell Tells Why He is Running For City Councilman

Black Dispatch
Fri. 3-8-57

On March 19, 1957, the citizens of ward two of Oklahoma City will go to the polls and vote for their choice candidate for City Councilman.

As a citizen and a civic worker of my community, I am aware of the vital issues of our city government and especially those of ward two. I am particularly concerned about the welfare and representation of the average individual, the little man. They, I feel, are the salt of the earth. To these persons as well as all the citizens of Oklahoma City, I dedicate my services.

In making my decision to enter the race, I thought seriously over the existing conditions in this ward and am confident that I can render my best services in improving them. Therefore, I am submitting my platform to you with the hope that you will join and help me in carrying it out.

(1) The City Sewer Service charge should be repealed and reduced.

(2) The offensive sewage odor from the disposal plant in the northeast section of our city should be corrected.

(3) A more efficient and consistant garbage collection system in all areas of the city should be established.

(4) The improvement of neighborhood streets and cluttered alleys should be made immediately.

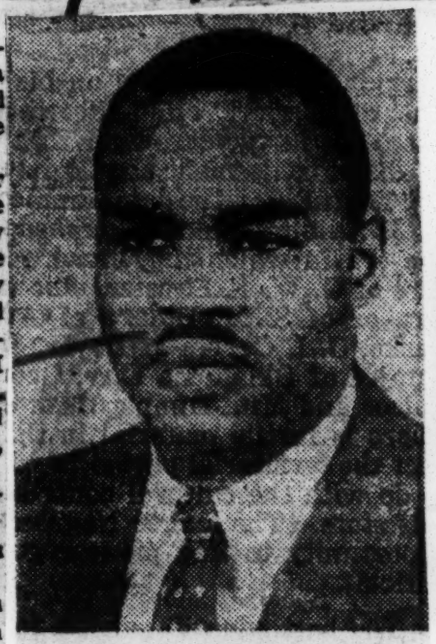
(5) Sewer lines should replace outdoor privies and cesspools.

(6) Street lighting throughout the ward should be improved.

(7) A standard and prevailing wage on public and municipal works should be established.

Although it is realized that there are other issues of equal importance, these will be developed more during the campaign.

"Let all the people speak."



DR. DOWELL

Dr. A. L. Dowell

2. The offensive sewage odor from the disposal plant in the northeast section of our city should be corrected.

3. A more efficient and consistent garbage collection system in all areas of the city should be established.

4. Considerable improvement of neighborhood streets and cluttered alleys should be made.

5. Sewer lines should replace outdoor privies and cesspools.

Improved street lighting throughout the ward is needed.

7. A standard and prevailing wage on public and municipal works should be established.

Dr. Dowell stated in his platform outline that although it is realized that there are other issues of equal importance, the above-mentioned will be developed more during the campaign. There are 45 precincts in Ward 2.

Was Chamber President

President of the Oklahoma City Citizens Chamber of Commerce last year, Dr. Dowell remarked proudly, "Many of the people have rallied to my cause during the campaign." He repeatedly stated his belief that the people should have an active voice in city government.

A native of Morgantown, West Va., Dr. Dowell first established residence in Oklahoma in 1947. He is a graduate of West Virginia State college and hicago College of Optometry. He began his practice in optometry in Oklahoma City in 1953.

A family man, Dr. Dowell is married to the former Vivian Tompkins of Seguin, Texas. The wife, who is a dentist, is also a graduate of W. Virginia state. She did graduate work at Howard university. The doctors maintain joint offices at 401 North Durland.

They have two children, Bobby, 9, and Connie, 7

The runoff primary was held March 19.

Awaits General Election April 2

Eagle Thurs. 3-21-57
Tulsa, Okla. P. 1

Dr. Dowell is First of Race to Win in Primary at OC

34a(2)

OKLAHOMA CITY — Dr. A. L Dowell, non-partisan candidate for City Council, Ward 2, the first Negro to win in a runoff primary here, will be in the race again when the general election comes off April 2.

Dr. Dowell, an Oklahoma City optometrist, is a newcomer to politics. His platform is based on the slogan, "Let All the People Speak."

"In making my decision to enter the race for City council," Dr. Dowell said, "I thought seriously over the existing conditions in this ward and I am confident that I can render my best services in improving them."

The candidate's platform includes the following major items:

Dowell's Platform

1. The city sewer service charge should be replaced and reduced.

Dowell Thanks Supporters For Assistance in Council Race

Black Dispatch Fri. 4-5-57
Oklahoma City, Okla. P. 1

Tuesday's election was unprecedented, with the electing three new councilmen: Charles R. Burba in Ward 1, Marvin Reynolds in Ward 2, and L. W. Wilkes in Ward 3. With 11,000-odd votes cast against, the city charter changes were approved.

Walter Harrison, who launched the fight against Dr. A. L. Dowell, in Ward 2, through charges, Dowell was the candidate of the old city government, accomplished his purpose, and Dowell was defeated, as the city voters showed lively interest in cleaning out the city hall, and incidentally Harrison was caught by the same Sword of Damocles. He was decisively defeated by Charles Burba.

34a(2)

Harrison doubtless was no more the creature of the Teamsters' Union than Dowell was of the old city regime. The two men, who weathered the primary, were the victims of an election canard that totally obliterated their chances. Harrison was defeated because he was a member of the old guard and Dowell because he was charged by Harrison as being a duckling of the old guard.

Dowell ran a race which many times during the tabulation kept the Reynolds crowd in doubt. Many times before the final precincts count was made the two were running so close as to make both sides feel funny. One thing that helped the Reynolds crowd was assistance that came from county government, with the sheriff's office putting much steam behind Burba. It is said the intention of the new crowd is to move Police Chief Bergman and replace him with a man in the sheriff's office. It is reported that Undersheriff Gene Wells is scheduled to take Bergman's place.

The fireworks started Tuesday earlier in the day when Dowell workers charged that a woman election official in his ward was working against him and advising voters to vote for Reynolds. It was generally considered that the election workers had received instructions to give every advantage to Reynolds, and this is what probably activated the Dowell workers to watch election officials.

Dr. Dowell in a statement Wednesday morning thanked all of his friends, both black and white, who stood by him, and he also went out of his way to thank the Black Dispatch for the editorial assistance given him following his successful primary race. "I plan at a later date to make a more extensive statement regarding my experiences during this hectic race, and the new friends I gathered along the way," said Dr. Dowell.

Two handbills, scattered in the northern section of the city, attracted much attention Tuesday. One carried the picture of Dr. Dowell and the other Reynolds. The two pictures, run side by side and asking the voters to choose between the two, doubtless did not affect as many whites as it was considered it would, for it is estimated that many whites were in the ranks of the 4,322 who voted for Dowell. The other handbill was more vicious. It represented Dr. Dowell, as councilman, holding a whip over white employees at the city hall. None of these old-time tactics seemed to have had any effect upon the electorate as evidenced by the Tuesday vote.

The old city council approved a contract Wednesday morning permitting the Fair Association use of the park for sixty days of the year, with the remaining period under the management of city government. Mayor Street lodged his protest against the arrangement, as did also retiring council-man Walter Harrison.

Black Dispatch
Fri. 4-5-57

It was expressed by many that the city would soon discover it had dismissed one of its severest critics and corrective influences, with the swan song of Walter Harrison who bowed out of the city council-council Wednesday.

Vote for Dr. A. L. Dowell for Councilman Tuesday April 2

Dispatch Fri. 3-24-51 P.1

Restore Confidence in The City Hall

Oklahoma City Black Dispatch

An Editorial

We were in error last week when we said there would be another registration period before the general election Tuesday, when the Second Ward will send Dr. A. L. Dowell to the city council. Under the statutes the election will be limited to those already registered, despite the fact that anyone who has lost his rgistration certificate can vote, if his name is on the poll book. You may have lost your certificate, but if you go to the voting place, the inspector may allow you to vote if your name is recorded on the poll list.

One thing the Black Dispatch wants to call voters' attention to is that you should not only vote Tuesday, but see that your next door neighbor votes. An examination of the primary election shows that in Precinct 2, where there is more than 600 electors registered, only 168 votes were cast. Here are almost 500 votes that could with a little effort be gotten to the polls Tuesday. This is probably true in every precinct in the city. There is a latent backlog of voters who should be routed out for the next Tuesday election.

Why should the friends of Dr. Dowell assume because 1500 whites voted for their candidate two weeks ago, they will do it again? There are perhaps four or five thousand elegible to vote in the Second Ward, who live below 15th street, who are eligible and qualified to vote, who did not vote.

A last-minute election canard that is being bandied around by a former councilman who is supporting Reynolds, is to the effect that if elected Dr. Dowell will sponsor an ordinance that will close up the town. When asked about this rumor, Dr. Dowell said this week, "I am a church man and believe in clean government, but up to this minute I have not had any agreement with any group respecting curfew laws or any regulation that would proscribe the movement of the people. I have received no contribution, other than forty or fifty dollars that has come in inconsequential bits. If I am elected I want to serve all of the people, irrespective of their race, color or creed."

Pastors in the pulpits, club members, fraternal societies and every organized ecort in the community should join this week i nan all-out effort to get the vote out next Tuesday. To every citizen in the Second Ward who has said he wants good government and an opportunity to look over his councilman's shoulder down at the city hall, to find out what is going on, the election of Dr. Dowell is indispensible.

Dr. Dowell is an intelligent citizen. He will know his way around when elected to secure the facts you desire. You have lost confidence in city government. Perhaps it will take the wisdom and the conscience of a black man to find out what is wrong. This city cannot go a step farther until its inhabitants regain confidence in the integrity of municipal administration.

The only reason Dr. Dowell is in the race today is because more than 1500 whites had faith in his ability to serve a need. Those whites established a precedent which should be followed. Another 1500 whites can join with Negroes to make Dr. Dowell's election next Tuesday an actuality.

Another thing voters should resolve to do next Tuesday is to vote during the morning hours. There is likely to be an unprecedented vote that will crowd the polling places in the afternoon, preventing many of Dr. Dowell's supporters to reach the voting booths. The best way to meet a situation like this is to vote early. Why not make a resolve to do two things? Number one, look up your registration certificate now. Number two, make it your first task Tuesday to vote before the noon hour.

The Judge Votes—Common Pleas Court Judge Homer S. Brown was photographed last Tuesday in the act of depositing his ballot at 12th District, Fifth Ward polling place in Pittsburgh. His wife, Mrs. Wilhelmina Brown, rear, looks on. Judge Brown was nominated by both parties on Tuesday. He is the first of his race to preside in either one of the Allegheny County Courts.—Harris Photo.

Wrighten, Negro Attorney, In Race

34a(2)

The number of candidates seeking election to the S. C. House of Representatives was increased to four yesterday. John H. Wrighten, Charleston Negro attorney, announced he will be a candidate in the Dec. 3 special election. The election is to fill the Charleston County Legislative Delegation seat vacated by the recent death of Rep. C. Roessler Burbage.

Wrighten is a graduate of South Carolina State College and obtained his law degree there in 1952. He was born on Edisto Island. He attended public schools there and later attended Avery Institute. After receiving his bachelor's degree from State College, he returned to teach at Avery and later was employed in the U. S. Post Office here.

Wrighten was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1953 and the U. S. District Court bar in 1955. He also has been admitted to practice before the U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court.

He is a member of the Emanuel A. M. E. Church and a member of its Junior Trustee Board. He also is a member of the American Legion and a number of fraternal and civic organizations.

Wrighten's platform includes introduction of legislation to provide South Carolina teachers with tenure as insurance against arbitrary firing; introduction of legislation to permit women jurors in the state; a study of the state's tax structure and, if necessary, abolition of the sales tax; legislation to enlarge jurisdiction of the magistrate's courts and the Civil and Criminal Court; and legislation to reform state court procedure along federal court lines.

The other candidates for the house seat are Clyde H. Turner, Norman W. Stevenson and William S. Turner.

Negro Files In Primary At Georgetown

GEORGETOWN, Nov. 8 (Special) — A Georgetown Negro filed today as a candidate for city council in this month's Democratic primary.

Alex Alford Jr., local peanut vendor and extensive property owner, filed this morning. Five whites already have qualified for council in the Nov. 26 primary.

Alford is the second Negro to have entered a Georgetown city race in recent years. Rev. H. B. Butler, now living away from here, was candidate for council in 1953 but was defeated in the primary.

Deadline for filing in this race is Saturday noon. Three mayoralty candidates and five council candidates already had qualified before today's entry. Georgetown city council includes three councilmen and the mayor.

Negro May Get Seat in S. C. House

4 White Rivals Divided in Race

By Earl Mazo

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26 —John H. Wrighten, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in several civil-rights cases, today became the first Negro conceded a chance of being elected to a state legislature of the Deep South in this century.

He is the only Negro among five candidates for a vacancy in the Charleston County delegation to the South Carolina House of Representatives. The vacancy will be filled at a special election Dec. 3.

Mr. Wrighten's prospects brightened yesterday noon, the deadline his four white opponents set for accepting or rejecting a scheme that would have left only one of them in the race. When the deadline passed all four were still running, and two split openly with bitter attacks.

Fear Split in White Vote

Charleston County's eligible white voters outnumber the Negroes by an estimated 24,000 to 6,000. But in this birthplace of the Civil War, fewer than 5,000 ballots normally are cast in by-elections for relatively minor offices. Leaders of the dominant Democratic party therefore fear a split white vote could bring about Mr. Wrighten's election by solid Negro backing.

Democratic leadership could have avoided the situation by conducting a nominating primary, as it usually does, in which the victor would have had to get a majority of all votes cast. Leaders did not expect a Negro entry, however, so they sought to avoid the expense and trouble of a primary by leaving the decision to a special general election, where the winner needs only a plurality.

State Sen. T. Allen Legare, the country's ranking elected official, told the Herald Tribune Mr. Wrighten would have "no chance if the white people turn out to vote." Like virtually all the worried party leaders, he agreed, however, that the voters seem apathetic just a week before election.

Appeal to Negro Voters

The Charleston "News and Courier" appealed in an editorial to Negro voters to cast their ballots for a white candidate on the assumption that he could achieve more for them and the country than a Negro at the state capitol at columbia.

All party and public officials here, and several organizations, including the anti-civil rights Citizens Councils, are expected to mount, before the week end, an intensive get-out-the-vote campaign to insure victory for a white contender.

Mr. Wrighten and his campaign manager, the Rev. J. DeQuincy Newman, told the Herald Tribune they believe that Mr. Wrighten will attract his share of white supporters. Mr. Wrighten insisted he has avoided race and, instead, has campaigned quietly but actively on a platform to cut the state's 3 per cent sales tax, give teachers tenure, permit women to sit on juries, and reform state and local courts.

The thirty-six year old father of seven—one of historic old Charleston's four Negro lawyers—heretofore has been a Democrat. But now he classes himself as a political independent, and urges that "Negroes should not belong to any major party at present."

Make Non-Party Appeal

He is proud of "keeping aloof from any squabbles" in the campaign, and also of being this state's first Negro attorney to defend white clients in a criminal court. Mr. Wrighten represented, without fee, two young men—sons of a white neighbor of his childhood—charged with attempted armed robbery.

An all-white jury brought in a verdict of not guilty less than two hours after getting the case.

In the Legislative race Mr. Wrighten's white opponents are two other lawyers, an advertising man for a radio station that features programs for Negro audiences, and a former naturopath who now operates a derucing salon.

Nacogdoches Negro In School Bd Race

Informer Sat. 3-2-57 P.1

Houston, Texas

NACOGDOCHES — Ernest Holman, a local Negro businessman, who meets all the qualifications for a candidate, is running for election as one of the trustees of the Nacogdoches Independent School Board. 34a (2)

Filing last Friday, Mr Holman, a filling station operator, is a qualified voter, meets the requirements of residency and is otherwise a legal candidate, Trammel C. Lacy, president of the board stated. At the time he announced Mr Holman's candidacy, Mr Lacey said that he is retiring from the board and will not stand for re-election.

Other candidates for the three places open on the board are Mrs J. Frank Beall, V. C. Cuthrell, Wilson Muckleroy, and Jack Forman. Mr Cuthrell is running for reelection. Mr Forman was a candidate last year but was not elected, and the other two are new candidates.

The chances for election for Mr Holman who is the first Negro to run for a place on the school board since Reconstruction Days, is anybody's guess. But if only Negro voters support him, he does not stand a chance, it was pointed out Monday. The following breakdown shows how the qualification of voters in the area is distributed among the two races:

In the eight voting boxes which form predominately the City of Nacogdoches, there are 1,922 white polls and 8 2 0 white exemptions, making a total of 2,812 votes.

In the county as a whole, includ- Negro polls and 123 Negro exemptions, making a total of 725 votes.

This combined total in the eight city boxes is 3,537.

In the county as a whole, including Nacogdoches, there are 3,200 white polls and 871 white exemptions for a total of 4,071 votes.

In the county there are 704 Negro polls and 186 Negro exemptions, making a total of 890 votes.

There are a total of 4,961 polls and exemptions in the county.

These polls and exemptions do not represent the total possible vote, however, because persons over the age of 60 years who live outside the city limitts of Nacogdoches may vote without either poll or an exemption.

Isle Negro Leader Seeks City Commissioner's Position

Informer Sat. 4-20-57 P.1

Houston Texas

GALVESTON — T D Armstrong, well known business and civic leader, has announced his candidacy as an independent candidate for the office of Finance and Revenue Commissioner in Galveston's municipal election which will be held Tuesday, May 14. 24 a (2)

the high school at Port Arthur and graduated from Tuskegee Institute and Prairie View A and M College. Mr Armstrong has been in business in Galveston since 1943.

Briefly outlining his platform, Mr Armstrong said if he is elected he will seek:

—To raise the pay of city employees;

—To get more improvements for the West End;

—To work for harmony in the city official family.

T D ARMSTRONG

Beaumont Minister Seeks US Senate Seat In April 2 Voting

Informer Sat. 3-9-57 P.1

Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — Among the 18 candidates for a seat in the U S Senate is a 62-year-old Beaumont Negro, Rev M T Banks. The minister said he filed his application on February 26, thus becoming the first of the race ever to run for such an office.

Candidate Banks, who resides at 3435 Houston in Beaumont, is a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, but has resided in Beaumont for the last 46 years.

"I'm not being supported by any political organization," the Rev Mr Banks said Sunday in an exclusive interview. He plans a "barnstorming" tour of the state, but had not completed his schedule Sunday evening.

Politics is nothing new to Candidate Banks, for he has unsuccessfully sought office twice as a candidate for congressman of the state's Second U S Congressional District and twice in the Beaumont school board race. He campaigned for congressman in 1952 and 1956 and for the school board in 1950 and 1952.

"I believe that I will enjoy good support in the April 2 election," the Rev Mr Banks said. He added that his platform will be announced later this week.

Candidate Banks is married and has seven children—the Rev M T Banks Jr, a minister of Houston; Waldo, a graduate student at Texas Southern University; John W, a Boy Scout executive in Dallas; Mrs Ruth Banks Brown, a teacher in Baton Rouge; Miss Helen Banks, a speech teacher in the South Park Independent School District, Beaumont; Charles, a student at Texas Southern University; and Irene, a pupil at Blanchette elementary School, Beaumont.

REV M T BANKS

The 49-year-old Mr Armstrong is one of the five candidates seeking the office. The other candidates — all white — are Dave Figari, Sam P Woodson, John Athanasion and James Matthews.

Candidate Armstrong, who has been a resident of Galveston for the last 20 years, resides with his wife and two children at 3112 Avenue L. He was educated in

Almond Beat Carwile By 119,307-30,794 Vote

Post & Times Herald P. 11-A
Fri. 7-19-57

RICHMOND, Va., July 18 (AP)—The official state canvass today of the July 9 Democratic primary for Governor showed Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., winner over Richmond attorney Howard Carwile by a vote of 119,307 to 30,794.

The total vote of 150,101 gave the state one of its lightest primary elections in years.

Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens, unopposed on the ballot, received 115,668. Howard C. Gilmer Jr., who withdrew from the race for Attorney General too late to have his name removed from the ballot, received 62,058.

There were 1065 scattered write-in votes for Attorney General, mainly for State Sen. Albertis S. Harrison who has the Democratic organization endorsement for Attorney General in the November election and Del. Robert Whitehead who started to run for Attorney General and then changed his mind and withdrew.

The members of the State Board of Elections — Levin Nock Davis, Alec M. Harmon, and Robert C. Bayliss — met today and fulfilled the legal requirements of checking and certifying the official returns.

Henderson, Dillow Are Ticket Mates

Star P. 1
Wash. D.C. 7-7-57

By MARY LOU WERNER
Star Staff Correspondent

ROANOKE, Va., July 6.—The Virginia Republican Convention today nominated by acclamation a ticket composed of State Senator Ted Dalton of Radford for Governor, Horace E. Henderson of Williamsburg for lieutenant governor, and J. Livingston Dillow of Giles County for attorney general.

The nomination of Senator Dalton and Mr. Henderson came off as expected, and after several unsuccessful attempts to complete the ticket, Mr. Dillow finally got the nod.

Mr. Henderson, 40, is the man who came close to scoring an upset victory over Democratic Representative Robeson in Virginia's 1st District last year.

Mr. Dillow, 51, is a former Commonwealth's Attorney of Giles County, and has law offices at Pearisburg. He said he subscribed to Senator Dalton's position on preservation of the public schools.

In accepting the nomination, Senator Dalton repeated his reluctance "to make this race against the most powerful political machine in America," but said that "you and so many other Virginians have so earnestly urged me to run that I cannot find it in my heart to run up the white flag of surrender."

Run Into Slight Snag

The names of Senator Dalton and Mr. Henderson were the only ones submitted to the convention nominating committee. The search for an attorney general candidate, however, nearly had the convention stalled in its closing hours.

The nominating committee first agreed on the name of State Senator S. Frank Landreth of Galax, who was supported by Senator Dalton. But Senator Landreth, who formerly was State G. O. P. chairman, insisted he was too old to make the race. He is 73.

The Republican campaign will be managed by Joe Parsons of Grayson County who held the same post four years ago.

Cites Two Issues

Senator Dalton, who in 1953 captured 45 per cent of the popular vote against Gov. Stanley, told the 1,000 cheering delegates and alternates that he was influenced primarily by two issues in deciding to make the race again this year.

"First, I share a deep concern for keeping alive the struggle against the yoke of one-party rule that has so long been saddled upon Virginia. . . .

"Secondly, and of even greater importance, I want to do my best to give the people of Virginia a voice in saving our separate public free schools."

Star P. 6-A

Senator Dalton renewed his support of a locally administered public assignment plan to meet the Supreme Court desegregation decision, and said that "the cut off the funds program of the Democratic leadership is taking us down a dead-end road that can end only in wholesale integration or the closing of the public free schools of Virginia."

The convention earlier had adopted a platform incorporating the pupil assignment plan, and urging repeal of Gov. Stanley's cut-off-the-funds close-the-schools legislation.

Fears Final Surrender

"The cut-off-the-funds program is going to wind up as a feeble surrender to the Supreme Court and the NAACP," said Senator Dalton.

"I want to say again for the record of yesterday, today and tomorrow that a locally administered assignment plan, without other enfettering legislation, is the best hope for Virginia in her time of turmoil.

"To keep talking about closing the schools and to keep stirring up the racial problem is a disservice to the people of Virginia. We are caught between an unreasonable and unfair court decision and an inflexible Democratic leadership that stubbornly refuses to face reality and provide a workable defense."

Sums Up Issue

Senator Dalton summed up the November general election issue by stating: "In this contest, the people of Virginia will have the opportunity to decide for themselves whether they favor the cut-off-the-funds program of the Democratic leadership, or whether they favor a locally administered pupil-assignment plan. That, in brief, is the school issue."

Under existing legislation, said Senator Dalton, "If any locality is forced by the courts to admit a single colored child in the elementary or secondary schools, the funds will be cut off by the state—the obvious result being that such schools will be closed.

"I say to you that this is making hostages out of the little school children of Virginia, and it is a program that makes one rule for the little children and a different rule for the big children in the State universities and colleges."

He was referring to the fact that colored students have been admitted to white Virginia colleges without any cut-off of funds.

Floor Fight Develops

With his acceptance speech, Senator Dalton clearly set the tone of the November general election campaign. Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., who is expected to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Tuesday's primary, earlier in the day issued a statement charging that pupil assignment could not preserve segregated schools.

The recommended platform indorsing pupil assignment legislation was adopted by the Republican convention without any opposition, but an unexpected floor fight developed over a separate resolution urging curtailment of "the law-making decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States." It was finally tabled by a vote of 365 to 154. Arlington, Fairfax and Falls Church, all operating under the unit rule, cast their total of 62 votes for the motion to table, and Alexandria's 13 votes went against it.

The platform touches on other issues besides school legislation. It charges that the present State administration "is dedicated to the principles that the electorate should be kept as small as possible, and it owes its long tenure in office to its success in restricting the electorate."

Rap Centralization

The platform also charges that the State administration progressively has assumed powers from local governments and centralized them in Richmond, and that "the State administration has contributed to the trend towards greater centralization of power on the part of the National Government by not fully fulfilling the functions of government for which it is responsible."

The Republican platform urges that the State Compensation Board be abolished, that non-partisan commissions be set up to study numerous problems—especially the allocation of money and services back to the counties and cities.

Virginia Vote Interest Shifts

Star P. 1
Wash. D.C. 7-7-57

Tuesday Primary Role Secondary

A flurry of last-minute political developments has stolen the show from Virginia's Democratic primary on Tuesday when party nominees will be chosen for Governor and 27 seats in the House of Delegates.

An unexpected contest for the office of attorney general in November and a determined Republican campaign for top State offices have drawn interest away from the Democratic Party and focused it on the general election.

Segregation Is Key Issue in Primary. Page A-24
Other Virginia Primary Stories. Pages A-14 and A-15

It is an unusual situation, in traditionally Democratic Virginia where the primary usually settles things.

Poll Times Listed

Polls will be open throughout the State from 6:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m., either daylight or standard time, whichever the area uses.

Polls at Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County and Falls Church all will operate on daylight time — 6:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m. Approximately 125,000 persons are registered in the four nearby communities, although somewhat less than that number are eligible to vote because of nonpayment of poll taxes.

The deadline for payment of poll taxes to participate in the primary was May 4. Democrats only are supposed to vote in the primary. Anyone challenged at the polls is required to sign a pledge that he or she voted for the Democratic nominee in the last election, according to election officials.

Election prophets all along had expected a light turnout Tuesday, and they revised their estimates downward as interest in the general election grew stronger.

Seeking the gubernatorial nomination Tuesday are Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., and Howard H. Carwile, Richmond attorney. Mr. Almond has the backing of Virginia's Byrd organization and is expected to coast to an easy victory over his little-known opponent.

Star P. 58-A

There is no contest for the number two spot on the ticket. The incumbent lieutenant governor, A. E. S. Stephens, is unopposed for renomination.

The name of Howard C. Gilmer, jr., also will appear on the primary ballot as the unopposed nominee for attorney general, but he had withdrawn from the race and votes cast for him will be invalid. Write-in votes also are illegal in a primary.

The selection of a successor on the Democratic ticket to succeed Mr. Gilmer has resulted in much of the last-minute interest in the November general election.

Because it was too late to choose an official nominee for attorney general when Mr. Gilmer withdrew, the Democratic State Central Committee decided to indorse State Senator A. S. Harrison, jr., of Lawrenceville as the party standard-bearer in the November general election.

The central committee had hardly finished giving Mr. Harrison its unanimous vote when Virginia's number one anti-organization Democrat, Delegate Robert Whitehead of Lovingston, announced that he also would seek the office as an Independent in November.

And Republicans added to the increasing interest in the general election by nominating their champion vote-getter, State Senator Ted Dalton of Radford, as the G. O. P. gubernatorial nominee.

With so much detracting from the State-wide Democratic primary contest, most interest Tuesday will be in the numerous House races.

It is a far cry from the spirited gubernatorial primary of 1953, when Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and State Senator Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington were vieing for the nomination.

The big surprise was in the general election that year. Republican State Senator Ted Dalton came close to defeating Gov. Stanley, who was victorious in the primary.

Of the House contests, Alexandria's has been the fiercest. The candidates are the incumbent, James M. Thomson, jr., and Albert A. Smoot, former vice mayor. Mr. Thomson has campaigned as an all-out segregationist, who supported Gov Stanley's school closing and fund cut-off legislation to preserve segregated schools. Mr. Smoot has advocated a local pupil placement program, which he says might result in a limited amount of integration in the interest of keeping public schools open.

Arlington County's three incumbent delegates are opposed by two challengers. The incumbents are Harrison Mann, William L. Winston and Mrs Kathryn H. Stone. Also in the race are Thomas J. Broyhill and Miss Betty A. Thompson.

The two incumbent Democratic delegates from Fairfax County and Falls Church are without opposition in the primary. They are Omer Hirst and John Webb.

Other Contests

Delegate Frank P. Moncure of Stafford and Prince William Counties is opposed for renomination by H. Selwyn Smith, Manassas attorney. Mr. Moncure is the originator of legislation taking away Arlington County's elected school board. Mr. Smith has criticized him for meddling in the local affairs of another county.

School segregation has been mentioned, with Mr. Moncure supporting Gov. Stanley's no-integration plan and Mr. Smtih stating that segregation could be preserved better with pupil assignment legislation.

In Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, the incumbent delegate, Francis B. Gouldman, is opposed by a former delegate, James F. Dulaney and by Buford O. Carr and Frank J. Hairfield.

National GOP stand escapes blame for loss in Va., N.J.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The blame for the stinging defeat suffered by Republicans in two gubernatorial elections Tuesday cannot be fixed on the GOP stand on civil rights or the sending of Federal troops into Little Rock.

If the election of J. Lindsay Almond Jr. as governor of Virginia can be interpreted as a mandate from Virginia voters to keep the schools segregated and as a notice to the North and West that they are opposed to civil rights for colored people, the results in New Jersey and the NYC mayoralty election show that voters outside the Deep South are not divided along party lines in their support of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Almond's election is no such mandate, however much he and reactionary Virginians may interpret it as such.

* * *

RETURNS FROM 1,854 of the state's 1,902 polling places showed that Almond and his program of "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools received only 320,266 votes.

His Republican opponent, Ted Dalton, who favors a locally administered pupil assignment program, which would permit some integration, received 182,351 or about 36 percent of the votes cast.

Four years ago Mr. Dalton received 45 percent of the vote. This year there were predictions that he would be completely snowed under because Mr. Eisenhower sent Federal troops to Little Rock to prevent obstruction of a Federal court order.

Significantly, Mr. Almond piled up lopsided majorities in the southside counties of Virginia where colored population ratios are the highest in the state and where colored persons meet with the greatest resistance to their registration and voting.

* * *

THE DIXIECRATS, led by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, head of the Byrd political machine whose candidate was Almond stumped the state with a campaign of racial hatred.

They attacked the Supreme Court, pandered to racial prejudice, charged that Mr. Eisenhower had made false promises about states' rights.

In addition, white parents are fast moving to Virginia suburbs because of desegregation of public schools in the District of Columbia which had resulted in all sorts of evils, it was declared.

In the face of that sort of campaign, joined in by a hate group, the Defenders of State Sovereignty, headed by Jack Rathbone, Mr. Dalton carried the 10th Congressional District which adjoins the District of Columbia.

In the Tenth District, Mr. Dalton received a total of 30,887 votes, or about 51.5 per cent of the total, as compared with 28,951 for Mr. Almond. Four years ago Mr. Dalton received 53.7 percent.

* * *

IN ADDITION, Arlington, which is part of the Washington metropolitan area, reelected to the Virginia General Assembly, Mrs. Kathryn Stone, liberal Democrat, who was tagged an "integrationist" by those who wished to defeat her.

Arlington also elected Herb L. Brown Jr. to the Arlington County Board over J. Maynard Magruder, a Democratic segregationist.

Brown was the candidate of the liberal Arlingtonians for a better county, composed of both Republicans and Democrats. Magruder had the support of the Arlington Independent Movement. The prize was control of the County Board.

The outcome of the election was important because the General Assembly took from Arlington County voters the right to elect members of the School Board. Board members are now elected by the County Board.

Brown's victory assures the ABC a 3-2 majority on the county board for the next two years and continued long-range control of the schools since the county board makes the School Board appointments.

* * *

THE VOTERS of New Jersey re-elected Gov. Robert E. Meyner by a landslide plurality. Meyner rolled up a winning margin of nearly 200,000 votes.

In the sweep Meyner apparently carried into office with him 12 Democratic assemblymen from Essex County, ousting an equal number of Republicans.

Capture of the Essex County seats assures the Democrats control of the Assembly for the first time in 20 years.

The Meyner victory was a sharp rebuke to the Eisenhower Administration which had staged an all-out push to elect the Republican candidate, State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes.

Forbes during the campaign twice visited the White House, one with his wife and five children, to give his campaign publicity shots in the arm. The President twice appealed for votes for Forbes and Vice President Nixon and Cabinet members campaigned for him in New Jersey.

With 4,156 of New Jersey's 4,219 districts reported, Meyner led Forbes, 1,081,568 to 879,459.

* * *

ONE OF the reasons given for the poor showing of Forbes was the shortage of funds. All through the campaign the Meyner forces appeared to be well heeled, while supporters of Forbes were begging for funds.

Even on election day the Forbes forces were short of funds for poll workers. Only two or three Republican workers reportedly showed up in the Jersey City districts on election day.

Forbes carried 17 of the 19 predominantly colored districts in Atlantic City. He lost two districts by small margins.

VIRGINIA FOE OF INTEGRATION SWAMPS G.O.P.

Pledge for Last Ditch Fight Brings Victory

Richmond, Va., Nov. 6 (AP)—Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr. carried his pledge for a last ditch fight against any race mixing in public schools to a landslide victory for governor in yesterday's Virginia election.

The white haired 59 year old former attorney general with the potent backing of the Byrd political organization easily beat down the second challenge of Republican Ted Dalton to Democratic dominance of the state.

Dalton went down by a 9-to-5 margin on a program that called for moderation on the schools-race issue. His plan would have substituted for massive resistence a program permitting token integration —enough, he said, to satisfy the requirements of federal court orders. A ticket for lieutenant governor and attorney general swept in with Almond.

Shots Find the Mark

The Democratic big guns shot at Dalton's program constantly. They ridiculed the plan as one that would fight integration by accepting it. The results indicated the shots found the mark in the emotion charged election — especially in the central and southern areas where the Negro population is substantial to heavy and the Negro vote small.

Near complete returns gave Almond 63.73 per cent of a vote that topped a half million, a record for Virginia in a non-Presidential election.

Returns from 1,899 of the state's 1,908 polling places showed:

Almond, 327,896; Dalton, 188,585.

Lieutenant governor—A. E. S. Stephens [D.], 309.049: Horace E. Henderson [R.], 163,228.

Attorney general—Albertis S. Harrison Jr. [D.], 304,551; J. Livingstone Dillow [R.], 153,279.

Map Integration Fight

Republicans made their biggest push in years to try to enlarge their representation of six in the 100 member Virginia legislative house of delegates. They came out where they went in—with six.

Almond will take office Jan. 11, three days after the 1958 legislature convenes for its regular 60 day session. The assembly will look to Almond for possible repair work on its legal program of massive resistance to integration, already dented by federal court decisions.

This program ultimately closes any public school which is integrated under court order. If a locality should insist on operating its school in accord with the court order, state funds for similar schools in that district would be cut off. Four Virginia localities already are under federal court orders to desegregate but the effective dates of the orders have been stayed thus far by appeals.

Gov. Stanley, who sponsored the original legislation to cut off state funds from schools which integrate under court order, was ineligible to succeed himself as governor.

Candidate Fires Negro Supporting His Opponent

SUFFOLK, Va., Oct. 7 (AP).—A 52-year-old Negro sharecropper and father of 10 children says he is being fired by Delegate Samuel E. Pope of Southhampton County because he is supporting Mr. Pope's Negro opponent in the November election.

Harry D. Powell, sr., said Mr. Pope told him last July he must leave by the end of the year. Mr. Powell, who has been a tenant on Mr. Pope's farm for 16 years, said he was being dismissed because he signed candidate papers for Richard W. Brown. Mr. Brown, a Negro farmer, is an Independent in the race for Mr. Pope's delegate seat.

Mr. Pope, reached at his home for comment, confirmed Mr. Powell's firing.

"If he is not loyal to me, he can go somewhere else. I would have done it even if he had been a white man," he said.

Mr. Powell had been singled out at National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convention session here as an NAACP member who had lost his job because of his support of a Negro candidate.

Integrationist Loses Virginia Governor Race

Daily News Wed. 7-10-57 Jackson, Miss.

RICHMOND, Va. (UP) — Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., won a whopping 3-to-1 victory over integrationist Howard Carwile Tuesday in Virginia's Democratic primary for governor. P-12

However, the primary victory is no longer tantamount to election in Virginia, and Almond started today preparing for a campaign against Republican State Sen. Ted Dalton that shapes up as a bitter fight over the state's segregation policy.

Almond, with down-the-line support of the dominant Democratic organization headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, predicted a "decisive victory" for his party in the Nov. 5 general election.

In an obvious reference to Virginia's battle to preserve school segregation, Almond said, "I do not aspire to the high office of governor to preside over the dissolution of this great commonwealth."

Democrats Gird For Final Push in Virginia Primary

Star P-12-a Aug. 6-30-57 Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, June 29 (AP).—Democratic primary contests, which have been rather quiet so far, will go into the homestretch next week for 27 seats in the House of Delegates from 13 legislative districts.

Only 22 of the seats actually are contested, because in some places there are not full quotas of contestants. Norfolk City, for example, has nine candidates for six seats—so at least three incumbents are sure to win.

One race, in Alexandria, definitely has not been quiet. Delegate James M. Thomson, now in his first term, and Albert A. Smoot, former mayor, have been slugging at each other for weeks.

The principal issue has been Gov. Stanley's fund-withholding program for "massive resistance" to integrated public schools. Mr. Thomson, chairman of a General Assembly committee investigating the NAACP and other racial groups, has championed the Stanley program.

Favors Open Schools

Mr. Smoot, who has served as local campaign manager for both Gov. Stanley and Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, in recent years, doesn't go along with the fund-cutoff plan and emphasizes public schools should be kept open.

The segregation problem has figured to some extent in the Norfolk situation. The six incumbents seeking renomination —Delegates Delamater D. Davis, John P. Harper, Theodore Pilcher, Toy D. Savage, jr., John F. Rixey and James W. Roberts—opposed the cutoff legislation. Three challengers—former Delegates J. Addison Hagan, Frank R. Ford and Harvey E. White, jr.—support Stanley's program.

Richmond City, with seven seats at stake, has the biggest field of primary candidates, 14, but the campaign has generated little warmth. Five incumbents are running—Delegates George E. Allen, jr., Fitzgerald Bemiss, E. Tucker Carlton, Edward E. Lane and Fred G. Pollard.

Newcomers in the Richmond race include George G. Burkhardt, Lemuel E. De Berry, Councilman Harold H. Dervishian, Lansing B. Harmon, jr., Colston A. Lewis, Thomas M. Miller, Samuel J. Moore, jr., Thomas N. Parker, jr., and Louis S. Herrink, jr.

Other Districts

Other districts and contests (unless otherwise indicated, each district has one House seat):

Arlington (3 seats)—three incumbents — Delegates Harrison Mann, William L. Winston and Kathryn H. Stone—are opposed by two newcomers, Thomas J. Broyhill and Betty A. Thompson.

Charlottesville — William R. Hill, former Mayor and city councilman, is opposing former Delegate James F. Dulaney. The incumbent, Delegate Henry B. Gordon, did not seek re-election.

Halifax County — Howard P. Anderson, an attorney, is opposing John G. Patterson, jr., businessman and former delegate, for the seat from which Delegate Roy B. Davis is retiring.

Hanover-King William—Attorney Robert W. Gwath[illegible] and automobile dealer Burley P. Loving are contesting for the seat being vacated by Delegate Claiborne Gregory.

T. R. Glass in Race

Lynchburg—Thomas R. Glass is opposing Richard S. Pendleton for the seat left vacant by the resignation of former Delegate Joseph E. Blackburn.

Madison-Culpeper-Orange—D. French Slaughter, jr.; Ronda F. Cave, Robert C. Grady, Florrie C. Fullar and Walter J. Newlon are engaged in a five-way race for the seat being vacated by Delegate Norman C. Bailey.

Pittsylvania (2 seats) — Delegates Lindsey L. Moore and Randall O. Reynolds are opposed by former Delegate Hunt M. Whitehead.

Portsmouth (2 seats)—A four-way race involves Delegate Willard J. Moody, Mrs. Barnabus W. Baker, John T. Nix and Jesse G. Alspaugh, jr.

Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania—Delegate Francis B. Gouldman is opposed by former Delegate William J. Gibson, Buford O. Carr and Frank J. Hairfield.

Prince William-Stafford—Veteran Delegate Frank P. Moncure of Stafford is opposed by H. Selwyn Smith, young Manassas attorney.

In other House districts, candidates either are unopposed in the primary or are nominated by conventions.

Dawley Decides To Run For House

Journal & Guide P-B Aug. 8-3-57 Norfolk Va.

Edward A. Dawley Jr., Norfolk attorney, formally announced his candidacy for the Virginia House of Delegates Tuesday night at a meeting attended by approximately 85 persons.

The meeting at the Mother Church of God in Christ, on Goff street, was called by friends of Mr. Dawley to give voters an opportunity to consider the advisability of endorsing the young lawyer as a candidate in the November general election. He was the main speaker.

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MR. DAWLEY previously had indicated a willingness to run for a seat in the Virginia General Assembly if strongly endorsed.

"I do not believe that the decision to strive for an office should be that of one man, nor should such a question be decided for the people by any small clique of men," Mr. Dawley said at the opening of his address.

* * *

HE ADDED, "the very best choice we had in the primary was to support a group of men who have openly declared their aim to be the continued segregation of the Negro and the circumvention of the lawful decrees of the United States Supreme Court. The only choice we now have is to support that same group of men."

He said leaders in government in Virginia ignore Negro citizens, and neglect their interests. "It was when I realized this," Mr. Dawley said, "I swore that before I will endure such a state of affairs I would run for office. I do not believe it is the will of the people," he continued, "to endure such a state of affairs without a protest."

* * *

MR. DAWLEY said he had worked out plans to increase the electorate in Norfolk. He said the plan contains five basic provisions as follows:

1. Making non-voting a stigma.
2. Telling the public who the non-voters are.
3. Complete organization of the city down to street blocks, each under a block captain.
4. Establishment of a permanent voting headquarters.
5. Employment of a full-time paid executive secretary to head the organization, whose only function will be to produce qualified voters, and to channel and direct the resources of the entire community toward the solution of the non-voting problem.

3 Negroes on Big Slate For House in Virginia

Star Thurs. 7-25-57 P-8-a Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, July 25 (AP).—Three Negro candidates, the largest number of Republican candidates in many years, and contests in 26 districts will highlight the House of Delegates election November 5.

Levin Nock Davis, secretary of the State Board of Elections, released the official lineup of House candidates yesterday, based on last Friday's qualifying deadline.

The lineup showed that three Negroes—one each in Richmond, Norfolk and Southampton County—had qualified as independent candidates for the House in the November 5 general election.

Integration Foe Opposed

One of the Negroes, Richard W. Brown, a farmer, emerged as an unexpected, last-minute opponent to Delegate Sam E. Pope, Democrat of Southampton. Delegate Pope, the House's leading advocate of a sales tax, is an outspoken foe of integration.

Thirty-two Republican candidates are in the race, plus two independent candidates running with Republican backing. At present there are six G. O. P. delegates in the 100-member House, and Republicans hope to increase their half-dozen to about 15 and possibly to wield more influence on House proceedings.

3 Other Independents

In addition to the three Negro independents, three other candidates are running without party backing — in Norfolk Fairfax and Arlington.

The largest number of candidates—12—are in the field in Richmond, seeking the capital city's seven seats in the Legislature's lower house. Eight candidates—including the incumbents—are seeking Norfolk's six seats. In Arlington, three Democrats, three Republicans and one independent are seeking three seats.

Three Republicans and 52 Democrats are facing no opposition.

Here is a list of candidates in districts having contests (each district has one seat unless otherwise indicated):

Arlington (3 seats)—Delegate Harrison Mann, Democrat; Delegate William L. Winston, Democrat; Delegate Kathryn H. Stone, Democrat; Rutherford Day, Republican; Lewis MacCracken, Republican; Harlan E. Freeman, Republican; B. M. Miller, Independent.

Augusta-Highland-Staunton-Waynesboro (2 seats)—Delegate George M. Cochran, Democrat; Delegate Felix E. Edmunds, Democrat; Harold W. Armstrong, Republican.

Bedford—Delegate Charles E. Green, jr., Democrat; Irving S. Pascal, Republican.

Bland-Giles—Delegate M. C. Newton, Democrat; M. H. Bowen, jr., Republican.

Botetourt-Craig—Delegate John M. Peck, jr., Democrat; John V. Rader, Republican.

Buchanan-Dickenson—R. Edd Coyle, Democrat; Rufus V. McCoy, Republican.

Charles City-James City-New Kent-York-Williamsburg — Delegate Russell M. Carneal, Democrat; Mrs. Maude Davis Philhower, Republican.

Hampton—Delegate E. Ralph James, Democrat; Thomas P. Dickinson, Republican.

Fairfax-Falls Church (2 seats)—Delegate Omer L. Hirst, Democrat; Delegate John C. Webb, Democrat; Robert C. Cotten, Republican; Lois H. Miller, Republican; William R. Pierce, Independent.

Gloucester - Mathews - Middlesex—Delegate John Warren Cooke, Democrat; John R. Carr, Republican.

Grayson — Delegate J. C. Moxley, Republican; John L. Satterwhite, Democrat.

Lee—William C. Fugate, Democrat; J. V. Rednour, Republican.

Loudoun—Delegate Lucas D. Phillips, Democrat; Mrs. Dorothy W. McDonald, Republican.

Madison-Culpeper-Orange — D. French Slaughter, jr., Democrat; Milton L. Johnson, jr., Republican.

Montgomery-Radford — John B. Spiers, jr., Democrat; Charlotte C. Giese, Republican.

Norfolk City (6 seats)—Six incumbent Democrats — Delamater Davis, James W. Roberts, Theodore C. Pilcher, John F. Rixey, Toy D. Savage, jr., John P. Harper. Two independents, Jackson Johnson and Edward A. Dawley, jr.

Page-Warren — Delegate Charles D. Price, Democrat; Charles B. Russell, Republican.

Pittsylvania (2 seats) — Delegate Randall O. Reynolds, Democrat; Hunt M. Whitehead, Democrat; Roy P. Cundiff, independent-Republican.

Princess Anne-Virginia Beach—Delegate Harry B. Davis, Democrat; Wiliam R. Harris, Republican.

Richmond City (7 seats)—Delegate George E. Allen, jr.; Delegate Fitz-Gerald Bemiss, Democrat; Delegate E. Tucker Carlton, Democrat; Delegate Edward E. Lane, Democrat; Delegate Fred G. Pollard, Democrat; Harold H. Dervishian, Democrat; Thomas Nelson Parker, jr., Democrat; Charles A. Blanton II, Democrat; James J. Lovelace, Republican; Thomas E. Flounders, jr., Republican; John R. Towell, Republican; Ewdard D. McCreary, jr., Republican.

Roanoke City (2 seats)—Delegate Julian H. Rutherford, jr., Democrat; Delegate Kossen Gregory, Democrat; Mrs. Hazel K. Barger, Republican; A. Linwood Holton, jr., Republican.

Roanoke County—Delegate Nelson R. Thurman, Democrat; Frank R. Angell, Republican.

Scott—Grady Coley, Democrat; Dr. W. H. Perry, Republican.

Southampton — Delegate Sam E. Pope, Democrat; Richard W. Brown, independent.

Tazewell—Grady W. Dalton, Democrat; R. Bowen Royall, Republican; Delegate Jack W. Witten, independent.

Warwick—Delegate George H. Hill, Democrat; Mrs. Lee E. Hamilton, Republican.

Why Colston Lewis lost in the race for Legislature

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57 P. 13
Baltimore, Md.
34a(2) Va.

By JOHN JASPER
AFRO Political Analyst

RICHMOND

Mr. Colston Lewis polled 6,239 votes for House of Delegates in the last election and needed only some 700 votes to win.

The following table shows the registration as compared with the vote in 10 predominantly colored Richmond precincts:

Precinct	VOTE Carwile	Almond	Lewis	REGISTRATION Colored	White
1	245	7	283	790	23
4	266	6	295	971	55
5	273	28	297	778	321
7	165	38	102	473	352
18	348	10	412	788	163
19	237	47	271	658	310
46	517	20	613	1,069	166
55	347	29	370	530	345
64	283	16	323	611	282
65	228	23	238	605	451
Totals	2,908	224	3,204	7,273	2,468

In these 10 precincts there are 7,273 registered colored voters. Mr. Lewis got 3,204 of them. That is 44 percent of the registered vote.

It's a very low percentage figure.

In an average election a popular candidate regularly polls 74 percent of the registered vote.

In the last presidential election candidates are known to have polled as high as 93 percent of the vote in a good precinct.

Usually the problem is to get the voters registered because, it is the duty of a first-class citizen to prepare to vote.

In the Declaration of Independence, we said this government is "of the people, **by the people** and for the people."

"By the people" means that a good citizen registers and votes as a duty. One day in the year belongs to him. That is election day. On that day he exercises his right as a sovereign.

MR. LEWIS lost because:

First, this was his first time to come before the voters.

Secondly, because he and his friends could not persuade the voters to come out and vote for him.

It would be remarkable indeed if any candidate is elected at his first attempt.

But the point here is important.

There are enough votes in these 10 predominantly colored precincts mentioned above to elect Mr. Lewis to the House of Delegates.

If he starts now and begins a handshaking tour, which will take him among all the 13,000 voters registered in the city of Richmond, he stands an extraordinary chance of election to public office.

SERVING THE people as an elected official entails some personal sacrifice.

We think Mr. Lewis ought to run again for public office, but in case he does not, some other strong person in the Richmond community should begin now on his campaign for the legislature and any other office, where there is evidence that there are votes sufficient to elect him. A successful candidate will need a program and a platform. And he himself must be a good salesman.

WITH 473 colored voters registered in the 7th Precinct, Mr. Lewis persuaded only 102 of them to come out and vote.

In the 1st Precinct in which there are 790 colored and only 23 white voters, Mr. Lewis persuaded only 283 of them to come out and vote.

IN THE SAME 10 predominantly colored precincts in which Mr. Lewis polled 3,204 votes, Mr. Carwile received 2,908 votes.

Mr. Lewis ran ahead of Mr. Carwile in 9 out of 10 precincts Only in the 7th Precinct, where the colored registration is 473 and the white 352, did Mr. Carwile run ahead of Mr. Lewis. He polled 165 votes to Mr. Lewis's 102.

WHEN VOTERS FAIL to turn out in as large numbers as are expected, it is customary to talk about the apathy of the voters.

We rather believe that candidates should blame themselves, because of their failure to sell themselves to the voters.

Only a poor salesman blames others for his defeat. Mr. Lewis has not blamed anybody, Mr. Carwhile has.

Abraham Lincoln was defeated the first time he ran for the General Assembly, the first time he ran for Congress, and on two occasions when he ran for the U.S. Senate, but went on to be elected President of the United States.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt ran for Vice President with James Cox in 1920. The vote was for Harding and Coolidge, 16 million. Cox and Roosevelt, 9 million.

Mr. Roosevelt went on to win the presidency four times.

If he had been discouraged about one defeat he would never have run for office again.

Vote For W. W. Beckett
Defender, Louisville, Ky.
P. 2
A
Proved Leader
Thurs. 34a(2)
AND
11-3-57
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THE EIGHTH WARD
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Committee, Member
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REELECT BECKETT!

Vote The Straight Democratic Ticket Nov. 5
(Paid Political Advertisement)

Carries Banner Of Segregation

34a(2)

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5 (AP)—Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr. today won election as goveror of Virginia under the Byrd organization banner of massive resistance to racial integration in the public schools.

The 59-year-old son of a railroad engineer, who became a congressman and Virginia's attorney general, jumped into a quick one-sided lead over Republican Ted Dalton, picked up steam as the returns mounted and rolled toward a victory of 2-1 proportions.

Dalton's campaign of moderation on the school issue won him strength in the northern Virginia 10th District and the southwest 9th, as well as in a number of isolated pockets. But in eight of the 10 congressional districts the returns made it all Almond by margins that ran from comfortable to overwhelming.

ALMOND AHEAD

Returns from 1,683 of the state's 1,911 precincts showed: Almond 265,946; Dalton 150,284.

The anticipated support for Dalton showed in the northern area just south of the District of Columbia. But he had no potential strength in view that would stem and turn the tide that flowed for the Democrats in the central and southern sections where the racial feeling is stronger.

ALSO ELECTED

Elected with Almond were the other two members of the Democratic ticket—A.E.S. Stephens for Lieutenant governor and Albertis S. Harrison for attorney general. The ticket carried the all-out backing of the organization of Sen. Byrd (D-Va), which has proved dominant in Virginia state politics for 30 years.

Such was the high feeling on the school integration issue pumped into the campaign by the organization forces of Sen. Byrd (D-Va) that Republican precinct workers were a rarity at a vast number of the state's voting precincts.

Almond, the 59-year-old former Attorney general who spearheaded the state's legal fight against any racial mixing in the schools, bid fair to roll to a victory of pre-Eisenhower proportions when general elections in Virginia only formalized what had been done in Democratic nominating primaries. Four years ago the Democrats beat Dalton by a margin of only 55 to 45 per cent.

GIVES CONGRATULATIONS

Dalton, following the returns at his Radford home, near Roanoke, conceded the victory to Almond at 9:20 p. m. EST. He congratulated Almond, said he felt no bitterness in his heart but added he still felt "serenely confident" his moderate plan of token integration to satisfy federal court orders was the best answer to the school problem.

In addition to the three statewide offices, the voters selected occupants for the 100 seats in the Virginia House of Delegates and elected two members of the 40-member Senate in special elections to fill vacancies. There were Republican aspirants for 34 seats in the House, in which they now hold only six.

A relatively heavy outpouring of voters bid fair to eclipse the 1953 election total of 412,000 by 100,000 or so. This still would fall far short of the 1956 presidential election when a total of 698,000 turned out in the Eisenhower sweep.

The Democratic strategy throughout was pegged to the theme of massive resistance to any racial mixing in the public schools. They coupled this with ridicule of Dalton's moderate approach, which was dubbed a system of opposing integration by accepting it.

Integration Foes Win Sweep Run in Virginia

Wash. Telegram
New York Times

By the Associated Press.

State and local offices dominated elections today in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

In Virginia, the Democratic candidate for governor, J. Lindsay Almond Jr., is favored generally to win over Republican Ted Dalton, a State Senator and GOP national committeeman. Gov. Thomas B. Stanley cannot succeed himself under state law.

Both candidates favor segregation but differ widely on how to keep schools racially separated. Mr. Almond favors backing up state laws for closing schools and withdrawing state aid if integration takes place. Mr. Dalton favors a pupil assignment plan, administered by local school boards which would permit token admission of Negro pupils to white schools.

Pennsylvania is electing a House member to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Republican Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr., an easy 2-1 winner last year. The candidates are Republican John A. Lafore Jr., Haverford, and Democrat Glenn W. Preston, Oreland.

Voters also are picking mayors in Pittsburgh, Scranton and 21 other cities and deciding on a proposal to pay a Korean War bonus if taxes are raised to finance the bond issue.

Kentucky is electing 17 of its 38 State Senators and all of its 100 Representatives, also mayors in most cities.

The Macon Pie Bill Is Heaved Out

Ed Dobenticer Montgomery Ala. Sun, 9-8-57 1-3-B

By Bob Ingram

THE HOUSE of Representatives set some sort of precedent Friday when it turned thumbs down on a bill which sought to slice Macon County like a pie and apportion pieces thereof to five reluctant counties.

INGRAM

Until Friday the pattern in the House has been the same for months.

"Boys," Speaker Rankin Fite would drawl in a fatherly fashion, "this measure has the word segregation in it."

A near riot would then ensue as House members scrambled back to their desks to firmly press their green lights of approval. Such is the power of public opinion; it makes 10-second men out of the aged and ailing.

It would have probably been the same story Friday on the Macon County abolition bill had it not been for the gallant though politically dubious stand taken by young Rep. John Murphy of Mobile, chairman of the House Local Legislation Committee.

It was in this committee where the bill was dispatched, and it was from this committee that the bill had to be reported Friday if it was to become law. And Murphy said no. He didn't even call a committe meeting.

The Goo

THIS WAS to be as it might first appear, a case of one man seeking the passage of a bill. Murphy admittedly had no interest in the bill one way or the other.

But for years the committee has operated under a rule that if there be an objection to a local bill from a legislator representing a county affected by it, then the bill stayed in committee until the questions had been resolved. Murphy abided by that rule, despite considerable pressure.

MURPHY

The freshman House member, serving out the remainder of the term of his brother, the late Rep. Tom Murphy, was first confronted with an aroused delegation of Macon County residents early Friday morning. He didn't give an inch, nor did he disclose the names of any of the lawmakers who opposed the bill.

Came the debate on the House floor, and again it was Murphy who took the beating. The members from the counties affected were reluctant to make their opposition known.

Finally, however, they did come forth. Rep. Hardaway Johnson of Eclectic came to the rescue of Murphy, albeit reluctantly.

"I am from one of the counties affected by this bill," Johnson said. "When the plan was first outlined to me I agreed to go along, but the bill has been changed since then."

"Elmore County now would get the Greenwood Section of Macon — that's where all the Negro leaders live — and we would also get Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans Hospital," Johnson continued. "I hadn't planned to say so, but I am one of the members who told Rep. Murphy that I opposed the bill. Elmore County doesn't want the bill as it is now drawn."

Hidden Ball Play

JOHNSON'S reference to the Greenwood section brought Montgomery Rep. Joe Dawkins to the microphone.

"This is the first I knew about Elmore getting Greenwood, I thought Montgomery County got it," Dawkins said. "This just shows you how little any of us know about what is in this bill."

JOHNSON

"I couldn't tell you to save my soul what part of Macon we would get for Montgomery," Dawkins continued. "I understand we get most of the roads, which must be maintained. Yet the state funds which go to Macon now would be equally divided five ways. I don't think that is right, if we get most of the roads to maintain, then we should get most of the money."

Mystery Measure

THIS DECLARATION flushed another reluctant opponent from the bushes, Rep. Roberts Brown of Opelika. His county of Lee would also share in the slicing, as would Bullock and Tallapoosa.

"This is a tremendously serious proposition," Brown said. "Nobody can tell you what's in the bill, nobody can tell what they will absorb."

"Every time I have attended a meeting on this bill we have all sat down around a big map and we would start drawing lines," he continued. "Then when somebody disagreed we would erase the lines and start all over again."

DAWKINS

Continuing, the former House speaker said the measure has "far-reaching legal aspects which can't be undone if we pass this bill."

"I am as sympathetic as any man to the problems of Macon County," Brown observed for the record, "but I'm not willing to do something to my own county which can't be undone."

"There are many people in Macon County who are opposed to this bill, although they are afraid to say so," he continued. "I think we should go into this thing cautiously. The white people in Macon have held command for 132 years, I believe they can retain command for at least two more."

It was then the suggestion was made which led to the creation of a 14-member legislative committee, blessed with $50,000 in state funds, to make a study of the feasibility of abolishing the county. It will report back in 1959.

Considering the almost complete lack of understanding as to the provisions of the bill, the refusal of the House to take action on it at this time appears proper. If that be so, then credit is due Murphy. Had he yielded to the pressure the measure unquestionably would have been approved next Friday, thus passing the buck onto the voters of Alabama. For once the Legislature displayed the fortitude of doing what it is paid well to do.

End Of A Crusader

BROWN

REP. NICK HARE of Monroeville stands unchallenged as the most disappointed member of the 1955-59 Legislature. Hare's disappointment, and it is extremely keen, stems from the failure of his colleagues to approve the proposed overhaul of civil court procedure in Alabama.

It was Hare who sponsored the resulution which set up a special committee to study suggested court reforms. Named to the group were 20 of the state's most outstanding members of the bar. It was a long, detailed and costly study, but from it came what Hare had reason to hope were long-needed changes in court procedure.

The House agreed with Hare, giving speedy approval to the Judicial Reforms Bill, but in the Senate the plan was completely throttled by Sen. Albert Davis of Aliceville, later joined by other Black Belt lawmakers. Davis really gave the plan a "kiss of death" when he likened it to a "little Civil Rights bill." No more had to be said.

HARE

The merits of the plan are not up for discussion at this time; a hundred lawyers give a hundred different impressions as to what it might do, both good and bad.

But no man ever worked harder nor was more dedicated to an issue than was Hare. He put his whole life in it, but it was all in vain.

"There'll be no more crusading for me," Hare says, and it is obvious he means it. Nor does he have any intentions of returning to the Legislature, assuming the voters of Monroe were agreeable.

Next May Hare's name will appear on the ballot as a candidate for circuit judge for the 31st Judicial Circuit, a post held by his father for many years. The incumbent is Circuit Judge Archie Elliott of Brewton.

WHITE FOE SILENT ON MACON ABOLITION

Adventiser Montgomery Ala. P. 1

By BOB INGRAM

Despite an obvious reluctance to make a public stand, there is a growing number of white residents in Macon County who oppose the abolition of their home county.

A proposed constitutional amendment to wipe out Negro-dominated Macon and apportion it to five surrounding counties is now in position to reach a final vote on the last day of this session of the Legislature. Thurs. 9-5-57

Its chances of approval in the House on the 36th legislative day appear to be excellent, and for at least two good reasons. One, it is traveling under the guise of a local bill, thus any opposition is removed by reason of the "local courtesy rule." Second, the measure has been identified as one to preserve racial segregation, and as such but few legislators dare vote against it.

Caught in the squeeze are the white people of Macon who are not convinced such a drastic step is necessary.

"If we state publicly that we are against the bill then we will immediately be branded as being in the camp with the NAACP," one Macon resident noted. "There are a lot of white people in this county who think this proposal is a bit too hasty. We are not convinced there is a pressing necessity for it at the present time."

"It is our contention that the sane thing to do is to wait a while, maybe a couple of years, then if such a step is necessary then we will all be for it," he added. "There has just been too much haste."

Another resident, a Tuskegee businessman, commented on what he called the "deplorable" situation in that "some of us don't dare speak our piece."

"The situation is pretty deplorable when you are against something but can't say so, yet that is our position," he declared. "Actually we haven't had an opportunity to protest; the Board of Revenue never has even considered the bill at a meeting. But I doubt if anyone would oppose the bill if they did. We can't afford to."

"If we have to abolish Macon County to preserve segregation then I'm for it as much as any man, but it hasn't been proved to me yet that such a step is necessary," he added.

The reference he made to the Board of Revenue was verified in a call to Mrs. Grace Youngblood, clerk of the board.

"The minutes of the board will show that the bill has never been discussed," Mrs. Youngblood declared.

When pressed further, she admitted that it was "astounding" that a measure of such import had never been brought up for consideration by the county governing board.

A member of the board reached for comment, F. C. Thompson of Shorter, took the opposite view.

"I am sure a majority of the white people of the county favor the bill," Thompson declared. He is a business partner of Engelhardt, author of the bill.

Thompson admitted the measure had never been brought up at a Revenue Board meeting but added "we have discussed it pretty thoroughly with Sen. Engelhardt" in private sessions.

If the measure is brought up for a vote on the last day and is paased it will then be submitted to the voters next May for their approval or rejection. As it is a proposed amendment to the constitution Gov. James E. Folsom has no authroity to veto or sign the measure.

If ratified by the voters the amendment would not go into effect until 1962, at which time portions of Macon would go to Montgomery, Bullock, Tallapoosa, Lee and Elmore counties.

Macon Study Passes Test

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mar 9-14-57

Legislation proposing the creation of a legislative committee to make a study of the feasibility of abolishing Negro-dominated Macon County passed the Legislature late yesterday after a sharp floor fight in the House.

The measure, a constitutional amendment, was offered as a substitute to an amendment which would have abolished Macon County outright and apportioned its area to five adjoining counties

The abolition bill, authored by pro-segregation leader Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, ran into opposition in the House and was finally junked in favor of the long range study.

As finally passed yesterday the bill calls for a special election later this fall at which time the voters of the state will decide whether such a committee shall be created to make the study. If ratified, the committee would have an appropriation of $50,000 in state funds to make the survey.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery pushed the bill to a 74-3 vote of approval after beating off several amendments which sought to reduce the appropriation.

I'ell It To Old Grandma

Advertiser Sun 9-15-57

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Edtor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala

Why Dismember Macon County

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — The move to abolish Macon County, and divide its territory among six surrounding counties, in the hope that none of them would then have a Negro majority, overlooks some important facts.

The expense and confusion of dividing its official records, going back over 100 years, six ways, and the trouble it would make for historians, may not be sufficient arguments against the move, but there are some important statistical considerations too.

The U.S. census of 1950, for the first time, counted college students in the population of college towns, instead of at their legal residences, where they voted (if old enough). That caused the apparent Negro population of Tuskegee to jump from 2,844 in 1940 to 5,397 in 1950, and the white population of Auburn from 2,741 to 9,726, and changed the Negro percentage in Macon County from 82.1 to 84.3, and in Lee County from 56.5 to 40.2.

If non-resident students had not been thus counted, the Negro percentage in Macon may not have been much greater than in Bullock, its neighbor on the south. (No doubt many of the students of Tuskegee Institute had homes in Bullock, and should have been counted there.)

Bullock County, which has a longer common boundary with Macon than any other, had 73.8% of its population Negro in 1950, according to the census, so that the annexation of any or all of Macon County to it would not change the ratio materially. The whitest of the surrounding counties is Tallapoosa, with 28.6% Negroes in 1950, but even if the whole of Macon County were annexed to it, the Negroes (if students were still counted) would still be a little in the majority in the combined county, which would have an unhandy shape, too.

The recent change in the boundaries of Tuskegee to leave most of the Negroes outside was reasonable enough; and I believe something of the kind was done at Courtland, in Lawrence County, 25 or 30 years ago, for a similar reason. And there should not be much objection to the establishment of a separate Negro municipality around Tuskegee Institute, if enough people want it. We already have one such in Alabama: Hobson City, adjacent to Anniston and Oxford. (I seem to remember that Hobson City wanted to be annexed to Anniston a few decades ago, to get better municipal services, but I cannot verify it now.) And there are a few Negro municipalities in other states, the best known being Mound Bayou, Miss.

It would be very interesting if an all-Negro county could be established in Alabama, or elsewhere, to show what the Negroes could do for themselves in the way of county and city government, schools, etc. But a county in Alabama has to have at least 500 square miles, and it might be impossible to find a compact area of that size where all the whites would be willing to move out.

Even if the desired results could be obtained by dismembering Macon County, several other black belt counties would still have the same problem, and the same difficulty in solving it. Instead of trying to cure it by "surgery," it would be better to use "medical" means, such as tightening up the qualifications for voting by restricting the privilege to responsible citizens of mature age (preferably home owners), who read the papers intelligently, and frequently, enough to know what the issues are.

It should not be hard to devise a system that would leave nothing to the judgment of the registrars, so that they could not be charged with denying anybody's "civil rights." Why not try that first? Even if some scheming politicians should be disgruntled at first, it should soon give us better government, for all races. ROLAND M. HARPER.

University, Ala.

The Macon Plan Won't Work

Editor, The Advertiser Advertiser

I am a reader of this newspaper and have been for near 70 years. The truth is this is the first newspaper I ever saw. You know I must like to read it. I live on the south side of Chicago. I take a State Street bus at 43nd and ride down in the Loop and pay 15¢ for this great paper, and pay bus fare of 25¢ going and 25¢ back. Your paper cost me 65¢ a day.

Montgomery, Ala.

I am writing about the Macon County question. The senator from Macon has brought something to Alabama that he does not understand, and how can the people understand it? The law will hit many snags. What about the other counties in Alabama with more colored than white? Also I'm writing about the Ku Klux Klan. It will never do now. The KKK had its time in the 20's. They will all be gone by 1980; also the White Citizens Councils. They were dead before they started in Selma, Ala. The colored race shall have constitutional freedom. We are on the right side. God has the leadership of America and the world. B. D. BROOKS.

4131 S. Wabash Ave, Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE BILL PASSED (VOTED 81-0) EXCLUDES VIRTUALLY ALL NEGROES FROM WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF TUSKEGEE

LEGISLATIVE LOG

SENATE

MAJOR ACTION:

Passed and sent to governor for signature House substitute for Senate measure to exempt all livestock in state from ad valorem taxation; rejected 21-11 an amendment by Sen. Metcalf, Geneva, to impose $50,000 limitation on such exemptions.

Postponed for one legislative day action on Metcalf measure to promote agriculture by setting up farmers' markets around state, through Department of Agriculture.

MAJOR INTRODUCTIONS:

Bill by Sen. Calvin, Morgan, and Smith, Russell, to require either competitive bid or public auction on sale of surplus or worn out state property; extending terms of competitive bid bill to cover sales.

Measure by Sen. Vann, Madison, to refund six cents of seven-cent per gallon tax on aviation fuels.

Bill by Sen. Shelton, Calhoun, providing for closed watch of insurance companies chartered in state, and that State Insurance Department have right to take over their operation if improperly run.

Bill by Sen. Van Antwerp, Mobile, calling for $20,000,000 road bond issue.

HOUSE

MAJOR ACTION:

Passed by vote of 81-0 and sent to governor by signature a local bill which excludes virtually all Negroes from within the city limits of Tuskegee.

Passed bill ponsored by DeKalb Rep. Hello Ferrell giving court reporters a $600-a-year pay raise.

MAJOR INTRODUCTIONS:

By Talladega Rep. Charles McKay, bill to give Alabama's colleges broad powers in selecting students, aimed at preserving segregation on colege-level.

By Morgan Rep. Albert Brewer, bill proposing a $100 million bond issue to finance school construction.

By Chambers Rep. Robert Hunt measure to increase the state sales tax to 3½ per cent.

By Washigton Rep. Emmett Wood, bill authorizing the issuance of not more than $20 million in bonds to be used in interstate highway program.

By Morgan Rep. Bob Gilchrist, series of bills aimed at reducing number of persons receiving old age assistance and equalizing payments among all pension categories.

Tuskegee Bill Passed, Sent To Governor

MONTGOMERY, June 21 (U.P.)—The House today passed and sent to the governor for signature a bill that would virtually eliminate all Negro votes in Tuskegee.

The Senate approved it 21-11 cleared the House 80-0.

Sponsored by Sen. Sam Englehardt of Shorter, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils, the measure reduces the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas.

The bill would remove some 400 Negro voters from the city limits and make them ineligible to participate in municipal elections. Only about 10 Negro voters would remain within the city limits.

Tuskegee has about 600 whites. It is the home of famed Tuskegee Institute.

Ala.'s gerrymander bill sent to Folsom

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A gerrymander bill aimed at eliminating all colored voters in the town of Tuskegee, already passed by the senate, was passed in the house, 80-0, Friday and sent to Gov. James E. Folsom.

The measure, sponsored by Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon County, reduces the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly colored residential areas.

While not affecting Tuskegee's 600 white voters, it would remove some 400 colored voters from the city limits and make them ineligible to participate in municiapl elections. Only about 10 colored voters would remain.

Shrink City Limits To Hit Negroes

2,000 Citizens Would Have No Public Services

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — A bill, depriving Negroes in the city of Tuskegee of the right to vote in local elections as well as such city services as the fire department, water works, paved streets and police protection, has been passed by the state senate.

The measure, Senate Bill No. 91, was authored and introduced on June 7 by Sen. Sam Englehardt, who represents Macon county of which the city of Tuskegee is a part. It would shrink the city limits to such proportions that the more than 2,000 Negro citizens would have no voice in city affairs.

Large Negro Population

As it now stands, the four-sided city area includes Tuskegee institute and the surrounding residential areas.

The four-sided city area would be changed to a 26-sided area that would exclude practically all of the Negro citizens and the school. There would, however, be about 15 or 20 Negro families left within the proposed "new" city limits.

Current estimates are that Negroes comprise from 35 to 40 percent of the total vote in the city. The Negro population of the city is around 27,000, with about 1,000 eligible to vote.

Englehardt Heads Bias Group

This is the second move made by Sen. Englehardt to curtail the possible Negro control of the city. The senator, who is also president of the pro-segregation Alabama White Citizens council, succeeded in 1951 in pushing through a bill prohibiting "single-shot" voting in elections, where more than one vacancy was to be filled. This prevented Negroes from voting for a single candidate in city commission races—thus guaranteeing the election of the person whom they favored. Now they must vote for as many candidates as there are places to fill.

In addition, Englehardt is contemplating a proposal to abolish Macon county entirely, if it becomes apparent that Negroes might gain control of the ballot boxes.

Negro citizens, however, have not been taking this move lying down. A Citizens of Tuskegee and Macon County Civic association, has launched a movement to have the bill thrown out by the state house of representatives.

Association Active

The association is also pushing four other movements for the betterment of Negro citizens.

They ask a functioning board of registrars which will register qualified citizens. For over 16 months, the city has been without a board of registrars. In connection with this, it was reported that two women went to register last week and it took them two hours to do so. As a condition of registering, they had to read, orally, Article II of the state constitution, and then write it, plus filling out the long form for registration.

The association also asked extension of the city limits to include all of Greenwood and Carver court; adequate recreational and sewage facilities for all streets within the city limits; and employment at all levels in those businesses depending upon Negroes for their operation.

The group disclosed that Negroes have no center of recreation provided by the city or county, and do not have adequate central sewage system within or out of the city limits, nor adequate garbage pick-up serving tax payers.

Negro Voters in Tuskegee Barred

Montgomery, Ala., — Legislation aimed at virtually eliminating all Negro voters in Tuskegee, Ala., was passed by the Alabama house Friday, 80-0. The measure now goes to Gov. James E. Folsom.

The bill reduces the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas. It would remove some 400 Negro voters from the city limits and make them ineligible to participate in municipal elections. Only about 10 Negro voters would remain in the city limits.

Tuskegee has about 600 white voters. It is the site of Tuskegee Institute. famous Negro college.

Alabama Passes Anti-Negro Bill

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21 (AP).—Legislation aimed at virtually eliminating all Negro votes in Tuskegee, Ala., was passed by the Alabama House today, 80-0.

The Senate-approved measure now goes to Gov. James E. Folsom.

Sponsored by Sen. Sam. Englehardt of Macon county, the bill reduces the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas.

It would make some 400 Negro voters ineligible to participate in municipal elections. Only about 10 Negro voters would remain in the city limits.

Tuskegee has about 600 white voters. It is the site of Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro college.

Sen. Englehardt's Last Resort Bill

Advertiser p. 3-B
Montgomery, Ala. 34b
5-12-57

By Bob Ingram

STATE Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon neither confirms nor denies the fact, but it is common knowledge he has prepared for introduction a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish Macon County. He apparently will introduce this amendment only upon passage of pending civil rights legislation in Congress.

Editor. 5-12-57

INGRAM

Engelhardt reportedly feels that should the civil rights program be enacted it would only be a matter of time before the predominant Negro population of Macon County (87 per cent Negro) would take command of all elective offices. And rather than let that happen, Engelhardt is ready to do away with his home county.

As now planned, Macon would be sliced up like a pie into five pieces, with one piece each going to Montgomery, Bullock, Lee, Tallapoosa and Elmore counties. The bill is so drawn that Tuskegee Institute would be in all five counties. This was necessary to distribute the heavy Negro population surrounding the Institute in the counties adjoining. By doing this, the white-Negro balance will not be disturbed in any of the five surrounding counties.

Others May Propose the Plan

ENGELHARDT is counting for strong support for his proposal, particularly from the lawmakers of 12 other counties where Negroes outnumber whites — they too may turn to such a plan in the event Negro voter registration threatens white supremacy at the polling places.

Engelhardt himself refuses to discuss the bill, although if he has tried to keep it a secret he has done a miserable job.

"No comment" is Engelhardt's standard reply to queries about the proposal.

Macon Division Bill Postponed

Post-Herald p. 2
Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 20 (U.P.) —The House postponed until Friday final debate on a measure which would abolish Macon County by dividing it among the five surrounding counties.

The vote was delayed after the Montgomery County delegation said a substitute bill did not specify that predominantly Negro populated Tuskegee would go to Bullock County instead of Montgomery as specified under a previous agreement.

Editor 8-21-57

The measure was introduced by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, executive secretary of the Citizens Council of Alabama. The bill followed a measure enacted into law this session shrinking the city limits of Tuskegee to virtually eliminate all Negro votes in the small Central Alabama town.

The House also passed and sent to the Senate a bill which would raise the governor's salary from $12,000 to $25,000 a year.

Other general bills passed by the House today would:

Prescribe penalties for violation of absentee voting in primary, general, special and municipal elections.

Regulate the teaching and practice of cosmotology—amended to exclude Butler, Bullock, Marengo, Lowndes and Barbour Counties.

Provide for creation of watershed conservancy districts.

Provide for a $3 million bond issue for improvements at the School for the Deaf and Blind at Talladega.

Amend Alabama Code relating to excise tax on financial institutions.

Amend Alabama Code relating to care and treatment of tubercular patients.

Provide for a revolving fund for the Department of Finance division of service mail and supply room.

Make appropriation for the support of the Southern Regional Council on Mental Health Training and Research.

Make appropriation for support of the Council of State Governments.

Make an appropriation for the support and maintenance of the Alabama Vocational School for Girls.

Implement "freedom of choice amendment" by clarifying Alabama law regarding establishment of a private school system in the advent of integration.

Amend Alabama Code relating to establishment of soil conservation districts.

Appropriate $250,000 a year during the next biennium for a program aimed at detsroying fire ants.

To guarantee teacher retirement benefits to any teacher who leaves a closed public school to teach in a private school in the advent of integration.

The House passed local bills which would:

Abolish the Blount County Board of Education and create instead the Blount County commission on education.

Further regulate the alteration and extension of the corporate limits and boundaries of incorporated municipalities in counties having a population of not less than 75,000 nor more than 125,000.

Provide that any territory annexed to any city or town shall be subject immediately to all its laws and ordinances in counties having a population of not less than 75,000 nor more than 125,000.

Validate incorporation of a hospital in Houston County.

Rearrange the corporate limits of Sheffield in Colbert County.

Change method of compensating certain officers in Colbert County.

Abolish hospital board of Cullman County and create instead the Cullman county hospital administration board.

Provide for permissive change in basis of compensating coroners in counties having a population of not less than 53,000 nor more than 56,200.

Rearrange boundaries of Lockhart in Covington County.

Regulate meeting of Marengo County Board of Registrars.

Rearrange the boundaries of Arab in Marshall County.

Fix compensation of chief clerk in Mobile County tax assessor's office.

Provide for appointment of bailiffs in circuit courts in counties having a population of not less than 200,000 nor more than 400,000.

Amend code relating to joint public hospital boards in counties having a population of not less than 125,000 nor more than 225,000.

Authorize Winston County to compensate John M. Ward for damages sustained when his truck collided with a county vehicle.

Provide for relief of John Lockhart for personal injuries when his car collided with a Winston County vehicle.

Rearrange boundaries of Double Springs in Winston County.

Establish a board of revenue and control for Houston County.

Provide for compensation of Morgan County chief deputy.

Provide for jury trial in Butler County to establish disputed land lines or boundaries between co-terminous lands.

Change method of compensating Madison Couty probate judge.

Provide for creation of airport authority boards in counties having a population not less than 65,000 nor more than 75,000.

Authorize Jefferson County to provide for relief of Irene Dorough and Pearl Hyatt.

Ala.

340 1957

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CITIZENS OF ALABAMA

On Friday, June 7, 1957 Senator Sam Englehardt of Macon County introduced into the Senate of Alabama BILL NO. 291, which, if enacted into law, would alter the boundaries of the City of Tuskegee in Macon County so as to remove from within the city more than 2000 Negro citizens, approximately 400 of whom are voters, and would remove practically no white citizens. We Negro citizens who would be deprived of citizenship within the City of Tuskegee do not desire to lose our status or our investment, and we have appealed to the Senate of the State of Alabama not to enact the bill into law. We now appeal to you to urge your representatives in the Legislature not to withdraw the boundaries of Tuskegee from around us.

In a democratic society one should not be deprived of his rights, his possessions, or opportunities because of race or color. We did not choose our race or color, and we cannot change either. Some of us were born citizens of Tuskegee; others of us achieved this citizenship through hard work. Many of us have worked diligently and long to increase the economic wealth of the city, and to beautify its neighborhoods and streets. We have striven to make the city one of which we could be proud.

We have taught oursleves to be good citizens- industrious, thrifty, and law-abiding. Those of us who are voters have studied the political issues and the qualifications of candidates for public office, and have voted for proposed legislation and candidates most likely to promote the general welfare. Many who are not voters have sought to qualify as electors, buy they have had little opportunity as a Board of Registrars has functioned for only one day since January 16,1956, and that day was June 3, 1957 when four applications were accepted from Negro citizens. Several times in the past Negro citizens have been denied the opportunity to registar. Now, those who are qualified to vote are to be deprived of the opportunity to vote, not because they are ignorant,febble-minded, insane, or criminal, but because they are Negroes. These voters are to be denied the opportunity to vote on wjether or not they desire to give up their investment in the city, their status as citizens of the city which through the cooperation of all citizens could become a model city for the maturing South.

The nation is m ving forward, and the South is growing up. Why should Macon County and Tuskegee move backward? Why should you, who profess to believe in equality of opportunity, who profess to love government of the people, for the people and by the people, who profess to deal fairly with all men, stand by, silently and passively, and allow your legislatars to throw out of the city limits of Tuskegee hundreds of patriots, law-abiding and well-educated families, their schools, churches, and the world-renowned Tuskegee Institute? How can you condone their depriving these citizens of their investment in the City Hall,the Fire Station, the City Jail, the City Water Works, the paved streets, the City Officials? Won't you help the legislators to understand that SENATE BILL NO.291 discriminates against a racial group, and violates the principle of Justice?

MEMBERS OF THE TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

C.G. GOMILLION, PRESIDENT

Advertiser
Sun. June 16, 1957
Montgomery, Ala.

MC

Tuskegee Civic Unit To Assemble July 14

Advertiser p 2-A
Fri. 7-12-57
Montgomery Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 11 — The Tuskegee Civic Association will meet Sunday, July 14, at 3:30 p.m. at the Chehaw AME Zion Church, the Rev. D. V. Joseph, pastor.

C. G. Gomillion, president of the TCA, will report on the activities of the Association for the past six months.

The meeting will be open to the public. William P. Mitchell is secretary.

To Give List Of Expenses

Montgomery, Ala.
Mon 8-5-57

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 4 (AP)— An official statement of the "economic action program" of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. will be given at the group's weekly mass meeting here Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., President C. G. Gomillion said today.

Gomillion said the meeting, to be held at the Washington Chapel AME Zion Church, will feature brief statements by several Tuskegee Negro merchants.

"These statements will deal with the matters of intended business expansions and services by local Negro merchants within the community," Gomillion's announcement said.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson has had a team of investigators working here for the past two weeks to investigate the continuing Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee.

Patterson contends the boycott is illegal and has been seeking evidence against those responsible for it. He led a raid on the associations headquarters recently to sieze membership records of the organization.

The boycott began after a local bill to move most of the Negro voters outside Tuskegee's city limits was drafted and later passed by the state legislature.

Tuskegee Civic Assn. To Tell Of Macon Role

Montgomery Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 10 (AP)— Members of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., an organization which is sponsoring the Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants, will be told tomorrow about the TCA's "role in Macon County."

President Charles G. Gomillion said he will discuss the organizations activities at a meeting tomorrow afternoon and that he will make what he described as significant announcements.

Investigators from Atty. Gen. John Patterson's office in Montgomery have been investigating the boycott and have seized TCA records. Chief Asst. Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion has said "legal action" will be taken.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A group of businessmen met here last week with the Tuskegee Civic Association to outline plans for expansion of their business and services in the communities which they serve.

Ala.

First A Minister, Now A Teacher

Call Fri. 8-16-57 P. 16

Recent events indicate that strong, virile and uncompromising leadership lies dormant until the right moment for asserting itself comes along. At least, that is the way it seems from the turn of events in two southern communities. Kansas City, Mo.

Two years ago, few persons outside of Montgomery, Ala., and environs had heard the name Martin Luther King. Now the name is a household word. The now famed and highly respected leader of the Montgomery bus boycott seemed to rise to prominence overnight.

He did not initiate the boycott but once it got underway from the spontaneous refusal of a Negro woman to move from a front seat to a back one, it was Martin Luther King Jr. who gave the boycott the dignity and spark which kept it going for 12 long months. The leadership potential of this young man lay dormant until the right moment arrived.

Just two months ago, the name C. G. Gomillion meant nothing to the populace at large. Undoubtedly, the dean of students at Tuskegee institute was well known on the Tuskegee campus and perhaps in national educational circles but to the average man outside of Alabama his name meant nothing.

Now Gomillion emerges as the leader of the Tuskegee boycott started in protest against voting restrictions. The economic boycott, now in its eighth week, threatens to throw 70 white merchants in the town out of business.

The Tuskegee dean heads the Tuskegee Civic association which does not encourage the boycott but which informs the Negro "what his rights are," as Gomillion puts it. The Tuskegee dean informs Tuskegee's Negro citizens that they have a perfect right to trade where they please.

It is unusual to see a school teacher take such a determined stand in a fight for civil rights. Too often our educators are too "afraid of losing their jobs" to stand up and be counted even though they might have a personal desire and urge to do so.

Alabama is producing a fearless brand of leadership these days. With both Martin King and C. G. Gomillion operating from the Yellowhammer state, the Negroes of Alabama are destined to progress rapidly economically and politically during the next few years.

And the activity of those two leaders will be good for the white citizens of Alabama as well. They will be given a lesson in fundamental American democracy. Already the white people of Montgomery are learning to live without their traditional jim crow laws. Since the boycott and the subsequent U. S. Supreme Court decision ruling segregation on public transportation illegal, white Montgomerians have learned that they CAN ride in the same section of the bus with Negroes without changing color or contracting any disease.

It is all a matter of education. The constructive, dynamic leadership of southern gentlemen like King and Gomillion is contributing greatly to the education of the white southerner.

As the occasion demands, other cities, North and South, will produce their Kings and Gomillions. Apparently leadership lies dormant until aroused by the right incident.

Editorials

Is Another Organization Needed?

Another civil rights organization would seem to be one thing that colored America does not need, and yet representatives from 12 states and the District of Columbia meeting in Montgomery, Ala., answering the call of Dr. Martin Luther King, have set up the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Courier

Since the conference calls for a strong civil rights law, decries intimidation of Negroes in the South, deplores suppression of the Tuskegee Civic Association, and urges "more adequate Federal protection for citizens in the pursuit of their fundamental rights," it would seem to be covering much the same ground as the NAACP.

One of the stated purposes of the conference is said to be the organization of a Southwide register-and-vote campaign, with a national office in Atlanta to coordinate the programs of the conference, supported by funds from churches, trade unions, foundations, etc. P. 8

The objective of increasing the registration and voting of Southern Negroes is certainly a laudable one and has the unanimous assent of all colored Americans, but what more can the conference do than the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has done and does?

It has been through the efforts of the NAACP, of which Dr. King is a director, that the increase of Negro suffrage in the South has been made possible by a series of brilliant victories in the Federal courts and the tireless work of its Southern branches.

Are the organizers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference implying by their action that the NAACP is no longer capable of doing what it has been doing for decades because it is now under attack in several Southern states? Pittsburgh Pa.

Are we to infer that the conference assumes it will be immune from the same kind of persecution that the NAACP is facing for a similar civil rights campaign?

If the conference has any such notion, we fear that it will soon be disillusioned because the Southern reactionaries can and will as easily attack the conference as it has the NAACP, and the conference will be less capable of combatting such attacks due to lack of experience.

It is conceivable that such a group as formed this conference can contribute much to speed universal suffrage in the South, but why can it not be done better within the NAACP than outside it? Sat. 8-24-57

What sound reason is there for having two organizations with the same goal when one has been doing such an effective job?

Gomillion Wins Seventh Term As Tuskegee Civic President

Tuesday Montgomery Ala. Tues. 12-10-57

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 9—C. G. Gomillion was reelected president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. for a seventh consecutive term in an annual meeting Sunday.

Several hundred Negroes packed the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church for the meeting of the group, which has been closely identified with the Negro boycott of white merchants here.

In his report of activities during the past year, Gomillion charged that "in addition to the usual and determined efforts of public officials to limit greatly the increase of Negro voters, there were governmental efforts to prevent free political education, to cancel the right to vote in municipal elections, to prevent the incorporation of a new municipality and to dissolve a county in order to weaken considerably the influence of Negro political action."

His report thanked the "newspapers, magazines and television stations which have endeavored to tell the story of the civic plight and heroic efforts of Negro citizens in Macon County as they struggle to live normally in a handicapped community."

Named as vice presidents were Frank J. Toland, the Rev. S. T. Martin, the Rev. K. L. Buford and I. V. Billis. The group chose William P. Mitchell for recording secretary; Mrs. Annie M. Higgins as assistant secretary; Lyman B. Jeffries as treasurer and Frank Bentley as assistant treasurer.

A temporary restraining order was issued against the Negro group Aug. 16. The injunction prohibited the TCA and its members and followers from "using any force, threats, intimidation or coercion" to stop Negroes from trading with white merchants. A hearing has been set Dec. 31 on a request that the court order be made permanent.

Better Spending Methods Urged

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 11 — The Economic Action Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. will present the TCA monthly program today May 12, at 3:30 p.m. at the Washington Chapel AME Church.

This program will be a presentation of the facts by D. L. Beasley and W. P. Mitchell, with L. T. Dorsey giving the summary, according to an announcement made by C. G. Gomillion, president of Macon County's largest social action organization.

Lynwood T. Dorsey, chairman of the Economic Action Committee, stated that the program will deal primarily with the expenditure and proper channeling of monies to derive the greatest good with local businesses. He stated that the estimated pay roll of Macon County Negroes is $10,000,000. It is the thought of the committee that the dollar should buy more than a dollar's worth of commodities or service. It should, the committee believes, buy good and equitable relations, respect and dignity for the individual consumer.

A large attendance is expected as everyone is extended an invitation to come out to this informative program.

Rev. Martin makes Skegee address

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church and vice-president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, will be the principal speaker at the association's mass meeting of July 15.

The subject of his speech is "Ninety-five Years Up to the Bottom." The meetings are weekly features of the 20-year-old organization. They were begun by indignant citizens who were excluded from the city of Tuskegee by legislative action last year.

The Rev. Mr. Martin gave the first speech 13 months ago. He then called upon the audience at Butler Chapel AMEZ Church "to do something for yourselves" in the struggles for full civic democracy.

TCA To Mark Anniversary On Tuesday Night, June 24

Mrs. Sullins
Membership

Mrs. Higgins
Asst. Secy.

S. Smith
Cabinet

D. L. Beasley
Education

W. P. Mitchell
Secretary

C. G. Gomillion
President

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Tuskegee Civic Association is celebrating the first anniversary of its weekly work-for-freedom mass meetings with a giant program set for 7:30 Tuesday night, June 24 at Greenwood Baptist Church of which the Rev Raymond F. Harvey is pastor.

TCA President C. G. Gomillion who attended the Summit Conference of Negro Leaders in Washington, D. C. will deliver the feature speech.

W. P. Mitchell is secretary of the association and chairman of the TCA franchise committee D. L. Beasley is chairman of the education committee; Dr. Stanley H. Smith, member-at-large of the executive cabinet; Mrs. A. M. Higgins is the assistant secretary and Mrs Della D. Sullins is chairman of the membership committee.

Sharing the speaking with Mr. Gomillion will be the Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church (first mass meeting speaker), the Rev. K. L. Buford, pastor of Butler Chapel A.M.E.Z. Butler Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church and the Rev. C. W. Kelly, pastor emeritus of Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church.

Move To Destroy County Vote Data Clears Committee

Vote Follows Subpoenaing Of Unit Here

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 8-29-57

A Senate committee yesterday quickly approved a bill allowing county registrars to destroy 30-day-old records after learning that the entire Montgomery County board had been subpoenaed to appea before a federal grand jury here Sept. 9.

However, U.S. District Attorney Hartwell Davis said the Montgomery officials had not been ordered to bring any records before the jury.

He declined to comment on the nature of the presumed investigation nor would he indicate whether the action was initiated by him or higher officials in the Justice Department.

The House bill approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday would allow registrars to destroy records and applications of would-be voters after 30 days. The bill, which passed the House 76-3, was introduced by Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, and is obviously intended to enable registrars to avoid federal probing into records.

PASSAGE NEXT TUESDAY

If the bill, now before the Senate, moves along at maximum speed it could come up for passage next Tuesday.

In voting against the bill in the House, three representatives indicated they felt the records would be of value to registrars who might be left with only their word on the qualifications of the applicants.

Rep. J. J. Rodgers, Tuskegee, said: "We kept the records and sent them to Washington for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to check and only one mistake, and that was by an applicant, was found in about 1,700 applications for a two-year period. If we hadn't had the records we probably wouldn't have been cleared."

Commented Rep. Roscoe Roberts of Huntsville: "It is my understanding that with the threat of civil rights prosecution the matter of turning applicants down is wrapped up in the records. It would be their (the registrars) word against the applicants' if the records were destroyed."

Rep. Charles Nice of Birmingham: "Without any record being kept any member of the board of registrars may be sued. If they had the records, they could show the reasons why applicants were rejected."

The spotlight of Negro voter registration in Alabama has been centered on Montgomery and Macon counties during the past several years.

In Macon, the lack of a quorum prevented board sessions for many months, in what Negroes called a move to prevent their registration.

Montgomery County suddenly appeared in the news last fall when an FBI investigation of the Board of Registrars was revealed following the complaint of three Negro women.

FBI Special Agent Spencer Robb, whose office made the investigation, said the case has been closed for some time and that he knows nothing of a current investigation.

Montgomery is the only one of 23 counties in the U.S. Middle District of Alabama whose registrars have been summoned before the grand jury, according to District Attorney Davis.

RECEIVED SUBPOENAS

Chairman of the Board of Registrars, Mrs. C. B. Willis and members Mrs. Atticus Mullin and George W. Penton confirmed yesterday they had received subpoenas.

Mrs. Willis said she had no idea what the jury wants to ask the registrars but Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford who, as state's attorney represents the board, said the investigation "undoubtedly pertains to records of persons who have either been accepted or turned down by the registrars."

The Advertiser has not been able to learn of any other subpoenas for persons who might be involved in the issue of voter registration. Negro leaders who said they have not been subpoenaed include Rufus Lewis, chairman of the registration and voting committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.; and Mrs. Louise E. Champney, 602 Cleveland; Mrs. Susie McDonald, 1254 Cleveland, and her sister, Mattie C. Hamilton.

The three women last fall prompted the investigation by the FBI when they reported that their applications for registration had been turned down by the Board.

Montgomery County with a population ratio of 75,000 white and 50,000 Negro residents has approximately 2,000 Negro voters and 25.000 white voters.

Tuskegee Boycott Hearing Slated

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A hearing has been set for Dec. 31 on the state of Alabama's request for a permanent injunction against the Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee. The hearing will be held before Circuit Court Judge Will O. Walton at Tuskegee.

Hearing slated in Tuskegee injunction case

News p. 8A Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 11-24-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23—(AP)—A hearing on a request for a permanent injunction growing out of the Negro boycott of white merchants at Tuskegee has been set for Dec. 31, the attorney general's office announced yesterday.

Members and followers of the all-Negro Tuskegee Civic Assn. are already under a court restraining order. Next month's hearing, to determine whether to make the injunction permanent, will be conducted before Circuit Judge Will O. Walton.

THE TCA HAS been active in supporting the Tuskegee boycott, contended states attorneys in requesting the temporary injunction. Members and followers of the organization are prohibited in the court order from attempting to prevent Negroes from trading with white merchants by using threats, intimidation or coercion.

A legislative act which virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee caused the mass refusal to trade at white stores as a protest move.

ALL PREDOMINANTLY Negro residential areas were left outside the city limits under the law, which was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt. Although approximately 600 white voters were unaffected by the change, all but about 10 of the 420 Negro voters who formerly lived in Tuskegee were left qualified to take part in municipal elections.

A request to reannex the territory into the city was turned down by the city council earlier this month.

In Tuskegee, site of the famed Tuskegee Institute, Negroes outnumber white about 7-3, and the ratio is nearly 7-1 in Macon County.

In 'Boycott' Case— Judge Postpones Tuskegee Hearing

Post Herald p. 5 Jud. 12-31-57 Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Dec. 30 (U.P.)— A circuit judge today postponed until Jan. 21 a hearing on the state's request for a permanent injunction against the Negro Tuskegee Civic Assn. and its officers.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton said the postponement resulted from a conflicting court calendar. The hearing originally was scheduled for tomorrow.

Under a temporary injunction, the Negro group is enjoined "from using any force, threats, intimidation and coercion to prevent any person from trading with or buying goods and services from any merchant in Tuskegee and Macon County."

Judge Walton's injunction has been in effect since Aug. 15.

The TCA has been the leader in economic warfare here, which started last June because of legislation which gerrymandered Negroes out of the city limits. The act virtually eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee by changing the town's boundaries.

Negro leaders here steadfastly have refused to term the economic warfare a "boycott" and refer to it as a "campaign for first-class citizenship."

In a state-wide election Dec. 17, Alabama voters ratified a constitutional amendment giving the Legislature power to abolish Macon County as a means of preventing Negroes from gaining control in elections. Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon, where Negroes outnumber whites nearly 7-1.

The Engelhardt Plan

It is just not Senator Sam M. Englehardt, Jr. of Shorter, Alabama, who represents Macon County, but the whole Alabama Upper House which has put its approval upon a plan to place the Negro group outside of the City of Tuskegee.

The State Senator from Jefferson County and every other Senatorial District voted for "The Englehardt Plan" under the Alabama unwritten senatorial courtesy rule. This should be kept in mind no matter what else is said.

However, The Montgomery Advertiser, in a type of twisty-misty reasoning has tried to show that the opposition of Negro leaders to the plan was enough to solidify the white leaders behind the plan. In the bombing trials, a defense lawyer tried to pin the bombings of Negro churches on Negro leaders although there had been signed confessions to the contrary.

The fact is that a number of people in Alabama seem to be afraid of Mr. Englehardt and will let him have his way, whether it is good or bad, beneficial or harmful, sound or absurd. Had the Macon County Negro leadership remained silent the outcome likely would have been no different. The fearful people of Macon County and else where in Alabama tend to let Mr. Englehardt run things his way.

Here is the ADVERTISER editorial:

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, June 15, 1957

"Macon Sen. Sam Englehardt's ingenious little bill which proposes to shrink the city limits of Tuskegee in such a way as to exclude practictlly all Negroes has passed the Senate.

"Its passage brought a unanimous nod of approval from the white folks of Tuskegee. When Englehardt's gerrymandering proposal first came to light there was no such unanimity—more than a few whites were concerned to the point of opposing the legislation. But no more, thanks to the Negroes of the neighboring city.

"The opposition to the bill which erupted from the indignant Negro residents put the white opponents in an uncomfortable position. It was either to remain in the Negro camp or reverse themselves. The whites chose the latter route. In Tuskegee, at least, whites and Negroes don't support the same things any-more."

Negro Vote Bill Going To Folsom

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21. — (AP) — Legislation aimed at virtually eliminating all Negro votes in Tuskegee, Ala., was passed by the Alabama House Friday 80-0.

The Senate-approved measure now goes to Gov. James E. Folsom.

Sponsored by Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, the bill reduces the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas.

It would rembve some 400 Negro voters from the city limits and make them ineligible to participate in municipal elections. Only about 10 Negro voters would remain in the city limits.

Tuskegee has about 600 white voters. It is the site of Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro college.

Institute's Answer

While most cities are seeking to expand their corporate limits, the little town of Tuskegee, would have its shrunken, if a bill before the Alabama legislature passes.

The measure is the brainchild of State Senator Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils.

Senator Englehardt has redrawn Tuskegee's boundaries in a dragon-shaped gerrymander to exclude Tuskegee Institute and some 400 colored voters from participating in the community's elections.

The merchants of Tuskegee depend on the school and its people for their livelihood. Without that business, the majority of them would have to close shop.

In this somber fact could rest the institute's determined answer to Englehardt's disfranchisement scheme.

Let the town of Tuskegee stew in its own bitter economic gerrymander juice.

TUSKEGEE BILL PASSED, SENT TO GOVERNOR

Montgomery, June 21 (UP) - The House today passed and sent to the governor for signature a bill that would virtually eliminate all Negro votes in Tuskegee.

The Senate-approved Bill cleared the House 80-0 Sponsored by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils, the measure reduces the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas.

The bill would remove some 400 Negro voters from the city limits and make them ineligible to participate in municipal elections. Only about 10 Negro voters would remain within the city limits.

Tuskegee has about 600 whites. It is the home of famed Tuskegee Institute.

POST HERALD
SAT. 6-22-57
p. 3
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Will Conduct Crusade For Citizenship

Tuskegeans whom the Alabama State Legislatures has voted to exclude from citizenship within the City of Tuskegee, announced the initiation of a "Crusade for Citizenship." The first meeting is scheduled for 7:30 P. M. Tuesday, June 25 at the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, Tuskegee.

For many years Negro citizens in Tuskegee have experienced considerably difficulty qualifying as registered voters. Only eight applications have been accepted from Negroes during the past eighteen months. The chairman of the Macon County Board of Registrars has been an officer in the local White Citizens Council, and is a brother to the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court.

In spite of fervent appeals from Negro citizens of Tuskegee, the Alabama Senate and House of Representatives have passed without a dissenting vote Senate Bill No. 291, introduced by Senator Sam Englehardt, which would alter the boundaries of Tuskegee so as to exclude approximately 400 Negro voters. The proposed gerrymander deprives no white voters of their Tuskegee citizenship.

proval. It would reduce the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro areas, including Tuskegee Institute.

Approximately 420 Negro voters would, in effect be pushed outside the city, and they would become ineligible to vote in municipal elections. Roughly 600 white voters would not be affected by the bill.

OUTNUMBER WHITES

In Tuskegee, a city of 6,800, Negroes outnumber whites approximately 7 to 3 and roughly 5 to 1 in the county area. Business depend on Negro trade to a great extent in both areas and boycott could easily mean crippling the city's commercial structure.

TRADING ELSEWHERE

Although there has been no open pledge of a boycott, top Negro leaders here have expressed views which tended toward the hold-off Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee professor, dean of students and also president of the Tuskegee Civic Association which called last night's meeting, said some Negroes were already "trading elsewhere."

William P. Mitchell, an employee of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, and other Negro leaders said the boycott was already in progress but that they could not determine how extensive it was.

NO VOTE, NO TRADE

"I guess you could say our people feel that if they can't vote in Tuskegee, they won't trade here either," Mitchell said. Some are reportedly traveling as far as 40 miles to Montgomery, a neighboring Alabama town which success-

BILL WOULD REDUCE CITY LIMITS TO EXCLUDE VOTERS

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — An all out boycott by Negroes here against white business establishments may soon be in progress, depending on the outcome of a Crusade For Citizenship meeting which was held last night.

There were threats among Negroes to boycott white businesses yesterday as a result of a legislative act which excluded Negro voters from the city.

WOULD REDUCE CITY LIMITS

The anti-Negro voting bill sponsored by Sen. Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, was okayed by the state Legislature last Friday and went to the Governor for approval or disapfully used the boycott to bring about integration of its bus lines recently, to trade.

Negroes in Tuskegee have experienced difficulty in qualifying as registered voters for many years. Only 8 applications have been accepted during the past 18 months.

Local sources report that the chairman of Macon Co., Board of Registrars has been an officer in the local White Citizens Council and that he is a brother to the

Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court.

White business men were noncommital about the threatened boycott. However, Mayor Phil Lightfoot said there was "no evidence" of a "real boycott."

CIVIL RIGHTS

Several cities in the South have already used the boycott to successfully defend their civil rights and liberties. The most prominent case was in Montgomery.

Our boycotts have been staged in Tallahassee, Fla., and in Orangeburg, S. C. Negotiations are still in progress in Tallahassee as a result of a boycott on the bus lines, and the Orangeburg economic boycott, somewhat similar to the one threatened in Tuskegee, brought about changes in the Negro's favor.

Gov. Marvin Griffin's proposed program to publicize Georgia's views on segregation was temporarily halted when a legal question arose on whether or not the state Education Commission can spend state money on such a program.

The question will be reviewed by Atty Gen. Eugene Cook and B. D. Murphy, attorney for the commission before any promotions on segregation are made.

Daily World P 3

Unworthy Of Becoming Law

World Wed. 6-26-57

Senate Bill No. 291 which has been passed by both Houses of the Alabama State Legislature is unworthy of becoming law. It is a hostile, restrictive, negative bill which is strikingly against good process, fair legislation and the wider interest of a growing democracy.

B'ham, Ala. P. 6

Introduced by State Senator Sam M. Englehardt, Jr., secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils, the bill would reduce the size of the City of Tuskegee. Its purpose is to hack away the people's voting strength in Tuskegee and so limit the electorate that it can be manipulated to the advantage of the selfish, the narrow minded and the shortsighted. In particular, it would throw a number of Negro voters and other members of the group outside of the Tuskegee city limits.

As everyone should know, the central aim of the White Citizens Council is to restrict voting generally and to suppress Negro voting particularly. Where Negro persons do vote, the WCC would like to render such voting ineffective. Certainly such are not sound objectives.

The Englehardt Bill was passed without opposition in both Houses. This is not unusual under the unwritten Senate Courtesy Rule. But it shows up the danger of the rule and how it can be abused.

Under Senate Bill No. 291 the boundary lines of the City of Tuskegee are being drawn in without giving the citizens of Tuskegee an opportunity to politically express themselves on it Such is a dangerous course and should be checked. The Senate Courtesy Rule lodges in one person disturbing power which can be seen dramatically in this instance.

Not a single member of the Legislature voted against the shortened Tuskegee city limits bill. This reflects the power of Mr. Englehardt, the evils of the Senate Courtesy Rule and the indifference of the electorate. Except in Tuskegee, mainly through the fine and intelligent leadership of the Tuskegee Civic Association, there has been little intterest in this bill which has dangerous implication.

We see nothing constructive in Senate Bill No. 291. Its purpose seems to be contrary to the best interest of democracy and on the side of spite legislation. It is out of step with the trends of municipalities which are trying to expand, bring in new industries and fresh services. Tuskegee as a city more than the Negro as a group will be the worse off if Senate Bill No. 291 becomes law.

Report Reveals Struggle Over Suppression In Ala.

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide p. 2 col 1

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The story of a colored community's struggle for extistence against economic and political handicaps at the hands of segregationists was reflected in the year-end report of the embattled Tuskegee Civic Organization.

Several hundred persons packed Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church here last Sunday, to hear the officers of the Tuskegee Civic Association give an accounting of their stewardship for 1957.

Dat. 12-21-57

IN HIS PREPARED report, C. G. Gomillion, who was re-elected president of the Tuskegee Civic Association for the seventh consecutive year, stated that the "association has worked diligently to stimulate within its members the desire for an understanding of their status, opportunities and resources."

Dat. 12-21-57

His report noted that "in addition to the usual and determined efforts public officials to limit greatly the increase of Negro voters, there were governmental efforts to prevent fre political education; to cancel the right to vote in municipal elections; to prevent the incorporation of a new municipality; to dissolve a county in order to weaken considerably the influence of Negro political action."

IN HIS REFERENCE to the weekly community mass meetings, which have been staged since June 25, the president's report stated that "the purposes of these meetings have been to inform, inspire, encourage, and to stimulate to intelligent civic actions." His report thanked the "newspapers, magazines and television stations which have endeavored to tell the story of the civic plight and heroic efforts of Negro citizens in Macon county as they struggle to live normally in a handicapped community . . ."

W. P. Mitchell, reporting as chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee, noted that "while the Macon County Board of Registrars was appointed on March 6, 1957, it met publicly for the first time on June 3," and that "since the board began operative, 131 Negroes have gone to the place of registration seeking to register, but only 66 of this number were permitted to make applications; only 19 have received," certificates of registration or 29 per cent of those making applications were registered," the report continued.

THE BOARD TOOK on the average of four applications from Negroes per registration day; and issued on an average of 1.26 certificates of registration for each day it worked;" the report related. At the present rate of issuing certificates," the report observed, "only 55.44 Negroes would take until 2191 A. D." the report calculated.

The Voter Franchise Committee report observed that the board permits only two Negroes in the registration room at a time and that "Negroes and whites continue to register in separate rooms and in separate parts of the Courthouse."

THE REPORT STATED that the Voter Franchise Committee plans to continue to conduct voter registration clinics throughout Macon county, and to cooperate with state-wide organizations in their endeavors to promote civic education and voter registration."

The Political Action Committee, headed by Frank J. Toland, recognized racially oriented legislation that was considered by the 1957 regular session of the Alabama Legislature. This report noted that the Alabama Legislature considered 25 or more racially oriented bills ranging from an effort to "reinstate the cumulative poll tax," to one "providing that no male bus or railroad passenger could sit by a female unless he received her permission."

Date 12-21-57

IT NOTED that "Senator Sam Englehardt introduced a Bill No. 291 to Gerrymander the city limits and thereby deprive them of their vote in City elections . . ." The Political Action Committee report noted also "Senator Englehardt introduced a bill to abolish Macon county by dividing it among the adjacent counties."

Mrs. Della D. Sullins, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that TCA had 1,367 members on roll during 1957, and set a goal of 3,000 members for 1958.

* * *

JAMES A. Johnson, reporting as Chairman of the Community Welfare Committee, stated that "In October, your Community Welfare Committee . . . circulated a petition requesting the Tuskegee City Council to take the necessary steps to restore the old city limits . . . This petition was mailed to the Councilman G. B. Edwards, Nov. 9, 1957. We have no official reply on this petition . . . the report concluded.

Negroes Urge White Voters To Block County Elimination

James Jemison Jacksonville, Fla.

Date 11-17-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16 (AP)—Negroes, heavily outnumbered at the polls, appealed to white voters throughout Alabama today to defeat a constitutional amendment to abolish Macon County.

The abolition measure is one of 25 proposed changes in the state's constitution which will be ratified or rejected in a special statewide referendum tomorrow.

It would empower the Alabama Legislature to abolish Macon County, where Negroes, many of them college-trained, outnumber white residents nearly 7 to 1. Neighboring counties with white majorities would absorb Macon's population and land area.

The amendment was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the segregationist Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, as a means of offsetting threatened Negro control of the county.

Engelhardt has said he fears the civil rights law enacted by Congress this year might force the registration of enough Negro voters to dominate the county where famed Tuskegee Institute is located. Registered white voters outnumber Negro voters now about 2 to 1.

A relatively light vote is predicted for the off-year election. Polls open throughout the state at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. in the rural areas, an hour later in the cities and 7 p.m. in Jefferson County (Birmingham).

Negro leaders appealed to white voters to defeat the amendment tomorrow because there aren't enough registered Negro voters to do it except in an extremely close election.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro group, estimates the Negro vote total in the state at 53,000. The secretary of state's office estimates total registration in Alabama at 825,000.

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, took a firm stand against the amendment over the weekend.

In a newspaper advertisement, the TCA called the abolition measure a device to "maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which cannot be justified morally or politically."

The seven white members of the Macon County Bar Assn. issued a statement last week objecting to abolition of the county "at the present time." But the lawyers didn't specifically oppose the amendment itself.

Engelhardt has already virtually eliminated Negro voting in the city of Tuskegee by the passage of a legislative act changing the city boundaries.

The law rearranged them to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas and leave only 10 Negro voters in the city where 420 Negroes voted before the change was made. The 600 white voters there were unaffected.

Negroes retaliated with a mass boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee, a protest still in force seven months later despite a court injunction.

Oppose Wiping Out Macon Co.

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Macon County Bar Association composed of white lawyers adopted a resolution last week opposing the abolition of the county. A proposal has been made to abolish Macon county to strip colored residents of their voting strength. Colored people outnumber white residents of the county five to one.

Norfolk, Va.

Seven lawyers of the association made public their stand against abolishing the county The resolution said "the Macon County Bar Association is unanimously opposed to the abolition of Macon county" and suggested "that other methods are available to resolve" the problems involved.

1-20

Date 12-21-57

MACON Representative J. J. Rodgers, not one of the seven approving the resolution, said contacts with the residents of the county "during the past six weeks indicate Amendment 18 will carry the county by a good majority."

The amendment proposes the creation of a commission to study the advisability of abolishing the county. If approved, the county could be wiped out by the State Legislature.

A bill introduced by state Senator Sam Englehardt would abolish Macon county by dividing it among the adjacent counties in such a way as to strip colored voters of their political strength.

Other means have also been resorted to to disfranchise colored residents in the county.

The population of Macon county in 1950 was 30,561. Of this number, 25,771 were nonwhite and 4,790 were white.

Gerrymandering Macon

Post-Herald 7-10

The term "gerrymander" for rearranging voting districts to favor parties in power is a combination of the words "Gerry" and salamander.

A salamander is something that can endure heat or pressure.

The Gerry was Elbridge Gerry, vice president under James Madison, one-time governor of Massachusetts, a Jeffersonian opponent of strong central government.

In his second term as governor his supporters undertook to retain control of the state by rearranging in a grotesque shape the election district set-up. Opponents named this a "gerrymander." It didn't work.

Gerry and company were defeated but he went on to run for and be elected vice president.

The gerrymander, therefore, has behind it an ancient and honorable—and Jeffersonian liberal—tradition. Senator Engelhardt's proposal to gerrymander Macon County out of existence should be considered in this light before the Northern press finds it too dark.

It is at least a recognition of the right of Macon County's huge Negro majority to exercise its franchise. It recognizes the right by proposing to do something about the possible dominance that could result. Senate liberals in Washington who are so sure we mean to deny the Negro a vote might consider it for that, even as, correctly, they suspect us of plans to limit the vote against the overwhelming control it could have in certain Southern communities as now constituted.

Gerrymander Extra Session Is Discussed

Post-Herald Mon. 8-12-57 Birm. Ala.

No Decision Yet By Governor, P. 13 Sen. Flowers Says

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 11 (AP)—An administration leader spoke here of the possibility of a special session of the Legislature to gerrymander other Negro-dominated counties in Alabama besides Macon.

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County said the matter has been discussed with Gov. James E. Folsom, but no decision has been reached.

There has been periodic speculation that Folsom might call the House and Senate back after the regular session ends.

The governor himself told reporters Thursday that while he has no such plans, "I have never been known to be niggardly about calling them."

Flowers said, however, he knows of no reason for an extraordinary session "unless maybe the Legislature wants to create a constitutional committee to consider gerrymandering some of the counties."

He made it clear at the time that any question of re-drawing county lines, or combining two or more counties to redistribute heavy Negro populations, would be left entirely to the Legislature.

"If the counties want it, that is the way to get it," he explained.

One bill is pending to abolish Macon County, where Negroes outnumber white residents almost 7 to 1, and divide the landed areas and the population among five neighboring counties.

Folsom told newsmen one way to accomplish that would be to call a constitutional convention to rewrite Alabama organic law.

But Flowers emphasized that the gerrymandering plan he and others have in mind would be totally different from a constitutional convention. He spoke instead of a committee credited by the Legislature to study only the question of changing county boundaries.

"Nothing else would be considered," he said. "The question of changing the tax structure or other controversial issues like that wouldn't even be discussed."

Whatever the committee agreed on would be recommended to the Legislature as a constitutional amendment. If the House and Senate concurred, it would be submitted to the voters in a statewide referendum.

The 1950 federal census lists 14 Alabama counties with more Negroes than white residents and nine others with more than 40 per cent Negro population.

Macon County, where Negro voting already has been all but eliminated in the county seat of Tuskegee, has the heaviest proportion of Negro residents, approximately 85 per cent.

The other 13 with a predominance of Negroes, according to the 1950 census, are:

Barbour, with 53.4 per cent Negro population; Bullock, 73.6 per cent; Choctaw, 52.5; Dallas, 65; Greene, 83; Hale, 70.3; Lowndes, 82.2; Marengo, 69.4; Monroe, 51.1; Berry, 67.3; Russell, 52; Sumter, 76.1; and Wilcox, 79.1.

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Special session seen for gerrymander bill

News Sun. 8-11-57 Birm. Ala. P. 1

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10—(AP)—An administration leader spoke Saturday of the possibility of a special session of the Legislature to gerrymander other Negro-dominated counties in Alabama besides Macon.

Sen. Richard Flowers of Houston County said the matter has been discussed with Gov. James E. Folsom, but no decision has been reached.

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One bill is pending to abolish Macon County, where Negroes outnumber white residents almost 7 to 1, and divide the landed areas and the population among five neighboring counties.

Its admitted purposes, says Macon County Sen. Sam Engelhardt, is to break up the massed concentration of Negroes, many of them employes or graduates of famed Tuskegee Institute.

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The suggested committee would work out a plan for abolishing some counties with predominately Negro populations or revising county lines to move some of the Negroes into counties with white population majorities. P. 6-A

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Counties with more than 40 but less than 50 per cent are:

Autauga, 46; Butler, 44.8; Clarke, 49.7; Conecuh, 45.3; Henry, 48.7; Montgomery, 43.6; Pickens 47.9; Pike 44.2, and Lee, 40.2.

The Legislature recently changed the boundaries of Tuskegee to move all but about 10 of the 420 Negro voters outside the city limits. But an estimated 600 white voters remain unaffected.

EXTRA SESSION POSSIBLE

Advertiser p. 1
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 8-11-57

Further Gerrymandering Of State Counties Planned

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

An administration leader spoke today of the possibility of a special session of the Legislature to gerrymander other Negro-dominated counties in Alabama besides Macon.

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County said the matter has been discussed with Gov. James E. Folsom, but no decision has been reached.

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Flowers said, however, he knows of no reason for an extraordinary session "unless maybe the Legislature wants to create a constitutional committee to consider gerrymandering some of the counties."

He made it clear at the time that any question of re-drawing county lines, or combining two or more counties to redistribute heavy Negro populations, would be left entirely to the Legislature.

"If the counties want it, that is the way to get it," he explained.

PENDING BILL

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Sun. 8-11-57

ABOLITION PLANS

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The suggested committee would work out a plan for abolishing some counties with predominately Negro populations or revising county lines to move some of the Negroes into counties with white population majorities.

Whatever the committee agreed on would be recommended to the Legislature as a constitutional amendment. If the House and Senate concurred, it would be submitted to the voters in a statewide referendum.

8-12-57

"It is our thought," Flowers explained, "that if other Black Belt counties want to follow the lead of Macon County, this is a way to do it. If they don't, of course, that is up to them."

VOTE ELIMINATION

The 1950 federal census lists 14 Alabama counties with more Negroes than white residents and nine others with more than 40 per cent Negro population.

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C O P Y

SENATE CHAMBER
Montgomery

C O P Y

346 1957

ALABAMA

MACON COUNTY

"Dear Friend:

On December 17, 1957, the voters of Alabama will go to the polls to vote on 25 Constituti nal Amendments.

Amendment No. 18 is a proposal to establish a committee of the Legislature to abolish Macon County. This is being done to ward off negroes gaining control over all counnty and city elective offices in Macon County. When the newly passed Civil Right Law is fully enforced, the people of Macon County have only one of two alternatives -- divide the county among five other counties or turn it over to the negro agitators. We will never do that. Our county is approximately 86% negro, highest percentage of negroes in the United States. Agitation by the do-goods, left-wingers, pinks and communists have made these negroes think they should rule our county. This will never be.

Every White person in Alabama is directly affected by this amendment. This is not a question of politics, it is a question of survival. All negro organizations have passed resolutions asking for its defeat, so won't you please vote for Amendment No. 18 when you go to the polls on December 17.

Yours for "The Right and the White".

Sincerely,

(Signed) Sam M. Engelhardt, Jr.

P. S. The enclosed material futher explains our problem and the feeling of Macon Countians."

Macon Attorney Says Group Not Opposed To Amendment 18

By GEORGE PRENTICE

A Macon County attorney charged yesterday that a statement issued this week by the county bar association was grossly misunderstood by the general public.

Edward H. Reynolds issued a statement of clarification of his own stand after "being taken to task for my action."

Reynolds said a statement by the bar association, which said it "is unanimously opposed to the abolition of Macon County at the present time as a solution to the problems confronting Macon County," was misconstrued to mean that the group was opposed to Amendment 18.

Passage of the amendment will be decided in a statewide election next Tuesday.

It would provide for establishment of a committee to study Macon County problems. And if passed the county could later be abolished by simple act of the Legislature.

Reynolds said it was his understanding that the group was opposed to "abolition of the county at this time," rather than opposed to the amendment.

The resolution, which was signed by all seven members of the county bar association, also said, "we are of the opinion that other methods are available to resolve such problems."

Signatures, in addition to Reynolds', included W. C. Hare, Richard H. Powell III, Harry D. Raymon, W. M. Russell, W. M. Russell Jr., and Henry Segrest.

Reynolds, in a statement prepared for publication, said:

ABOLITION OPPOSED NOW

"The Macon County Bar Assn. is an organization of well-intentioned individuals who have a right to express themselves on current issues. I am a member of this organization and recently endorsed a statement of this group in relation to Amendment 18 to the effect that we opposed the abolition of Macon County at this time.

"I have been taken to task for my action by many good people and such may or may not have been justified. A careful reading of the amendment, in my opinion, justifies my position. I had assumed that the people knew what the amendment said, perhaps they don't and I regret this.

"The amendment provides, among other things, for several methods including the abolition of the county, and the formation of a study committee. The official statement of the bar in which I participated was not against the passage of the amendment although I admit it may have been construed as such.

"Before the release of the bar statement I was committed to support of the amendment and I still am. Due to the apparent misunderstanding I explain my stand on the question as follows:

"1. The county should not be abolished except as a last resort to preserve our Southern way of life.

STUDY COMMITTEE

"2. The amendment provides for the first time for a large representative committee to study the problem. This is good, as other solutions may be found.

"3. The amendment should be passed so the committee can begin work.

"4. The amendment should be passed so as to become a part of the constitution so as to be available for use as a last-resort measure if necessary.

"This was my stand before the publication of the bar statement and at the time of the publication of it, and presently is," he said.

ONE AMENDMENT FAILS

Macon Abolition Margin Officially 3-2

The official count of the Dec. 17 special election results completed early last night confirmed that the Macon County abolition amendment was ratified by a 3-2 margin.

The amendment, No. 18 on the long ballot, gives the Legislature power to abolish the county if such a step is necessary to prevent Negroes from gaining political control.

The canvass of the Dec. 17 returns showed the Macon plan polled 75,019 approving votes, while 48,568 votes were cast against it.

In sweeping to its convincing if not overwhelming victory, the Macon amendment carried in 59 counties, was turned down in six others, while in Winston the voters split on the amendment—255-255.

The counties which voted against the amendment were Colbert, Lauderdale, Madison, Marion, Mobile and Morgan. All but Mobile are located in the Tennessee Valley section of North Alabama where there are relatively few Negroes.

The official count also showed that all but one amendment on the ballot were ratified. The lone exception was No. 13, which would have imposed a burdensome 20-mill property tax on the people of Marion County without them having an opportunity to vote on such a tax.

This plan was defeated 35,992 to 67,591. It was rejected by an even greater margin in Marion County, 249-969.

All other amendments, including eight of statewide application, passed by sizable margins. The first six amendments, all relating to bond issues, built up the most impressive margins. Amendment No. 1, which proposed a $10 million inland docks bond issue, carried every county but Jefferson.

Amendments Nos. 2 through 6 were even more impressive—all five carrying every county in the state.

Two other statewide amendments—Nos. 10 and 11—were also ratified, but by much closer votes.

Amendment No. 10 which would allow hospital taxes to be used in an indigent sick care program was approved by slightly more than 2-1, while No. 11, relating to the indebtedness of small cities, passed by a 3-2 margin.

The official vote on the 25 amendments is as follows:

No. 1 (Docks bond issue)—for 101,902; against 41,123.

No. 2 (Deaf-blind bonds)—For 128,386; against 20,338.

No. 3. (Mental hospitals)—For 126,523; against 21,218.

No. 4 (University bonds)—For 119,411; against 26,366.

No. 5 (Auburn bonds) — For 116,939; against 27,992.

No. 6 (Hospital bonds) — For 109,103; against 30,124.

No. 7. (Mobile bonds) — For 80,253; against 32,286.

No. 8 (Cleburne tax)—For 72,882; against 33,586.

No. 9 (Russell tax) — For 72,450; against 32,771.

No. 10 (Indigent program)—For 74,990; against 33,971.

No. 11 (City debts) — For 60,484; against 45,471.

No. 12 (Walker fees)—For 65,372; against 35,443.

No. 13 (Marion tax)—For 35,992; against 67,591.

No. 14 (Bullock tax)—For 54,624; against 41,825.

No. 15 (Tallapoosa tax) — For 65,226; against 30,729.

No. 16 (Colbert tax) — For 66,369; against 30,068.

No. 17 (Butler tax) — For 64,295; against 31,102.

No. 18 (Macon abolition) — For 75,019; against 48,568.

No. 19 (Walker tax) — For 52,116; against 41,044.

No. 20 (DeKalb fees)—For 60,485; against 30,872.

No. 21 (Madison fees)—For 62,118; against 30,861.

No. 22 (Colbert fees)—For 62,035; against 30,274.

No. 23 (Cullman fees)—For 62,467; against 30,471.

No. 24 (Dallas salaries) — For 59,390; against 33,914.

No. 25 (Montgomery law library)—For 53,548; against 38,195.

UNSOUND

Senate Bill No. 291 which has been given unanimous approval by both Houses of the Alabama Legislature is unsound and unfair. It is unsound because it deprives a whole city of the opportunity to decide the municipal boundary line. It is unfair because it is aimed solely at members of a politically disadvantage group. It should not become law.

The bill was introduced by a high officer of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils. It was approved by an unfriendly Legislature. It is backed by hostile elements who seek to turn the clock back. It is a mean bill which can only serve to engender strife, widen relations and strain community feelings. Such a bill should not become law.

Drawn to shrink the City of Tuskegee's municipal limits in a way to exclude almost all of the Negro voters and homeowners, the legislative act will actually hurt that city financially and in other ways. Strangely, the Tuskegee city officials do not seem to have fought this bill which invades their municipal powers and challenges their authority. Nearly all cities are fighting to expand but Tuskegee is battling to reduce. What kind of city officials could these be?

There are already signs that the affected group will seek ways to soften the hurt through the cushion of its purchasing power. Yet Tuskegee could be made a ghost town through self-defense economic protection. Without the support of the VA facility, the college and the miscellaneous sources, is unlikely that Tuskegee can thrive and flourish as a first-class town. Such a fate is undeserved and should not be allowed because of the spiteful ideas of any man.

A segment with the numerical strength, the purchasing power, the massive intelligence and the moral strength which is represented by this fenced out group has within its hand used tools by which a new future can be built. Looking at it from that angle Senate Bill No. 291 can be converted into an instrument of conquering value. Hence the bill seems to be on the side of stupid legislation. It should not become law.

Why does anyone want to reduce the size of the City of Tuskegee? There was no pressure (at least publicly) from the civic leaders who live in the city. The bill was not sponsored by any civic or political group within Tuskegee. It is sponsored by a plantation owner who does not even live in Tuskegee. Such a bill should not become law.

The bi l designed to reduce Tuskegee to a ghost town and to stir up community tensions. It is intimidation legislation which is likely to have the opposite affect . . . . that of inspiring resistance. It spotlights the hate some men carry in their hearts for their fellow man.

One other thing . . . . this type of legislation designed to suppress the Negro group politically . . . . should enable Congress to see the need of passing President Eisenhpwer's Civil rights proposal at this session. For this is but one of the many new legislative devices that will be used to hamstring the Negro group. The Tuskegee boundary reduction bill has implications far beyond Macon County.

Senate Bill No. 291 should not become law.

World p.8
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat 6-29-57

Apartheid in Alabama

We are curious to see how the Dixiecrat defenders of local self-government will explain the Alabama State Legislature's blatant meddling in the local affairs of one of the state's best-known cities. The Legislature has artfully shrunk the city limits of Tuskegee (pop. 6800) to exclude about 410 of the town's 420 Negro voters. But, according to press reports, the city's 600 white voters will not be affected by the law. This racial gerrymander has all the earmarks of South African *apartheid*. Should Governor Folsom permit the bill to become law, it will sow endless mischief and ill-will before it is inevitably reversed.

Unlike the natives of South Africa, American Negroes are not a dispossessed group without power to assert their rights. Tuskegee is the home of the famous Institute founded by Booker T. Washington, and its Negro residents will not passively acquiesce to this indefensible gerrymander. Already some 2000 Negroes in the town have pledged a boycott of local white merchants in retaliation; Tuskegee's white mayor concedes that a boycott is "bound to have some effect." In Montgomery, only 40 miles away, a Negro bus boycott ended in a stunning setback for the die-hard white supremacists. Tuskegee is likely to prove another defeat for the extremists who, seemingly, would cut off their nose to spite another race.

Englehardt now wants to abolish an entire county

MONTGOMERY, Ala. – State Sen. Sam Englehardt, whose legislative act gerrymandering 400 colored voters out of the town of Tuskegee, setting off a boycott, has other plans to disfranchise residents of the area.

His proposal now is for a constitutional amendment which would abolish Macon County, of which Tuskegee is a part. He would do this by dividing Macon's landed area among five surrounding counties.

Macon has a population of 27,334 colored persons and only 4,703 white. But white voters outnumber colored registrants by 2,600 to 1,053.

Sen. Englehardt Invited To Meet With Negroes

The Tusegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization which seldom sees eye to eye with Sen. Sam Engelhardt o Macon, has asked the amiable pro-segregationist for a meeting on his bill to shrink Tuskegee.

But Engelhardt said yesterday he hasn't quite decided whether to accept the invitation. And he has no intention of withdrawing his measure, which will put some 400 Negro voters out in the county.

ENGELHARDT

It will leave only some 10 or so Negro voters inside Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Group Applies Boycott Against Vote Ban

BILL WOULD REDUCE CITY LIMITS TO EXCLUDE VOTERS

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — An all out boycott by Negroes here against white business establishments may soon be in progress, depending on the outcome of a Crusade For Citizenship meeting which was held last night.

There were threats among Negroes to boycott white businesses yesterday as a result of a legislative act which excluded Negro voters from the city

WOULD REDUCE CITY LIMITS

The anti-Negro voting bill sponsored by Sen. Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, was okayed by the state Legislature last Friday and went to the Governor for approval or disapproval. It would reduce the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro areas, including Tuskegee Institute.

Approximately 420 Negro voters would, in effect be pushed outside the city, and they would become ineligible to vote in municipal elections. Roughly 600 white voters would not be affected by the bill.

OUTNUMBER WHITES

In Tuskegee, a city of 6,800, Negroes outnumber whites approximately 7 to 3 and roughly 5 to 1 in the county area. Business depend on Negro trade to a great extent in both areas ,and boycott could easily mean crippling the city's commercial structure.

TRADING ELSEWHERE

Although there has been no open pledge of a boycott, top Negro leaders here have expressed views which tended toward the hold-off Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee professor, dean of students and also president of the Tuskegee Civic Association which called last night's meeting, said some Negroes were already "trading elsewhere."

William P. Mitchell, an employee of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, and other Negro leaders said the boycott was already in progress but that they could not determine how extensive it was.

NO VOTE, NO TRADE

"I guess you could say our people feel that if they can't vote in Tuskegee, they won't trade here either," Mitchell said. Some are reportedly traveling as far as 40 miles to Montgomery, a neighboring Alabama town which successfully used the boycott to bring about integration of its bus lines recently, to trade.

Negroes in Tuskegee have experienced difficulty in qualifying as registered voters for many years. Oily 8 applications have been accepted during the past 18 months.

Local sources report that the chairman of Macon Co., Board of Registrars has been an officer in the local White Citizens Council and that he is a brother to the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court.

White business men were noncommital about the threatened boycott. However, Mayor Phil Lightfoot said there was "no evidence" of a "real boycott."

CIVIL RIGHTS

Several cities in the South have already used the boycott to successfully defend their civil rights and liberties. The most prominent case was in Montgomery.

Our boycotts have been staged in Tallahassee, Fla., and in Orangeburg, S. C. Negotiations are still in progress in Tallahassee as a result of a boycott on the bus lines, and the Orangeburg economic boycott, somewhat similar to the one threatened in Tuskegee, brought about changes in the Negro's favor.

Gov. Marvin Griffin's proposed program to publicize Georgia's views on segregation was temporarily halted when a legal question arose on whether or not the state Education Commission can spend state money on such a program.

The question will be reviewed by Atty Gen. Eugene Cook and B. D. Murphy, attorney for the commission before any promotions on segregation are made.

Engelhardt Firm On Vote Cut

By MOSES J. NEWSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — State Senator Sam Englehardt Tuesday took all the credit for the Tuskegee gerrymander of Negro voters and labeled as "a foolish gesture" their retaliatory economic boycott.

The Senator, who also is executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, insisted he had no "official" backing from Tuskegee city officials.

Furthermore, he avowed in a long telephone interview with the Defender, "it would be a futile thing for the city to enter a protest."

Negroes are "having little effect on trading with their foolish boycott" he said, "and are only losing friends they had."

BLANK WALL

However, should the boycott ever reach the stage where white merchants would seek to pressure him "it would be just like their talking to a blank wall."

Asked several times if it was not the policy of a senator to have some sort of cooperation of a city's officials before starting legislation that would affect the city to the extent of redrawing its boundaries, he answered, "that's the usual rule, but it is not necessary."

He admitted he talked to some of them about it "a long time ago" some of who he say are no longer in office but maintained there was nothing "official."

NO PROTEST

Earlier Tuesday Mayor Phil Lightfoot told the Defender the city did not plan "any sort of protest." He said Englehardt acted without the city taking any action. Senator Englehardt, who has around 76 Negroes on his large plantation, boasted "I haven't had a family leave me in eight years."

Asked if they voted for him he said "I don't think any of my wage hands registered."

He said though that some of the people he furnishes (sharecrops with) vote, but not for him.

How does he feel about this? "I don't like it but I didn't discuss it with them," the solon admitted.

Senator Englehardt feels that he is doing the white people a great favor "otherwise, the Negroes would take over."

Asked if he ever seeks votes from Negroes, he answered, "they never have voted for me and I can't blame them" and after a pause, "can you?"

BOASTS POWER

In discussing his power as a senator the Citizens Council leader said he "could reorganize the whole county if I wanted to."

He asked the reporter: "Did you know that the rural folks here don't like to associate with the cit Negroes because of their agitating?"

How does he feel the racial problem will be solved?

"Well I don't think the Negroes are going to give up their fight. We won't either. I think most of the Negroes will move North, East and West and the Yankees will solve our problems."

Services To Be Held Today For Sam Engelhardt, Sr.

Funeral services for Sam Engelhardt Sr., Montgomery city treasurer since 1945, will be held at 2 p.m. today at Leak-Memory Chapel.

Engelhardt, father of State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., died yesterday of pneumonia in a local hospital after a lengthy illness. He was 70 years old.

The Rev. Keeran Willis and Dr. Henry E. Russell will officiate at the funeral. Burial will be in Oakwood Cemetery Annex.

Engelhardt had been city treasurer since 1945, after serving as purchasing agent for the city since 1941. Before joining the city he was a member of the local realty firm of Engelhardt and Garland.

A native of Montgomery, he was a graduate of Washington and Lee University. In 1911, he married Annie Floyd Pinkston.

Besides the son and widow, survivors include four grandchildren. His only daughter, Harriett, died in a jeep accident while serving in Europe with the Red Cross during World War II.

Engelhardt was a Rotarian, a member of the Beauvoir Country Club and of Trinity Presbyterian Church.

His son is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils and sponsor of a number of legislative measures designed to preserve segregation.

TO URGE 'YES' VOTE

Amendment Chairman Lists Leaders

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., Dec. 12—Chairmen of county committees for adoption of Amendment 5 were listed today by Thomas D. Russell of Alexander City, who heads the state organization supporting the amendment.

Russell said counties report strong backing for Amendment 5, which provides for $4½-million, through a bond issue, for research and instruction in agriculture and veterinary science at Auburn. The amendment will be voted on in the election of next Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The county chairmen are Autauga County, Jack Wadsworth, Prattville; Baldwin, Frank Earle, Blackshear; Barbour, F. C. Clapp, Eufaula Rt. 4; Bibb, Judge Harper Lacy, Centreville; Blount, B. H. Vandergrift, Oneonta; Bullock, W. M. Ellis, Union Springs; Butler, Judge Jim T. Beeland, Greenville; Calhoun, Charles Miller, Piedmont; Chambers, A. C. Farrington, LaFayette; Fob James, Lan[illegible] Montgomery, Ala. Cherokee, W. A. Ellis, Centre; Chilton, Hollis Jackson, Clanton; Choctaw, Wiley Allen, Butler; Clarke, Earl Tucker, Thomasville; Clay, Edgar Wynn, Ashland; Cleburne, John Gaither, Heflin; Coffee, Edd Shirling, Enterprise; Colbert, Jerry Baker, Sheffield; Conecuh, Hugh M. Brown, Owassa; Coosa, J. A. Smith III, Nixburg; Covington, F. M. Lyons, Opp; E. E. Anthony Sr., Andalusia; Crenshaw, Rex Sikes, Luverne.

Cullman, Ira Hudson, Logan Rt. 1; Dale, W. A. Brown, Ozark; Dallas, Walter Givhan, Safford; M. D. (Pete) Gilmer, Marion Junction; DeKalb, M. H. Moses, Fyffe; Elmore, J. H. Nolen, Wetumpka Rt. 3; Escambia, Hugh Caffey, Brewton; Etowah, T. W. Allen, Attala; Lonnie Noojin, Gadsden; Fayette, Judge Clyde Cargile, Fayette; Franklin, David Mathews, Russellville; Geneva, Joel Johnson, Geneva; Greene, Judge G. D. Seale, Eutaw.

Hale, Joe Kyser, Greensboro; Henry, Grover Ray, Headland; Houston, H. H. Knowles, Headland Rt. 3; Jackson, Harry Campbell, Section; Jefferson, J. Chapman Hodges Sr., Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., Birmingham; Lamar, S. J. Gibb, Sulligent; Lauderdale, J. W. Cunningham, Pine St., Florence; Lawrence, W. G. Burch, Moulton; Lee, P. Lynch Whatley, Opelika Rt. 2; Limestone, Dr. Carl Jones, C. T. Bailey, Athens.

Lowndes, Dave Till Jr., Fort Deposit; Macon, John Fletcher Segrest, Tuskegee; Madison, Guy Lynn, Huntsville; Marengo, Charles Miller Jr., Linden; Marion, Grover Davis, Hamilton; Marshall, C. L. Weathers, Boaz; Mobile, Mike McEvoy, Dar McCall, Mobile; Monroe, Albert Nettles, Monroeville; Montgomery, Clyde G. Pearson, 401 First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery; Morgan, Rufus Collier, Decatur.

Perry, R. C. Bamburg, Uniontown; Dr. M. L. Crawford, Marion; Pickens, John Wade, Reform Pike, T. W. James, Troy; Randolph, H. M. Brittain, Wedowee; Russell, W. O. Patterson, Ft Mitchell; F. A. Walker Jr., Hatchechubbee; St. Clair, A. D. Griffin, Eden Rt. 1; Shelby, Frank Baker, Montevallo; Sumter, Roland Adams, York; Talladega, J. Craig Smith, Howard Parker, Sylacauga; Judge B. Hardy Riddle, Talladega.

Tallapoosa, Robert Wilder, Dadeville; Tuscaloosa, J. Lewis Harper, M. T. Ormond and Mrs. Rancy Collins, woman's chairman, Tuscaloosa; Walker, Paul Haley Jasper; Washington, M. C. Stallworth, Vinegar Bend; Wilcox, Ernest Lambert, Darlington; Winston, E. H. Albright, Haleyville.

Dec. 17 Election—XXIV

The rising cost of living can be blamed as much as any one thing for the presence of Amendment No. 24 on the Dec. 17 special election ballot.

No. 24 applies to neighboring Dallas County, and it would give the county legislative delegation some flexibility in fixing the compensation for county officials.

All Dallas officials were taken off the fee system and placed on a salary basis by an amendment adopted to the constitution in 1940. However, unlike most such amendments, this proposal wrote into the constitution a specified amount each official should receive. And what was considered an adequate salary in 1940 has long since been changed by spiraling costs.

What No. 24 proposes is that the section of the constitution relating to the salaries be struck from the record, and substitute therefor the right of the legislative delegation to fix the specific salaries by local act. This is the plan now used in practically all of the other 12 counties in which the officials are on a salary basis.

Rep. Val Hain of Dallas, one of the sponsors of the measure, said the plan would permit a salary increase during the term of office of an official or officials, but that a cut in salary could be made only at the beginning of a term. No enabling legislation has been enacted, which means no change can be made in the Dallas pay plans until the next session of the Legislature. There is no opposition to the amendment in Dallas, Hain reported.

Dec. 17 Election—XXII

Colbert County voted by a 2-to-1 margin two years ago to take its county officials off the lucrative fee system and put them on a fixed salary, but the state voters didn't go along with the idea. Dec. 17 Colbert will try again.

Amendment No. 22 on the ballot in mid-December would put six Colbert officials on a salary, and at a great savings to the county general fund. As of now, for example, the probate judge in Colbert nets an estimated $30,000 a year on the fee system. A majority of the voters, as indicated in December, 1955, feel this is too much. If No. 22 is adopted the judge would be paid $9,000 a year, a salary which compares more than favorably with that paid judges in counties of comparable size.

Rep. Jack Huddleston of Sheffield, sponsor of the measure, has already secured passage of enabling legislation which would put the amendment, if ratified, into effect. In addition to the judge's salary of $9,000, the pay plan for the other officials includes $8,400 for the sheriff, $7,200 for the tax collector, assessor and circuit clerk, and $4,800 for the court register.

The amendment which carried in Colbert in 1955 would have permitted these salaries to go into effect immediately, but No. 22 would permit such a change in the pay plan only at the beginning of the term of office of the post involved.

Another feature in the plan is that it specifies the salaries of clerks which might be employed by the officials, instead of merely designating a lump sum for these services.

The Election Tuesday

IT WAS governmental folly to throw 25 amendments to the Alabama Constitution at the voters at one time, particularly amid the distractions of the Christmas season. Nevertheless, such is the case and the people, despite an absence of illuminating debate and scrutiny, will have to vote yes or no on the amendments.

Amendment 1—Yes

Ten million dollar bond issue to finance inland dock construction on rivers. No new tax.

Amendment 2—Yes

A $3,000,000 bond issue for construction at the Talladega Institute for the Deaf & Blind. No new tax. By all means yes.

Amendment 3—Yes

A $4,000,000 bond issue to relieve the medieval barbarity of conditions in the state's hospital for the mentally afflicted. This was approved once, but the bond interest rate was set too low to find buyers.

Amendment 4—Yes

A $4,500,000 bond issue for construction at the University of Alabama Medical College in Birmingham. No tax.

Amendment 5—Yes

A $4,500,000 bond issue for capital improvements at the schools of agriculture and veterinary at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. No tax.

Amendment 6—Yes

A $2,000,000 bond issue for hospital construction. Like Amendment 3, it was approved once before but the interest rate was too low to find a buyer of the bonds.

Amendment 7—Yes

Permits Mobile County to issue $3,000,000 in bonds for school construction imposes no new tax on Mobilians.

Amendment 8—Yes

This simply gives Cleburne County the right to hold a county election on increasing its property tax rate.

Amendment 9—Yes

This authorizes Russell County to hold a county election on raising a tax for schools.

Amendment 10—Yes

This gives counties authority to divert part of their hospital revenues to take care of charity cases.

Amendment 11—Yes

This puts cities of less than 6,000 population on a par with larger cities in determination of debt limits.

Amendment 12—Yes

This amendment asks that the people of Alabama settle a Walker County political feud about salaries vs. the fee system. Those outside Walker County cannot be asked to be informed about the gouging and butting between local politicians. However, that is characteristic of constitutional elections and legislatures.

Amendment 13—No

This is the work of the Marion Machiavelli, Speaker of the House Rankin Fite. It provides that Marion County be permitted to enter all sorts of business enterprises—buy and sell property, construct a dam, become a corporate stockholder, lend money. Further, it permits the county governing body to slap on a tax without a vote of the people. This same amendment was rejected in 1955. It ought to be rejected again.

Amendment 14—Yes

This authorizes Bullock County to hold an election on a county sales tax to raise funds for enticing industry.

Amendment 15—Yes

This authorizes Tallapoosa County to hold an election on a property tax increase for schools.

Amendment 16—Yes

This is the same as No. 15, applies to Colbert County.

Amendment 17—Yes

The same as Nos. 15 and 16, applies to Butler County.

Amendment 18—No

This is the Macon County amendment. It would give the legislature power to alter the boundaries of Macon, Montgomery, Lee, Elmore and Bullock.

Amendment 19—Yes

This would prevent any town in Walker County from imposing a "right to work" income tax similar to that in Gadsden.

Amendment 20—Yes

This removes DeKalb County officials from the fee system, establishes their salaries.

Amendment 21—Yes

This puts the Madison County probate judge on a salary.

Amendment 22—Yes

This puts Colbert County officials on salary.

Amendment 23—Yes

This puts Cullman County officials on salary.

Amendment 24—Yes

This provides for the regulation of salaries paid Dallas County officials.

Amendment 25—No

This provides for increases in court costs to those involved in court action to provide a law library in the new Montgomery County Courthouse. It seems to us that a writer of a letter to *The Advertiser* crippled this proposal with the question, Then why not a library of medical books for doctors?

Macon Supports Amendment No. 18

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — After reading *The Advertiser* Dec. 11 on Amendment No. 18, abolishing Macon County, I was left with the opinion that most officials of Macon County are against said amendment.

There may be some of our county officials who are opposed to this amendment, but I can think of no reason why they would be opposed, other than from a selfish point or either they have submitted to the influence of the Negro vote. I believe the majority of our officials are for the amendment, even though it may eventually put them without a job. Certainly, the great majority of the voters of Macon County are supporting the amendment.

I would like to say to you and all the other people of Alabama that in the regular meeting of Nov. 5 of the Town Council of Notasulga, Macon County the mayor and council voted unanimously to support Amendment No. 18.

C. F. HARPER,
Town Councilman, Notasulga, Ala.

Early Votes Favor Amendment

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 17 (AP) — A constitutional amendment which would abolish Macon County and divided its heavy Negro population among neighboring counties with white majorities led in early voting in Alabama tonight.

The amendment was approved by the State Legislature as a means of preventing Negroes from gaining control of political machinery in Macon, home of famed Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt Jr., author of the amendment and a Citizens Council leader, had said such a revolutionary change might become possible in the South under the new federal civil rights law.

The vote from 178 of 2,700 boxes for the Macon County amendment, No. 18 of 25: for 3,061; against 2,294.

Englehardt is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Council and represents Macon and Bullock counties in the Legislature.

Macon County white residents were not solidly behind the proposal, however. Seven members of the Macon County Bar Assn. issued a statement objecting to abolition of the county at the present time. They said the problem could be solved by other methods.

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, appealed for white votes against the abolition amendment. It said the proposal was a device to maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which can not be justified morally or politically.

Voter registration in Alabama is estimated at 825,000, of which Negro leaders claim 53,000.

Against Macon, Marion Amendments

Lee County Bulletin

VOTERS traditionally are apathetic about constitutional amendment elections unless there is at least one amendment of controversial nature to whet the appetite for voting. Furthermore, amendment elections seem to bring out the perversity that is in so many of us with the result that there is a widespread tendency to vote against amendments simply for the sake of voting no.

It would be a pity if apathy and perversity joined hands in the election Dec. 17 to kill several proposals which promise tremendous benefits to Alabama.

However, two of the amendments have the opposition of this newspaper and, we hope, of a majority of those who vote next Tuesday. They are Amendment No. 13 and Amendment No. 18.

No. 13 would permit Marion County to enter various enterprises—from building schools to lending public money to Marion corporations—and to levy a special property tax to finance such undertakings. There is no provision for the people in the county to vote on the new tax. A similar amendment was defeated two years ago. The vote in Marion then was 243 for to 3,330 against.

No. 18 is Sen. Englehardt's answer to the agitated racial problems of Macon County. It sets up the machinery to abolish the county.

This newspaper is opposed to this radical approach to the problem. They have not said so publicly, but hundreds of sober-minded citizens of Macon County oppose the amendment.

Abolition of a county is a serious matter. Placing the power to do such a thing in the hands of a few people in the legislature is equally serious. In Alabama we're not accustomed to meeting our problems in such manner.

Lee County, a next-door neighbor of Macon's, would get a slice of that county in the event it was abolished under the terms of this amendment. Yet, there is no provision by which Lee voters could see exactly what we'd get or what the increased obligations in the way of road upkeep, health, welfare and other services would be; nor is there any machinery set up to allow Lee County to accept or reject that slice of Macon County that would be given it.

SCORES of Macon countians would lose their present livelihood should their county be abolished. Officeholders and courthouse workers, persons holding county franchises for the distribution of gasoline, automobiles, farm machinery and other products and those working for them would lose out.

Voters interested in the imbalance in apportionment of legislative representation ought to know that abolition of Macon County would further aggravate the situation in the state Senate.

Amendment No. 18 does not do away with the Senate seat which is divided between Macon and Bullock counties. It merely gives the seat to Bullock alone. Consequently Bullock, with perhaps 16,000 population, would join the other small Black Belt counties which hold the balance of power in the Senate while our own county with 50,000 population would continue to divide a Senate seat with Russell County.

Amendment No. 18 ought to be defeated.

ALABAMANS TO VOTE ON 25 AMENDMENTS

One Would Authorize Study Of Macon County

BILL IS COMPROMISE

By The United Press

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 14. — A new weapon in the Deep South's fight to retain white supremacy comes up for voter judgment in Alabama Tuesday in a pre-holiday referendum on 25 proposed constitutional amendments.

The 18th amendment on the ballot would create a 16-member legislative commission to determine whether predominantly Negro Macon County should be abolished to keep Negroes out of elective office.

Two other Southern states faced with similar problems in heavy Negro populations, Georgia and Mississippi, are reported to be interested in the outcome.

Several Money Bills

There are also several money bills on the long list of proposed amendments which would permit issuance of 25 million dollars in bonds for inland docks, state hospitals and schools for the handicapped and education.

A light vote of about 200,000 has been predicted.

The so-called Macon County amendment would be the first step in what its proponents, led by segregation leader and State Senator Sam Englehardt of Macon, hope will be the dividing of the county among its five bordering neighbors.

The 16-member commission would consider whether to continue the county and by what means, then report back to the 1959 Legislature.

State and local political leaders in the six counties involved expressed little doubt that the amendment, which drew only two opposing votes in the House while sailing through the Legislature, would be approved by the voters.

Approval Expected

Many observers felt also that most, if not all, of the other 24 amendments would get an OK, since the money bills would all be financed by bonds instead of increased taxes.

Senator Engelhardt has said the amendment is the "only solution" in his home county, where Negroes outnumber whites about 7 to 1.

"It is simply a question of survival. I see no other way we can prevent the possibility of Negroes obtaining political office."

Should the amendment pass and the Legislature follow up in 1959 by wiping Macon County off the map, there is a good chance 13 other counties with more Negroes than whites will seek the same sort of amendment.

The Macon County bill represents a compromise between the county's delegation and lawmakers from the adjoining counties who were reluctant to agree to Senator Engelhardt's original proposal to do away with the county right off the bat.

Groups Agreed

The two groups finally agreed on the present proposal which contains an important clause giving the Legislature the right to wipe out the county without putting it to popular vote as the Alabama constitution now requires.

In Tuskegee, site of famed Tuskegee Institute for Negroes and the county seat, city officials resorted to gerrymandering to trim all but 10 of the 420 registered Negro voters from registration lists.

Gov. James E. Folsom has dodged commenting on the bill, terming it "purely a local affair."

The biggest money bill among the other proposed amendments of state-wide interest is one calling for a 10 million dollar bond issue to finance the river docks program backed by Governor Folsom.

Two others would authorize four and a half million dollars each for buildings and improvements at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham and at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Another would authorize three million dollars in bonds for the state school for the deaf and blind at Talladega.

AS LATE RETURNS TABULATED

Support Builds Up For Slicing Macon

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. p. 1

Action Backed By 62 Counties

Dec. 13-1957

By BOB INGRAM

Continuing returns from Tuesday's constitutional referendum showed clearly last night that a maojrity of voters in all sections of the state approved the abolition of Macon County if such a step was necessary to prevent Negro control.

The Macon amendment, No. 18 on the ballot, was ratified by a

(Table On Page 3F)

3-2 margin, a margin which was gradually increasing as later returns were tabulated.

Last night, with 2,091 of the state's 2,780 boxes tabulated the Macon proposal was leading by a vote of 61,020 to 41,491. And with tabulations still far from complete, the amendment was leading in 62 of the state's 67 counties.

BREAKDOWN

Here is a breakdown on the Macon amendment and the eight statewide proposals from 2,091 of the state's 2,780 boxes:

No. 18, Macon County, for 61,020; against 41,491.

No. 1, Docks bonds, for 83,224; against 35,764.

No. 2, Deaf-Blind bonds, for 106,366; against 18,159.

No. 3, Mental hospital, for 104,103; against 18,831.

No. 4, Medical school, for 98,817; against 23,062.

No. 5, Auburn research, for 95,635; against 24,163.

No. 6, Hospital int., for 90,225; against 25,810.

No. 10, Health centers, for 61,752; against 28,614.

No. 11, Town debt limits, for 49,698; against 38,282.

The Macon amendment's biggest setback was in Mobile where it was turned down by a wide margin, 5,224 to only 3,228 approving votes. Amendment No. 18 was also turned down in Colbert, Madison and Marion counties and was trailing on early returns from Clarke County.

Elsewhere, however, the amendment piled up big majorities even in North Alabama counties where it was expected to encounter the most difficulty.

For example, in Calhoun County (Anniston) the plan was approved by more than 2-1; it passed Cullman by a similar margin, although Cullman has a lower Negro-white population ratio than any

(Continued From Page 1)

other county in the state. In Etowah with practically all boxes tabulated the vote was 2,998 to 1,450 in favor of the plan.

Admittedly in the Black Belt counties the amendment's margin was somewhat more pronounced. In Barbour, Bullock, Crenshaw, Butler, Dallas, Lowndes, and others, No. 18 piled up margins as high as 8-1.

Advertiser Dec 13 57 Montgomery Ala.

The amendment, which clears the way for the Legislature to abolish Macon County if necessary, high lighted an election which brought out the smallest number of voters in years.

It was apparent last night that the total vote would probably not exceed 150,000. If so, this means less than 18 per cent of the state's total voter population participated in the election.

With returns on local amendments just beginning to be tabulated, the trend indicated that all but two of the 25 amendments on the ballot were ratified.

Appeared headed for defeat were Nos. 13 and 14, both local in application. No. 13 applied to Marion County, and it was overwhelmingly rejected.

No. 14, applying to Bullock County, apparently suffered considerably merely because it followed the unpopular Marion plan. The voters apparently made sure they voted against the Marion bill by letting their "no" vote carry over to No. 14, which in some ways was similar to the Marion plan.

The eight statewide amendments on the ballot were all approved by impressive margins. Leading the field was No. 2, which proposed a $3 million bond issue for the deaf and blind school.

Close behind were the other five bond issue amendments, one for mental hospitals, another for general hospitals, a bond issue for Auburn, another for the University, and finally, a $10 million bond issue for an inland docks construction program.

Also ratified were two other misplaced statewide plans—Nos. 10 and 11. Neither of these, however, received as big a vote as the amendments higher up on the ballot. It was obvious many voters had cast their ballot for the first half-dozen and then quit.

This was even in evidence in the Macon plan. Although by far the most significant measure, it did not poll as many total votes as any of the first six amendments on the ballot.

The passage of the Macon plan brought a statement of gratification from State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, sponsor of the abolition bill.

"I am more than gratified that the voters of Alabama have come to the aid of the good people of Macon County in our efforts to solve our problems in a dignified manner," Engelhardt said.

The lawmaker, also head of the pro-segregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils, said he expected the commission created by the amendment would probably begin its work next month.

Under the provisions of No. 18, a commission made up of legislators from the six counties affected were to make a feasibility study regarding the abolition of the county. This group would include the senators and representatives from the six counties — Macon, Montgomery, Lee, Bullock, Tallapoosa, and Elmore.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday Dec 17

Tuskegee Citizen Likes Vote On "18"

Roanoke, Ala

Please accept my sincere thanks to you and your staff for using the letter in your fine paper, relative to Amendment No. 18.

It is with heartfelt humility that I say "thank you" to every voter in Alabama who said "yes" to this amendment.

For the very first time, both the Negro and white citizens know exactly where Alabama stands and how strongly we stand.

Sun. 12-29-57

There is no doubt that this is the hardest blow the NAACP, the Montgomery Improvement Association, the Tuskegee Civic Association and the Communist Party has had. Not only do they now know how Tuskegee stands, but how Macon County and Alabama stand. It is an unquestioned fact that anyone who voted "no" on this amendment voted straight down the line with all Negro organizations.

Especially, I think, Macon County wants to say "thank you" to the surrounding counties that also were directly concerned with this amendment — for the strong backing they gave us. We were admittedly hopeful—yet not certain—that they would vote to take us into their counties should abolition become a necessity. And surely there is a very real possibility and probability of this amendment becoming necessary. It is false security on the part of anyone who thinks for one minute that we had plenty of time. Time had run out. We were at your mercy. We shall always be grateful to you.

EVELYN G. DICKINSON,
105 W. Southside. Tuskegee, Ala.

Macon Supports Amendment No. 18

Advertiser Montgomery Ala

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — After reading *The Advertiser* Dec. 11 on Amendment No. 18, abolishing Macon County, I was left with the opinion that most officials of Macon County are against said amendment.

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Dec 12-1957

I would like to say to you and all the other people of Alabama that in the regular meeting of Nov. 5 of the Town Council of Notasulga, Macon County, the mayor and council voted unanimously to support Amendment No. 18.

G. F. HARPER,
Town Councilman, Notasulga, Ala.

Macon Casts Small Ballot

Advertiser Dec 11 Montgomery Ala

Macon County citizens voted to abolish their county status yesterday, but by a smaller percentage of votes than any of the surrounding counties who will absorb the area.

Dec 13-1957

With all 18 boxes reporting in Macon in an unofficial tabulation, the vote was 1,121 for and 901 against.

In the counties affected by the change, — Montgomery, Lee, Bullock, Elmore and Tallapoosa—there was a more solid majority for the Amendment 18 change.

In Montgomery, with 69 of 71 boxes reporting, the amendment was approved, 3,270 to 2,400. Bullock approved 192 to 43.

Elmore County, with 30 or 34 boxes in, approved 1,113 to 461 and Lee County voted 330 for and 143 against with 13 of 38 boxes accounted for.

In Tallapoosa, with half the boxes reported, the vote was 501 for and 269 against.

Against Macon, Marion Amendments

Lee County Bulletin

VOTERS traditionally are apathetic about constitutional amendment elections unless there is at least one amendment of controversial nature to whet the appetite for voting. Furthermore, amendment elections seem to bring out the perversity that is in so many of us with the result that there is a widespread tendency to vote against amendments simply for the sake of voting no.

It would be a pity if apathy and perversity joined hands in the election Dec. 17 to kill several proposals which promise tremendous benefits to Alabama.

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No. 18 is Sen. Englehardt's answer to the agitated racial problems of Macon County. It sets up the machinery to abolish the county.

This newspaper is opposed to this radical approach to the problem. They have not said so publicly, but hundreds of sober-minded citizens of Macon County oppose the amendment.

Abolition of a county is a serious matter. Placing the power to do such a thing in the hands of a few people in the legislature is equally serious. In Alabama we're not accustomed to meeting our problems in such manner.

Lee County, a next-door neighbor of Macon's, would get a slice of that county in the event it was abolished under the terms of this amendment. Yet, there is no provision by which Lee voters could see exactly what we'd get or what the increased obligations in the way of road upkeep, health, welfare and other services would be; nor is there any machinery set up to allow Lee County to accept or reject that slice of Macon County that would be given it.

SCORES of Macon countians would lose their present livelihood should their county be abolished. Officeholders and courthouse workers, persons holding county franchises for the distribution of gasoline, automobiles, farm machinery and other products and those working for them would lose out.

Voters interested in the imbalance in apportionment of legislative representation ought to know that abolition of Macon County would further aggravate the situation in the state Senate.

Amendment No. 18 does not do away with the Senate seat which is divided between Macon and Bullock counties. It merely gives the seat to Bullock alone. Consequently Bullock, with perhaps 16,000 population, would join the other small Black Belt counties which hold the balance of power in the Senate while our own county with 50,000 population would continue to divide a Senate seat with Russell County.

Amendment No. 18 ought to be defeated.

HOW COUNTIES VOTED ON ABOLITION PLAN

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Thurs, 12-16-57

Below is the Associated Press county-by-county tabulation of Tuesday's vote on abolition of Macon County. Several hundred additional votes were received after this tabulation was completed

	Boxes	For	Against
Autauga	C	569	179
Baldwin	C	973	704
Barbour	C	1,017	211
Bibb	C	697	172
Blount	37-46	454	342
Bullock	18-19	404	95
Butler	36-43	659	295
Calhoun	44-52	1,387	654
Chambers	C	842	501
Cherokee	18-37	200	75
Chilton	C	329	283
Choctaw	11-36	239	52
Clarke	3-43	38	55
Clay	14-26	199	66
Cleburne	18-21	373	81
Coffee	1-37	16	1
Colbert	38-46	716	1,284
Conecuh	19-37	261	138
Coosa	C	580	177
Covington	C	1,220	511
Crenshaw	C	663	134
Cullman	32-44	1,095	539
Dale	C	352	138
Dallas	C	1,565	261
DeKalb	53-63	578	461
Elmore	C	1,240	511
Escambia	33-51	413	234
Etowah	53-69	2,998	1,450
Fayette	32-33	445	400
Franklin	26-29	310	306
Geneva	7-28	105	68
Green	6-16	106	59
Hale	8-19	291	75
Henry	25-26	722	135
Houston	16-35	772	226
Jackson	20-53	302	154
Jefferson	201-211	15,033	14,144
Lamar	19-32	190	80
Lauderdale	C	422	354
Lawrence	C	508	145
Lee	13-38	330	143
Limestone	9-32	241	107
Lowndes	20-21	473	68
Macon	17-18	1,085	882
Madison	37-39	686	774
Marengo	C	612	176
Marion	15-26	289	296
Marshall	C	793	463
Mobile	C	3,228	5,224
Monroe	8-37	260	62
Montgomery	C	3,345	2,455
Morgan	72-75	1,293	589
Perry	9-29	228	65
Pickens	—	—	—
Pike	26-36	560	129
Randolph	C	544	230
Russell	C	823	401
St. Clair	17-32	758	398
Shelby	25-29	993	340
Sumter	13-25	264	100
Talladega	25-67	718	379
Tallapoosa	C	1,366	432
Tuscaloosa	45-57	1,420	1,110
Washington	5-26	68	30
Wilcox	7-26	277	49
Winston	18-21	249	223
Totals		58,320	40,516

C—Complete.

3½ 1957

ALABAMA MACON COUNTY

Death Sentence

THE boundaries of Macon County are nearly a century and a half old. These boundaries Alabama has taken the first step in washing out of the map, obliterating the old and famous County of Macon.

This remarkable action the people of Alabama have taken upon the basis of scant debate and dim understanding of the consequences.

Only a fragment of the qualified voters went to the polls, but of these the majority voted to cancel out the County of Macon. They did so, not because in remote North Alabama and even South Alabama it was well understood what is specifically involved, but because it was a way to express their hardening passion about the race issue.

Not only was this rare act of a state undertaken with an astonishing lack of discussion and with a very small percentage of the people voting, but with the knowledge that whatever carving and splicing is done on Macon the people will have no check on it. They have voted to permit the legislature to do what it will.

In our judgment the amendment was going to be adopted in any event, but the sponsors of the Macon death sentence owe thanks to the rash Negro leadership which intervened with opposition to the death sentence. This insured adoption of the amendment.

This is further evidence that the Negro leadership really doesn't comprehend the depth of feeling race strife has generated.

That is an unfortunate thing. *The Advertiser* would like to think, but does not predict, that Northern politicians will show a keener grasp of the realities.

For this willingness of Macon County to dissolve and of Tuskegee business to perish, now certified by the Macon County election returns, and the willingness of the five adjoining counties to absorb Macon and its problems is perhaps the most significant Southern reaction to the court decision since 1954.

There is a grimness and fatalism about this act that well tells what can happen in the South if the politicians and journalistic adventurers continue to bear down.

By the light of the Macon vote, it is easy to read the signs that a large part of our schools would be locked and bolted before race mixing would be accepted.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Negroes Brought On The Macon Tragedy

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—A good example of what hot-headed Negro leaders can accomplish is the shrinking of the city limits of Tuskegee which bars Negroes from participating in the municipal elections of that city.

Now the Constitution of Alabama has been amended to empower the legislature with authority to abolish Macon County and do away with Tuskegee as a county seat.

This was done with the intention of destroying any possibility of a concentration of would-be Negro voters in this area. Negroes outnumber whites by a ratio of 7 to 1.

This is truly a setback for Negroes in Tuskegee and Macon County. It is a shame. And it is compounded when radical, rabble-rousing Negroes set themselves up as leaders merely for purpose of exploiting little Negroes, causing them to face economic pressure from white people. These socalled leaders have done an excellent job of reviving hate and prejudices that had long been forgotten.

Of course, we know that persons who are trying to lead the Negro are not interested in the well-being of the Negro. They are interested in their personal enrichment only. They use segregation between races to mislead Negroes. They beg little Negroes out of money and lead them to believe in doing away with segregation between the races.

They know this cannot be done, because they along with others are practicing segregation right within the Negro race.

There are many instances in which a Negro in a certain class will not mingle or have anything to do with another beneath him in educational or moral standards.

How then can little Negroes feel they can be accepted by other races of people when they are being refused daily by the so-called class of their own race.

Agitation can only insure retaliatory action similar to the action at Tuskegee and against Macon County.

Regardless of what is said or uttered by the Rev. Kings, Shuttleworths and Dean Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, it is wise to remember that financial and political power is in the hands of the white man. And if he uses the combination as a weapon against Negroes suffering will be their lot.

This can be avoided by using common sense, then you will not be misled.

SAMUEL H. MOORE,
President, Southern Negro Improvement Association, Birmingham.

¶ *The writer of the above letter is, as the name of his organization suggests, a Negro.—Ed.*

◆

One World
(Telegram)

Editor, The Advertiser:

Re the nonexistence of Macon County. Is it also possible for Alabama to stop the world for a moment and let the residents of the former Macon County off—or is that also undemocratic too.

Maybe the "good" people of Alabama should be the first experimental passengers for Sputnik. We must remember that Alabama does not exist in its own little world.

R. O. LUMPKIN.

Columbus, Ohio.

◆

Memories Of Montgomery

Editor, The Advertiser:

With the coming of the Christmas season, our thoughts turn especially to Montgomery and the wonderful year our family had there while my husband attended the 1956-57 Command and Staff School session.

To all the friendly citizens of Montgomery we extend our warm alohas and wishes for a happy holiday season.

MRS. FRANK R. TELLER JR.

Hawaii.

Voter Qualification And Memorizing Form

LOCALLY and southwide, efforts are under way to register as many Negro voters as possible.

The Rev. King is leading a "Crusade For Citizenship," headquarters in Atlanta, with the announced purpose of setting up "voting clinics" over the South to teach Negroes how to get registered. Such a clinic is reportedly already in operation here.

Presumably, the clinics will concentrate more on the superficial procedure of registration than on any lofty teaching of political science. For Alabama, that would mean teaching prospective Negro voters to memorize model answers to the 21 questions asked on the "Application For Registration, Questionnaire And Oath," which is required of all voter applicants.

Such clinical instruction could be simply a mnemonic system of answers for each question by number. The applicant need not even read the question.

Obviously this can lead to the registration of unqualified Negroes just as a similar program for cribbing for whites could. The questionnaires are not widely distributed but enough of them have found their way into circulation to make it easy for organized groups to reprint and distribute copies. *The Advertiser* has reprinted the entire questionnaire on this page. It wasn't a secret before we did so and it certainly isn't now.

★

JUST where is the state today on voter qualification? The following recapitulation seems in order:

In 1945 the legislature passed without much intelligent debate the Boswell Amendment, actually an amendment to Section 181 of the state constitution of 1901. In essence, the amendment required prospective voters to "understand and explain any article of the Constitution of the United States."

Little effort was made to disguise the fact that this was intended to limit, in crude fashion, the registration of Negro voters. The boards of registrars would judge the constitutional explanations.

The bill passed the House with ease under the direction of then Rep. E. C. (Bud) Boswell. It had cleared a Senate committee and was on the Senate calendar before it was discovered that no member of the Senate knew what it was all about. To find out, the Senate recessed, reconvened as a committee of the whole and invited Boswell over to explain it.

It was subsequently approved by the Senate and in 1946 ratified by the voters.

But within three years it was dead, invalidated by a U.S. Supreme Court decision. The Supreme Court upheld a district court decision on a challenge directed at the Mobile board of registrars. The lower court's decision, which was affirmed without a hearing by the Supreme Court, said the "amendment was intended to be, and is being used for the purpose of discriminating against applicants for the franchise on the basis of race."

★

THAT was in March, 1949. Later that year a substitute was offered to the legislature but was killed by a filibuster led by Folsom forces (the longest sustained filibuster in recent Alabama history).

In 1951, the legislature finally passed the substitute for the Boswell Amendment and voters ratified it (but only barely—by a 369-vote statewide margin in an election which saw only four of the 23 proposed amendments approved).

★

THIS substitute amendment removed the "read and explain" requirement but insisted that applicants be of good character and, additionally, fill out a questionnaire to be prepared by the Alabama Supreme Court. Such a questionnaire was duly drawn up and printed and is now in use by all boards of registrars. And its contents are, by now, in the files of every Negro political action group in the state.

The 1951 substitute amendment has never been challenged in court. A 1954 case filed in the Montgomery U.S. District Court by the NAACP in behalf of Macon County Negroes seemed headed that way but was dismissed in March, 1954, by agreement between opposing counsel.

The complaint alleged discriminatory treatment of Negro applicants, charging they were required to take tests not given to white applicants. The constitutionality of the act was not directly at issue, but would likely have been brought in if the case had not been dropped.

★

ASIDE from the usual questions of birth, residency, and business, the questionnaire asks about alcoholism, dope addiction, insanity, education, criminal offenses involving moral turpitude, military service, etc.

It demands an oath to support and defend both state and federal constitution, a declaration of loyalty and [redacted] affiliation with subversive groups, an expression of willingness to bear arms, belief in "free elections and rule by the majority."

Finally, the applicant is asked to list some of the "duties and obligations of citizenship" and whether he regards "these duties and obligations as having priority over the duties and obligations . . . to any other secular organization when they are in conflict."

★

OF COURSE, the question of whether or not the blanks have been properly filled in is, until a federal court says otherwise, up to the registrars.

But if the voting clinics provide all with the same set of answers, it would appear—all other factors being the same—that all will have filled out the questionnaire correctly or none will have. And a suit challenging the law could be based on this fact, unless the questionnaire is changed or otherwise protected against such cribbing courses.

If this means preparing a questionnaire which will deny registration to unqualified whites just as to unqualified Negroes, so be it.

The Macon County Courthouse At Tuskegee

Advertiser 11-14-57 P. 1A

Macon Prepares For Countycide

Tuskegee Merchants, Reporters Find, Evidently Willing To See Businesses Rot Rather Than Abide Negro Ballot Domination

By Bob Ingram
and
George Prentice
Of The Advertiser Staff

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

TUSKEGEE merchants today are willing to accept financial ruin rather than face domination of a Negro political majority in city and county government.

This startling depth of feeling on the part of the Tuskegee businessmen—their willingness to accept bankruptcy rather than integrate—was in overwhelming evidence in a poll taken "around the square" of the Macon County seat.

On Dec. 17 Alabama voters will vote on a constitutional amendment which sets the stage for the abolition of Macon County. The amendment proposes to create a commission to study the feasibility of such a step and it would also make it possible for the county to be erased in the future by simple act of the legislature.

There is no question as to the effect such an abolition would have on the city of Tuskegee. Tuskegee would literally rot on the vine.

Tuskegee would no longer be a county seat, thus losing its appeal as a trading center. Further sizable county, state and federal payrolls might be lost. Residents expect that. In a municipality of this size, these payrolls constitute a vital part of the economy.

PRENTICE INGRAM

Unquestionably many Tuskegee business firms would be forced to close; those that survived would suffer painful financial loss. Many of them are already shaky as a result of a prolonged and effective Negro boycott, the economic impact of abolition would be the killing blow.

(About 100 businesses have been affected by the boycott in which Negroes have effectively moved their trade to Montgomery, Auburn and Opelika. Tuskegee, founded in 1833 and incorporated in 1843, had a population of 6,712 before establishment of the new city limits which cut about 1,000 from the total. A great portion of the Negro population involved includes educators and professional workers associated with Tuskegee Institute, founded in 1881 as the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School.)

The merchants are fully aware of their untenable position. They are convinced that if the county is abolished Tuskegee will shrivel to a near ghost town in 10 years.

Yet their minds are made up, there will be no further retreat. If abolition is necessary to maintain segregation then business be damned.

'THEN BY GOD LET'S ABOLISH'

More than anything else the Tuskegee story is one of dogged determination, extreme sacrifice. Many white people in the South have made it plain they want to preserve segregation, but few have indicated a willingness to pay such a price to maintain the social structures of the South. A man is prone to think differently when his pocketbook and the livelihood of his family is at stake.

Not so in Tuskegee. With but rare exceptions the feelings were the same: "If abolition be necessary, then by God let's abolish."

This feeling is expressed with no bravado, no waving of the Stars & Bars. It is merely the sentiments of a weary, grim group resigned to accept what fate has in store for them.

Certainly the people of Tuskegee and Macon County are weary of racial strife and agitation. They are old pros in this fight. They have had the problem on their hands longer and more unmanageably than the rest of the South.

NEGROES TRAINED AND PROSPEROUS

This is due primarily to two factors—the overwhelming number of Negroes in Macon County (87%), and secondly, the economic and educational level of these Negroes.

At Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans Administration Hospital are hundreds of highly trained, well-paid Negro men and women. And it has been largely from groups of this level that have come the leaders in the Negro movement for equality. Thus Macon County has been confronted with a problem for years, not only in numbers but in able leadership.

One merchant recalled that as far back as the early 1940s his business was boycotted by Negroes because of a minor incident.

The point being made here is that Tuskegee has grown weary. They have resisted resolutely but the Negro persists. The whites are now ready for abolition.

DEATH ON THE BARRICADE

It is not that anyone wants Macon County abolished. On the contrary, many merchants expressed the hope that the commission to be created may possibly come up with a solution other than dissolving the county. But if abolition is the only answer, then Macon County and Tuskegee are for it by an overwhelming majority.

Merchants and people on the streets of Tuskegee showed a surprising willingness to talk about the situation when assured that neither their names nor professions would be identified. Actually only one businessman replied to *The Advertiser* pollsters with a "no commen," all others not only talked freely and frankly but vociferously. They seemed to welcome the opportunity to get it off their chests.

In most cases what the merchants had to say was repititious.

"I think something has to be done and it is too late to back up now," one merchant said. "There had to be a stopping place, and abolition seems to be the only answer."

"If we give in now they [the Negroes] will be coming back in 30 days agitating for something else," he continued.

'SURE I'LL GO BROKE'

Another businessman was even more emphatic.

"Sure, I realize it will mean that I'll go broke, but if that is what it takes to show them we mean business then I'm prepared to do just that," he said. "They've pushed us as far as they are going to. They knew how we felt but they kept on pushing. I don't think they

thought we would go this far, so I'm ready to show 'em."

Another familiar observation was that "if we give in now the Negroes will be running the city and that's no good."

Those who felt to the contrary were no less outspoken, though very much in the minority.

"I've never seen anything like the situation over here today, and Sen. Engelhardt is as much to blame as anybody," one man observed. "It's so bad now that either you agree with everything Sam says or you are a nigger-loving communist."

"There is no middle ground, no reasoning at all, the people have gone crazy," he continued. "The abolition of the county would ruin Tuskegee — it would be another Notasulga in 10 years."

SLAVE DAYS ARE OVER

"I'll admit one reason I'm against abolition is pure selfishness," he continued. "Tuskegee is a good town and it is a good town to make money in. I've made a good living here and would like to continue to do so."

"This whole thing could be worked out if Negro and white leaders would sit down and talk over the common problems," he continued. "But it is time that the white people realized that the days of slavery are over. The Negroes here are well educated and they pay taxes. They should have a voice in how things are run."

Outspoken he was but also very outnumbered.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NEGRO

Not only does the majority favor abolition if necessary, even stronger is the feeling in support of the bill which gerrymandered practically all Negro voters out of the city limits of Tuskegee.

It was this bill which touched off the Negro boycott of white merchants, a boycott which has been far more effective than the outside public realizes.

Tuskegee residents are convinced that Sen. Engelhardt played the role of a savior in introducing the city limits bill.

"He was the only one who realized how serious the situation was," one merchant noted. "I had no idea that the Negroes were rapidly closing the gap in the city voting strength. In fact they probably would have held the majority by 1960."

"Engelhardt realized this, and he did something about it," he continued. "We should all be thankful to him."

Nor do the white residents want the city government to yield to Negro pressure to restore the boundary line to its former position. The City Council's action Tuesday night in unanimously rejecting the Negro petition was in keeping with the feelings of the white residents.

On Dec. 17 a majority of the white people of Macon County will vote in favor of Amendment No. 18, they hope the white people of the state will do the same thing.

'No Equipment' In Macon, Applicants Turned Away

By DON WHITEHEAD
Advertiser Staff Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 6—The Macon County Board of Registrars refused to receive applications today because they had "no office equipment."

The board, at full strength for the first time in two years, met at the county courthouse here this morning but decided not to go into session after they found a bare room for their use.

"I'm not going to sit on the floor," member H. G. Rogers of near Tuskegee said. "I came up here this morning ready to go to work, but we don't have any office supplies."

E. P. Livingston, chairman, and J. W. Zachary, both of Notasulga, joined in declaring they came prepared to receive applications for registration.

Small groups of Negroes trickled into—and back out—of the courthouse throughout the morning. However, no large crowd gathered as word of the board's inactive status apprently circulated quickly.

Desks and filing equipment have been ordered by the county board of revenue on request of the registrars. The equipment was ordered April 24, according to records in the board of revenue office.

The room Rogers said had been designated for the registrars was empty; however, an adjoining room contained several chairs and a table. The courtroom also had tables and chairs.

"We've got to have our own furniture," Rogers said.

The Macon County board of registrars has not met "in about six months," according to Rogers. Rogers was the only member of the board from December last year until March 6 when the other two men were appointed.

The board was inoperable after the December death of W. H. Bentley, chairman.

Rogers pledged that the board—once it gets its furniture—yould register "every man of any race, creed or color . . . if he qualifies."

"But we're not going to slip in filled-in applications," Livingston added, referring to applications not filled out in the presence of the registrars.

Macon County has a population of 27,500, with 4,000 white and the balance Negro. There are approximately 3,900 registered voters in the county. About 1,000 voters are Negroes.

Negro Voting In The North And South

Yesterday's movement to the voter registration offices in Montgomery, Wetumpka and Tuskegee by colored citizens in quest of the right to vote is going to become a commonplace sight.

Nobody knows precisely how many Negro voters there are in Alabama, but the prevailing guesses range from 40,000 to 50,000. Since they are a third of the population, this number is small and plainly the most energetic exertions will be made to swell the number.

There has not been much NAACP battering on white school doors this year through law suits. This inactivity and the current movements to qualify new Negro voters suggests that there has been a change in strategy, that the ballot is now seen as the most reliable lever that can be gained in the struggle.

That is the essential difference between North and South with respect to acceptance of the Negro. Starting out with an inconsequential Negro population, the North enfranchised them. Negro migration commenced and suddenly the North had a heavy and pivotal Negro vote.

The politicians waked up one morning and faced the fact of a large element of Negro constituents. That accounts for the piety of the Northern politician and the fact that the North is able to maintain a high degree of segregation by sneaky, hypocritical means. The South's segregation methods are candid and it is therefore the punching bag for yankee hypocrites wooing their ghettoed Negro voters.

That is enough to exasperate any Southerner. All the same, and regardless of how it came about, the fact that we Southerners have got to face is that in the North the Negroes are enfranchised and that in the South there is a difference.

That difference — much more than schools—is going to be the new anvil from which the sparks are going to fly. The Negroes have recognized that the horse comes ahead of the cart.

Better Ring Brownell

The board of registration for Macon (Ala.) County, home of Tuskegee Institute, hasn't qualified a single voter for more than 27 months.

Macon County is also the home of Sam Englehardt, who heads the Central Alabama White Citizens Councils.

It has a population of 27,500 persons, only 4,000 of whom are white.

Two years ago, after 2,900 white voters had been registered and a campaign at Tuskegee was threatening to push the number of colored voters 1,000 above that of the white, two of the three registrars suddenly quit.

No others were named to take their place.

Unhappy Tuskegeans, thus robbed of their franchise rights, complained to Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

With a nudge from the Department of Justice, Alabama's governor finally got around to bringing the board up to full strength.

When several score applicants, all colored, appeared Tuesday at the new board's first sitting, all were rejected allegedly because the board "had no office equipment."

It was not clear just when the "office equipment," on order, would arrive.

It looks like the Tuskegeans will have to place another call to Washington. Perhaps Mr. Brownell can speed up delivery.

Coordinating Group Plans Friday Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The Third Congressional District of the Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting will observe the U. S. Supreme Court's Decision respecting public schools on Friday, May 17 at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church. The Rev. Robert Graetz, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, Montgomery will be the main speaker at 7:30 p.m.

Mrs. Mae W. Pogue, chairman of the program said there would be representatives from each of the 10 counties that make up the third district.

The program will begin promptly at 7:30 p.m. and the public is invited.

Board snubs Negro-American would-be Ala. voters

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — For the second time since it became operable after a period of several months, the Macon County Board of Registrars, Monday, turned away applicants for the ballot.

Lack of office equipment, including filing cabinets and desks, was the reason given for the board's failure to accept applications for registering voters.

Several colored persons came to the courthouse to fill out registration applications, but were turned away.

Macon County's colored population outnumbers the white 27,500 to 4,000. There are about 3,900 registered voters of whom about 1,000 are colored.

IN THE SENATE

Advertiser

Screen Unit Backed For Race Bills

Montgomery Ala.

5-31-57

P. 3-B

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, leading pro-segregationist in the Senate, yesterday came out in favor of a "super committee" to screen segregation measures, as proposed earlier by Rep. Hugh Kaul of Jefferson.

Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, said he likes the idea because, "we've had 17 measures introduced so far, and I know of at least 17 more to be offered. Some of them are even overlapping.

He said there are at least four overlapping measures before the two houses of the Legislature.

Kaul came out for the super committee idea Wednesday, during a meeting of the House Committee on Local Legislation. After calling in Dr. A. R. Meadows, state superintendent of education, the committee delayed action on a series of segregation measures introduced by Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox.

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston, yesterday won the first round in his bid to push through a "Flowers Return Bill," which would create an extra House seat for his county of more than 40,000 population.

The measure, which would require a constitutional amendment, would give Houston the new seat by providing that any county of over 40,000 created since 1901 would have at least two House seats.

Houston is the only county in that category.

Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick dubbed the measure the "Flowers Return Bill" because Houston now swaps senators with Henry on a rotating basis, and Flowers cannot succeed himself.

He has let it be known that if he can win final approval of the measure, he plans to run for the new seat when his term ends.

ing yesterday through their legislators to have their school systems removed from the State Tenure Law, which puts teachers under contract and gives them renewal rights.

Both Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, who also represents Bullock, and Sen. Joe Davis of Lowndes, said they are advertising bills to be offered soon, exempting Bullock and Lowndes from the law.

Both said their representatives in the House have agreed to go along, meaning automatic passage of the measures under the Legislative courtesy rule.

The moves are aimed directly at more easily maintaining segregation, since both counties have far more Negro teachers than whites. A Negro teacher, without the tenure law, could be fired for any activities repugnant to the school boards.

Davis said he had been given full approval of the school board in Lowndes, in a meeting at Hayneville. Davis's county has 145 Negro teachers as compared to only 45 whites.

Macon and Marengo counties already have pushed through legislation exempting their school boards from the tenure law.

Macon Vote Registrars Turn Away Applicants

1st-Herald Montgomery Ala.

Tues. 5-21-57

TUSKEGEE, May 20 (AP)—The Macon County Board of Registrars turned away applicants for voter registration today for the second time since it resumed operations after a period of several months.

Lack of office equipment including filing cabinets and desks was the reason given for the board's refusal to receive applications for registering voters.

The board met May 6—the first time it had been at full strength in two years—and refused to go into session because of no office equipment.

Few prospective voters showup at the county courthouse this morning. Several Negroes came to the courthouse to fill out registration applications but were turned away. Macon Countys' Negro population outnumbers the whites by 27,500 to 4000.

"The office equipment has been shipped, but it hasn't arrived yet," said H. G. Rogers, board member who lives near Tuskegee.

Rogers said a telephone call this morning to the Nashville firm from which the equipment was ordered brought the report that the order was shipped May 8.

The next session of the board will be June 3, as set by law.

We The Members Of

34e Ala (Macon County)

The Tuskegee Minister's Council

News p. 8 Tuskegee Ala.

representing through our churches, approximately 6,-200 members in the city and immediate vicinity, take this mean of registering our protest to the proposed change of the boundary lines of the City of Tuskegee as advertised in the May 16, 1957, issue of The Tuskegee News. Thurs. 6-6-57

It is hereby requested that whatever steps are necessary to prevent the enactment of the proposed change be taken by the Mayor, the City Council, the Chamber Of Commerce and other responsible officials of the City of Tuskegee.

The Tuskegee Minister's Council

34b 1957

ALABAMA

MACON COUNTY

NAACP blast at Macon vote is called 'silly'

A drastic step to preserve white supremacy in Macon County has brought a verbal blast from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Alabama voters balloted to authorize the Legislature to abolish Macon County, rather than risk Negro capture of its local political offices, in a referendum Tuesday.

A legislative committee created in the amendment to study abolition possibilities is expected to meet in January.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt Jr., who sponsored the amendment, had warned that Negroes could gain political domination in the county if new federal civil rights measures forced registration of large number of voters.

ROY WILKINS, executive secretary of the NAACP, said in New York last night that Alabama should be given a reduced number of representatives in Congress.

"Now that Alabama's continuing policy of depriving Negro citizens of the right to vote has been confirmed by this drastic state action, it would seem that the Congress should proceed to reduce the number of its representatives from Alabama in compliance with provisions of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution," Wilkins said.

"Alabama and other Southern states have had a disproportionately large voice in national affairs because their representatives vote in the name of a phantom voting population as against the real voting population of non-Southern states," he added.

He described passage of the Macon County amendment as "an extreme effort to curtail the voting strength of Negro citizens."

THE MACON COUNTY white voters now outnumber Negroes 2 to 1, although Negroes have a 4 to 1 advantage in population.

In Gadsden, Rep. Rains called Wilkins' statement "silly and asinine."

The congressman said "there is no doubt that Alabama will have its same number of representatives, Roy Wilkins not withstanding. It is not the first time he (Wilkins) has made such a statement.

"Wilkins forgets that the number of representatives in Congress is based on people (population) and not voters. I can assure you that if such a measure is introduced to the speaker, it will go into the trash."

AT GREENSBORO, ALA., Rep. Selden said:

"The citizens of Alabama as always set up their voter qualifications, as do the other states, and they are capable of doing it without any assistance from Roy Wilkins."

Tabulations from 2091 of Alabama's 2780 polling places showed a substantial majority favoring the amendment, one of 25 considered by voters Tuesday. There are 61,020 favoring the proposal, while 41,491 voted against it. The decision will be by simple majority, and there is no likelihood that the amendment will be defeated.

ENGLEHARDT SAID in a statement: "I am more than gratified that the voters of Alabama have come to the aid of the good people of Macon County in our efforts to solve our problems in a dignified manner."

The Legislature could, through provisions of the amendment to the Constitution, revise the existing boundaries of Macon County, distributing portions of it or all of it among five surrounding counties.

COMMENTING ON the Macon amendment, The New York Herald Tribune said in part today:

"All sorts of subterfuges have been adopted by white supremacy groups to prevent any kind of integration . . . But the Alabama proposal certainly takes the cake . . . In Alabama, unfortunately, the racial question is more important than that of the traditional system of government . . . The right to vote has been negated again."

346 1958

ALABAMA

MACON COUNTY - INJUNCTION

Macon Grand Jury Fails To File Perjury Indictment

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — A court official said Thursday the Macon County Grand Jury returned no perjury indictments resulting from the Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants.

Circuit Clerk H. N. Watson said none of the indictments returned by the grand jury dealt with the boycott or with perjury. The jury made its report Thursday.

An aide of Atty. Gen. John Patterson said yesterday the attorney general had appeared before the jury. He refused to discuss the nature of the testimony. But, The Montgomery Advertiser said the grand jury was investigating a perjury complaint growing out of a hearing on an injunction involving the boycott.

Patterson is a candidate for governor in the May 6 Democratic primary.

The attorney general asked an injunction last year aga the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, which he charged was conducting the boycott against white merchants.

Circuit Judge Will O. Walton issued a temporary restraining order but a request by the attorney general to make it permanent is still pending. Leaders of the Negro organization have denied taking any part in the refusal to trade with white stores.

The temporary injunction prohibits the TCA or its members or followers from preventing trade with Tuskegee merchants by force, coercion, threats or intimidation.

A legislative act which reduced the city limits of Tuskegee triggered the protest last summer. All but 10 of city's 420 Negro voters were excluded by the new boundaries, but 600 white voters weren't disturbed.

Edge Voted Negro Cutoff In Tuskegee

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 17 (AP) — A constitutional amendment which could abolish Alabama's Macon County to prevent Negroes from gaining political control received a steadily increasing margin of votes in a constitutional election tonight.

The constitutional amendment would empower the Legislature to divide the county and its heavy Negro population among neighboring counties with white majorities.

The vote from 1,108 of Alabama's 2,700 boxes was 30,140 for the amendment and 21,906 against it.

LARGE MOBILE VOTE

However, the antiamendment total included a large vote from Mobile County where the results were virtually complete. Every other section of the state, with the vote cou tnstill lighter ,was voting about 2-1 for the amendment.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., author of the amendment, had warned that Macon County might be forced into Negro political control under the new federal civil rights law.

Negroes outnumber whites in the central Alabama county about 7-1. The county is the home of famed Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

MACON NOT SOLID

Englehardt, who represents Macon and adjoining Bullock counties, is executive secret raoyf the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils.

Macon County white residents were not solidly behind the proposal, however. Seven members of the Macon County Bar Assn. issued a statement objecting to abolition of the county at the present time. They said the problem could be solved by other methods.

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, appealed for white votes against the abolition amendment. It said the proposal was a device to maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which can not be justified morally or politically.

Voter registration in Alabama is estimated at 825,000, of which Negro leaders claim 53,000.

Bill Proposed By Official Of Citizens Councils

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama citizens will vote today on a controversial constitutional amendment which would give the legislative authority to divide Macon County, where famed Tuskegee Institute is located causing a decentralization of Negroes.

Far reaching repercussions are expected if the measure is validated by voters since a boycott of white merchants in Macon County has been in progress several months because Negro resident were voted out the city limits of Tuskegee.

This legislation spurred officers and members of the Tuskegee Civic Association to rigidly protest such gerrymandering which has rendered them virtually important at the polls.

The major advocate of the new legislation parceling up Macon County is State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon and also powerful voice in Alabama White Citizens Councils.

Engelhardt sponsored the gerrymandering bill touched off the mass protest boycott. Negroes have since been refusing to trade where the believe their vote is rejected and business not wanted.

If Alabama approves the bill in today's vote the legislation will have a mandate to approve Macon County being divided. Some 4,703 whites live in the heavily concentrated Black Belt, named because of the color of the rich soil, and not because of the preponderance of Negroes.

Twenty-four other constitutional amendments will be voted in today's balloting.

Dr. C. C. Gomillion recently in a report to the Tuskegee Civic Association expressed acid criticism of "the unusual and determined efforts of public officials to limit the increase of Negro voters."

Gomillion noted there were "governmental efforts to prevent political education; to cancel the right to vote in municipal elections (and to dissolve the county to in order to weaken considerably the influence of Negro political action.

Negro leadership throughout Alabama has urged voters to reject the amendment citing passage would continue to inflame passions throughout the state.

No responsible leadership has campaign for passage through the state, although White Citizen Council leadership is urging its pas-

Alabama Votes on Touchy Macon County Plan Tuesday

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 14 (AP)—White segregationists, fearful that Negro voters ultimately may control troubled Macon County, propose to abolish the county if need be to prevent it.

A constitutional amendment which would give the legislature authority to erase Macon County from the map and divide its landed area and population among neighboring counties will be voted on in a statewide election Tuesday.

Negroes, many of them college educated, outnumber white residents of the county nearly seven to one. Sponsors of the abolition amendment hope to break up the heavy concentration of Negroes by dividing them among counties which have white population majorities.

* * *

TWENTY-FOUR other constitutional amendments will be ratified or rejected in the special referendum. Eight of them are of statewide significance, providing funds for river development, medical and educational facilities and financial relief for small towns. The remaining 16 are purely local, affecting only one county or another.

Ratification of a constitutional amendment requires a majority of the voters throughout the state even though it affects only one county. And the affected county's vote alone has no bearing on the outcome.

* * *

IF THE PEOPLE in Macon County should vote against abolition and a majority elsewhere vote for it, for example, the amendment would carry.

State Sen. Sam Engelha..t of Macon County, a White Citizens Council leader and sponsor of the amendment, is pushing a campaign for ratification. Negro spokesmen by contrast have had little to say but they are known to be opposed to the abolition measure.

William P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro group, said no organized effort has been undertaken among his race to fight the amendment "as far as I know." He gave no explanation.

Macon County, the home of the famed Negro school Tuskegee Institute, has long been the center of racial tension because of the heavy preponderance of Negroes. A state revenue department estimate in 1955 fixed the population at 27,334 Negroes and 4,703 white residents.

Negroes' Plea: Save Tuskegee's County

MONTGOMERY, Ala.. Dec. 16 (AP)—Negroes, heavily outnumbered at the polls, appealed to white voters throughout Alabama today to defeat a constitutional amendment to abolish Macon County.

The abolition measure is one of 25 proposed changes in the state's constitution which will be ratified or rejected in a special statewide referendum tomorrow.

Constitution p. 2

It would empower the Alabama Legislature to abolish Macon County, where Negroes, many of them college-trained, outnumber white residents nearly 7 to 1. Neighboring counties with white majorities would absorb Macon's population and land area.

Dec 17, 1957 Montgomery Ala.

CITIZENS COUNCIL FIGURE

The amendment was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the segregationist Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, as a means of offsetting threatened Negro control of the county.

Engelhardt has said he fears the civil rights law enacted by Congress this year might force the registration of enough Negro voters to dominate the county where famed Tuskegee Institute is located. Registered white voters outnumber Negro voters now about 2 to 1.

A relatively light vote is predicted for the off-year election. Polls open throughout the state at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. in the rural areas, an hour later in the cities and 7 p.m. in Jefferson County (Birmingham).

NEGROES' APPEAL

Negro leaders appealed to white voters to defeat the amendment tomorrow because there aren't enough registered Negro voters to do it except in an extremely close election.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro group, estimates the Negro vote total in the state at 53,000. The secretary of state's office estimates total registration in Alabama at 825,000.

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, took a firm stand against the amendment over the weekend.

"UNDEMOCRATIC"

In a newspaper advertisement, the TCA called the abolition measure a device to "maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which cannot be justified morally or politically."

The seven white members of the Macon County Bar Assn. issued a statement last week objecting to abolition of the county "at the present time." But the lawyers didn't specifically oppose the amendment itself.

CITY LIMITS CHANGED

Engelhardt has already virtually eliminated Negro voting in the city of Tuskegee by the passage of a legislative act changing the city boundaries.

The law rearranged them to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas and leave only 10 Negro voters in the city where 420 Negroes voted before the change was made. The 600 white voters there were unaffected.

Negroes retaliated with a mass boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee, a protest still in force seven months later despite a court injunction.

Tuskegeeans fight to remain in city

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Colored citizens here served formal notice on Tuskegee's City Council Tuesday in a bid for restoration of the old city limits as they were before a recent legislative act reshuffled them.

A petition presented to the council asked the body to annex the territory included under a legislative act sponsored by State Sen. Sam Englehardt, that disfranchised 400 colored persons.

Under the act, the city limits of Tuskegee were shortened last summer disqualifying 400 colored persons from the right to vote in municipal elections.

SINCE THE PASSAGE of the act, colored persons have staged an effective boycott of white merchants in protest of their disfranchisement.

Mayor Phil Lightfoot acknowledged the petition, but said no action would be taken on it before the next meeting of the council, slated for Nov. 12.

Senator Englehardt, also executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, immediately predicted that the council would refuse to adopt the proposal submitted by colored citizens. The mayor would not comment on what action might be taken.

TO BECOME EFFECTIVE, the proposed annexation must be approved by at least two voters in each 160 acres of land, plus the owners of 60 per cent of the property in the area involved.

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, revealed that the petition had been circulated asking the City Council to annex the territory.

Under laws of annexation, the council must adopt a resolution to the effect it is willing to go through with the procedure before the territory can be taken into the city limits.

First Step: Carving Up Macon County

AMENDMENT NO. 18 in Alabama's Dec. 17 constitutional amendment election is a first step in carving up Macon County.

Its purpose is to divide the potential Negro vote among adjoining counties to prevent some future political dominance.

The amendment, if followed up by action in the legislature, would make Macon County the county that was.

1. It would create a commission of 16 members of the legislature (from the six counties affected) to make a study to determine *if* Macon County should be abolished, and if so, in what manner. The commission would have $50,000 to complete this study.

2. It would permit the legislature by local act to abolish Macon County without submitting this question to the voters as now required by the Consttiution.

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WHAT this means is that Alabama's voters will not, in the end, get an opportunity to vote either for or against the abolition of Macon. Their only opportunity to speak will be on Dec. 17. After that, if the vote is yes, it will be in the hands of the legislature.

The voter's choice is prickly. For you can't vote for the study without potentially voting for abolition.

Conceivably there are many voters who would not object to a feasibility study, even at a cost of $50,000, yet would like to have a second opportunity to act upon the recommendations of the commission which made the study.

There will be no such opportunity.

It will be up to the legislature to abolish or not to abolish Macon County in the event No. 18 is ratified.

THIS two-pronged amendment is the result of a compromise between the Abolitionists led by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon and the Reluctants of the adjoining counties.

Engelhardt first offered an amendment to abolish Macon. It met immediate and rugged opposition from the legislative delegations from the five counties (Montgomery, Lee, Bullock, Tallapoosa and Elmore) which were to absorb Macon.

It was this group, with Montgomery Reps. Joe Dawkins and Joe Goodwyn at the forefront, which offered a compromise. They suggested an amendment seeking approval of a commission to make a feasibility study. Nothing else, just the study.

The Abolitionists then countered with the compromise—the amendment calling for a commission coupled with a clause which would untie the legislature's hands and permit it to abolish Macon by local legislation. The Reluctants agreed to this. The voters will make their decision in the pre-Christmas rush.

OBVIOUSLY NO. 18 is not a local amendment, since it affects six counties—the one county to be abolished and the five counties which will absorb that which has been erased.

If Macon is partitioned, there are 13 other counties in Alabama which might seek the same thing. These counties are Barbour, Bullock, Choctaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Russell, Sumter and Wilcox. They also have more Negro residents than white.

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PROJECTING this further, the abolition of these counties would result in four other counties which now have a slim white majority finding themselves with a Negro majority. These borderline counties are Clarke (49% Negro), Henry (48%), Pickens (47%) and Butler (45%).

Thus No. 18 could possibly create new problems.

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YET the voter cannot look at No. 18 as a purely segregation amendment. The technical problems posed by the abolition of Macon County are baffling and many.

The adjoining counties must first agree on what portions of Macon they will inherit. There will be uncounted additional miles of roads to be maintained, schools to operate, elections to conduct.

A formula will have to be devised to determine how much each county will receive from what is now Macon's share of the gasoline tax, earmarked for road construction and maintenance.

It will also have to be determined how much each county will receive of the amount Macon now is receiving for election expenses. The same is true on all other state revenues now dispatched to Macon.

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THE abolition will also have considerable impact on the political structures of the absorbing counties. This impact has already been felt in Montgomery County where legislation has been enacted providing for Board of Revenue members to be elected on a countywide rather than districtwide basis. This change was necessary because it was feared Negroes would be in control of the district which adjoins and would inherit part of Macon.

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ANOTHER expense involved would be the maintenance of a courthouse in Tuskegee. The county which absorbs that part of the county must meet this expense. The same would no doubt be true in the event other counties in Alabama were abolished.

A county cannot be abolished by a mere snap of the finger. There are many complex problems, which first must be solved.

This fact, that No. 18 is in fact much more than a local amendment, should be uppermost in the minds of the voters on election day.

IN ANY event, it is important that Amendment No. 18 not be mistaken for a purely local amendment. Six counties are immediately involved. And if its ratification inspires other counties to follow the same route, then more than half the counties in Alabama would be affected.

★ Tell It ★
To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Macon Questions

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—The legislative proposal to apportion Macon County among its neighbors involves several important issues that have never been brought out for open discussion.

Indeed, were it not for *The Advertiser* and its astute reporter, Bob Ingram, the citizens of the counties involved and the public in general would have little knowledge of what is entailed in the measure currently pending before the House of Representatives.

Under the plan as announced, each receiving county will share Macon's assets and liabilities, neither of which have been broken down statistically so that the citizens of any county have any conception as to what they are inheriting financially. Lee County, for instance, has cleared itself of bonded indebtedness. The amount of Macon's bonded indebtedness has never been discussed publicly.

What is the amount which Lee's taxpayers will have to assume? What is the liability against the county school system? Anyone with any knowledge of Macon's schools knows that while "separate," they are far from "equal" according to race. Should the need arise to "equalize" these facilities with those of recipient counties, what additional outlay would be involved? It is needless to point out that the Negroes of Macon are educated, intelligent, and "different," and in only a matter of time will be petitioning for school desegregation which would affect an entire system.

An inevitable result of abolition of the county will be the creation of what will probably come to be known as "MDP's," Macon's Displaced Persons. Assuming that the political officials of the county are in close accord with the proposals, how do the county employes — persons working for the Health Department, Welfare Department, Department of Education, County Agent's Office, Soil Conservation Department, to mention only a few—really feel about being relieved of their livelihood?

What are the sentiments of the dozen or so attorneys with established practices heavily dependent upon the courthouse? Even should the courthouse be maintained as a branch, it could legitimately support only a fraction of those presently deriving their income from its agencies. Are the displaced persons then to be thrown into competition for the positions of their counterparts in the county receiving them? If so, do these citizens welcome the impending competition for their own livelihood? Businessmen holding county dealerships and franchises among others face similar situations.

Not only are some of the products of the Macon County split proposal questionable, but the methods used in advancing it as well. Here we have a measure affecting directly and indirectly the lives of thousands of persons, some of them drastically, in six counties through a "local" bill. This bill was introduced without a protested free expression of the citizens of Macon County afforded by a secret ballot.

Macon County has subsequently been arbitrarily carved and re-carved a dozen ways by county delegations and commissioners in the darkness of closed conferences—again without the consent of the citizens involved. This bill passed the Senate without discussion. If passed by the House it would be submitted to a statewide referendum—again with the citizens affected holding little hope of being heard.

Moreover, the bill constitutes a blank check which will be filled out as the "details are worked out" during the next four or five years before it would take effect. What's the rush? Isn't this getting the cart before the horse?

Would it not be in the open, democratic tradition for the citizens who would have to do it to choose whether or not they desire to "pull the chestnuts out of the fire" for someone else? The editor of the *Lee County Bulletin* summed it up recently with "The people of Lee and the other counties want to know exactly what is involved. Why not a referendum in each county for purposes of educating the people and then testing their sentiment?"

Birmingham. ROBERT HUGHES.

Negro Group Moves To Kill Tuskegee Ban

By STUART CULPEPPER
Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 23—The Tuskegee Civic Assn. yesterday filed a motion to dissolve a circuit court injunction which prohibits the association from engaging in a Negro boycott of white merchants here.

Montgomery Atty. Fred Gray, who was on the legal staff of bus boycotters at the state capital in 1955-56, today presented a copy of the formal motion to the office of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

The motion was filed here with Circuit Judge William O. Walton who issued the temporary injunction against the TCA and its supporters on Aug. 15.

HEARING SET

A hearing on the motion has been set by Judge Walton for 9 a.m., Sept. 6, in the Macon County Courthouse.

A Negro boycott of white businesses has severaly crippled the economic life of this predominantly Negro town. Begun on June 25, the boycott was touched off by a bill, now law, which rearranged Tuskegee city limits to exclude most Negro voters.

The injunction, obtained on a petition by Patterson, restrained the TCA and its supporters from "using any force, threats, intimidation and coercion to prevent any person from trading with or buying goods and services from any merchants in Tuskegee or Macon County."

In his petition to the court, Patterson claimed the boycott began the day after a mass meeting of Negroes on June 25, called by the TCA. The state's legal chief said his investigation "clearly indicated" the TCA was attempting to "destroy the economy of an entire city."

The motion filed by Gray listed 21 grounds as cause for dissolution of the restraining order.

The motion states that the injunction is "broad, general, misleading and vague; it seeks to curtail freedom of speech and freedom of press in violation of the Alabama Constitution and the 1st Article of the U.S. Constitution."

The TCA's motion also accused the injunction of being designed to "punish individuals without due process of law." The association also claimed the the attorney general's office "is not the properly qualified organization" to interfere in the TCA's activities.

C. G. Gomillion, TCA president, has left Tuskegee for a "short vacation," and was unavailable for comment on the dissolution motion.

The Rev. K. L. Buford, pastor of Butler Chapel AMEZ Church and member of the executive committee of the TCA, told The Advertiser today that TCA "definitely plans to go ahead with court action against the gerrymandering act, as well as the coming action against the injunction."

DECISION REACHED

Buford said that the TCA reached the decision to file for the dissolution "last weekend."

The Negro leader voiced the opinion that he didn't think the boycott situation would change even if "we got up in one of the meetings and told the people to go back into the stores."

When asked whether or not there appeared to be any chance of the TCA officers doing such a thing in one of the meetings, Buford said that he could see no "indication of it at all."

BILL 'SAVAGE BLOW'

Engelhardt, Wallace Blast Passage Of Rights Measure

Two prominent Alabama political figures fired withering blasts at the civil rights bill which finally secured congressional approval after a summer-long fight.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, head of the prosegregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils, said passage of the message could lead to "civil strife and chaos" in the South; Circuit Judge George C. Wallace termed the measure a "savage blow to constitutional government."

Engelhardt, in a prepared statement released yesterday morning, declared "we may expect to see people suffer for their beliefs, as indeed some have suffered already."

"We may expect to see political prisoners in our time," Engelhardt continued. "We have urged the people to organize to protect these vital principles on which our country has grown great."

"We will continue to labor toward that end and with every facility at our command. We will not be intimidated, nor will we be swayed from our purpose by any federal civil rights bureau, attorney general or the like," Engelhardt added. "If this be contempt, then by the eternal they may make the most of it."

Judge Wallace, in Montgomery for the day, issued a statement urging Southerners to refrain from taking a "defeatist" attitude over passage of the bill.

NEW YORK TIMES- SUNDAY JULY 14,1957
MACON COUNTY
CRIME OF BARRATRY

400 NEGROES LOSE VOTE IN TUSKEGEE

BILL PARING CITY BOUNDARIES ALLOWED TO BECOME LAW BY ALABAMA GOVENOR

Special to the New York Times
Montgomery,Ala. July 13- About 400 Negroes were eliminated yesterday from participation in future municipal elections in Tuskegee.

Gov. James E.Folsom did not sign or veto a bill designed to maintain white superiority in the predominantly Negro City. It thus became law.

The act was sponsored by State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, of which Tuskegee is the seat. It reduces the City limits, eliminating the Negro district from it boundaries.

Senator Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, also has revealed a plan to eliminate Macon County and to have it absorbed into five surrounding counties that do not have a sizable number of Negroes.

REQUIRES REFEREDUM

The Senator hopes to get the bill passed at this session of the legislature "to offset the coming Civil Rights legislation in Washington." However, it would require a constitutional amendment and a state-wide referendum before taking effect.

In Tuskegee's new boundaries there will be 600 white voters and a dozen or so Negroes.

Senator Engelhardt's bill touched off a Negro boycott against white merchants on June 26. But it did not gain enough momentum to affect business seriously.

Yesterday was the deadline for Governor Folsom to sign or veto the measure. He allowed it to become law without doing either. Had he vetoed it he undoubtedly would have been overridden by the Legislature, which passed the bill unanimously in both houses.

Negroes outnumber whites by 6 to 1 in Macon County and by 7 to 3 in Tuskegee, site of Tuskegee Institute, the Negro school. However, white voters out number Negroes in the county 2,600 to 1,100.

Shortly after the bill became law, Senator Engelhardt introduced another bill to prohibit the "crime of Barratry," defined in the measure as "the offense of stirring litigation."

It would make it unlawful for disinterested parties to institute legal proceedings, to give money or to render services in support of such litigation.

Individuals convicted of barratry would face a maximum penalty of six months in jail and a fine of $1,000. Corporations, partnerships or associations could be fined $10,000.

Senator Engelhardt said the bill was aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Tuskegee Civic Association, the Montgomery Improvement Association and similar pro-Negro groups.

The New York Times
Sun. 7-14-57
P. 51, columns 1 and 2

400 NEGROES LOSE VOTE IN TUSKEGEE

Bill Paring City Boundaries Allowed to Become Law by Alabama Governor

By The Associated Press.

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Bill Prohibits 'Barratry,"

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BILLS INTRODUCED IN STATE LEGISLATU

SENATE

S.B. 376, Flowers, to fix the salary of the state highway director at $18,000 annually; present salary is $10,000. Finance and Taxation.

S.B. 377, Flowers, to amend an act of 1949 relating to the Civil Service system in Dothan, ocal Legislation.

S.B. 378, Goodwin, annexation bill for Andalusia, Local Legislation.

S.B. 379, Davis of Lowndes, to abolish teacher tenure law terms in Lowndes County, Education.

S.B. 380, Engelhardt et al, defining the crime of barratry; prohibiting and setting penalties for individuals or organizations found guilty of the crime (bill aimed at preventing suits by the NAACP or other Negro organizations bringing integration suits); also making it a crime to aid or abet barrators, Judiciary.

S.B. 381, Engelhardt et al, amending the Code of 1940 to provide for disbarring attorneys found guilty of the crime of barratry, Judiciary.

S.B. 382, Cantrell, to repeal an act of 1953 putting into effect a speed limit on the state's highways, Judiciary.

S.B. 383, Cantrell, amending the code relating to wills, Judiciary.

S.B. 384, Boutwell, local bill to fix certain fees of the sheriff in Jefferson County, Local Legislation.

S.B. 385, Boutwell, local bill relating to certain fees and allowances of constables in Jefferson County, Local Legislation.

S.B. 386, Roberts, changing the law on filing of libel suits against newspapers and magazines, and placing no minimum on circulation (earlier bill offered by Roberts had limited a change in the law to papers of 40,000 circulation or more), Judiciary.

S.B. 387, Roberts, to regulate local purchasing in Etowah County, Local Legislation.

S.B. 388, Metcalf et al, to appropriate conditionally $670,000 to the National Guard Armory Commission for each of the next two years, Finance and Taxation.

S.B. 389, Vann and Engelhardt, providing that the Supreme Court each year prepare a questionnaire for qualification of persons applying for registration of voters, and empowering the court to change the rules as it sees fit; also providing that the secretary of state make copies of rules available to Boards of Registrars, Judiciary.

S.B. 390, Vann and Moses, providing for the earmarking of motor vehicle and license fee revenues, to be used for traffic law enforcement, at both state and county level, Finance and Taxation.

S.B. 391, Lamberth et al, to regulate and control oil well drilling, and setting a levy of $25 for each drilling operation, as well as a tax on production, Finance and Taxation.

HOUSE

HOUSE

H.B. 731 by Rep. Lowell Gregory, bill affecting Blount County, local legislation 1

H.B. 732 by Rep. Lowell Gregory, bill affecting Blount County, Local Legislation 1

H.B. 733 by Rep. Lowell Gregory, bill affecting Blount County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 734 by Rep. James A. Branyon II, Fayette County local bill, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 735 be Reps. Woodrow Albea of Anniston, and Francis W. Speaks of Clanton, providing protection of homestead titles rightfully belonging to widows, Judiciary.

H.B. 736 by Reps. Woodrow Albea of Anniston, and Francis W. Speaks of Clanton, clearing up definitions in the law concerning holding of property titles, Judiciary.

H.B. 737 by Rep. Charles R. Franklin of Goodwater, effects only Coosa County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 738 by Rep. V. S. Summerlin of Luverne, a bill relating to the employment of supernumerary (substitute) circuit solicitors, Ways and Means.

H.B. 739 by Reps. H. B. Taylor of Georgiana, and Ira D. Pruitt of Livingston, providing authority for certain counties to levy a tax for education purposes, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 740 by Rep. Bryce C. Davis of Cullman, placing certain restrictions on cities in Cullman County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 741 by Rep. F. L. Ferrell of Mentone, bill affecting DeKalb County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 742 by Rep. R. J. Stembridge of Dothan, bill affecting Houston County, Local Legislation.

H.B. 743 by Reps. Pat Vacca, Charles Nice and others, bill affecting Jefferson County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 744 by Rep. Hugh Kaul, bill affecting Jefferson County, Local Legislation 2.

H.B. 745 by Rep. Charles Nice, affecting Jefferson County, Local Legislation 2.

H.B. 746 by Rep. Pat Vacca, bill affecting Jefferson County, Local Legislation 2.

H.B. 747 by Rep. Charles Nice, changing regulations on acts passed by the legislature, Ways and Means.

H.B. 748 by Rep. Charles Nice, placing certain regulations on the State Supreme Court and the State Court of Appeals, Ways and Means.

H.B. 749 by Reps. Robert H. Broadfoot and E. B. Haltom Jr., of Florence providing for issuance of motor vehicle license tags in Lauderdale County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 750 by Rep. E. B. Haltom Jr., providing for incorporation of a hospital in Luaderdale County, Health.

House Resolution by Reps. E. B. Haltom Jr. and Robert H. Broadfoot, questioning constitutionality of certain local bills affecting Lauderdale County and asking State Supreme Court for a ruling on the bills.

H.B. 751 by Rankin Fite of Hamilton, regulating construction being done by the highway department, Business and Labor.

H.B. 752 by Rep. John M. Tyson, fixing salary of the attorney general, Ways and Means.

H.B. 753 by Reps. Otto E. Simon and John M. Tyson, regulating the assessment of solicitors in court, Ways and Means.

H.B. 754 by Reps. Robert Locke of Butler and Walter Emmett Perry Jr. of Birmingham, regulating issuance of marriage license, Judiciary.

H.B. 755 by Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, regulating collection of tobacco taxes in certain cities, Local Government.

H.B. 756 by Rep. J. W. Brassell of Phenix City, permitting life insurance compaines to invest in loans, Judiciary.

H.B. 757 by Rep. J. W. Brassell, requiring uprooting of telephone poles and lines in Russell County to prepare for road construction, Local Government.

H.B. 758 by Reps. Karl C. Harrison of Columbiana and Virgis M. Ashworth of Centreville, constitutional amendment preventing the Legislature from interfering with highway construction in the counties being supervised by the State Highway Department, Local Government.

H.B. 759 by Reps. Charles Adams of Alexander City and J. T. Johnson of Notasulga, affecting duties of Circuit Solicitor in Tuscaloosa County, Local Government.

H.B. 760 by Rep. Hardaway Johnson of Eceictic prohibiting sale of wine in Elmore County which does not carry date of manufacture, Local Legislation.

H.B. 761 by Rep. Charles Adams of Alexander City and Hardaway Johnson of Eclectic establishing commission to prepare for celebration of anniversary of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Ways and Mans.

H.B. 762 by Rep. Charles Adams of Alexander City and Hardaway Johnson of Eclectic authorizing counties to use Traffic Control Fund to pay deputies sheriff whose duties require enforcement of traffic laws, Local Government.

H.B. 763 by Reps. Ryan deGraffenried and A. K. Callahan, bill affecting Tuscaloosa County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 764 by Reps. Ryan deGraffenried and A. K. Callahan, bill affecting Tuscaloosa County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 765 by Rep. T. K. Selman of Jasper establishing minimum wage in Alabama, Business and Labor.

H.B. 766 by Rep. T. K. Selman regulating practice of chiropracters, Health.

A House Joint Resolution by Rep. T. K. Selman of Jasper calling for a convention in Alabama to decide what action the state would take if certain civil rights measures pass U.S Congress.

H.B. 767 by Rep. Bryce C. Davis of Cullman, bill affecting Cullman County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 768 by Rep. Bryce C. Davis of Cullman, providing for constitutional concention to revamp Alabama constitution, Constitution and Elections.

H.B. 769 bv Rep. Jackson W. Stokes of Elba providing annuities to law enforcement officers, Ways and Means.

H.B. 770 by Reps. Jackson W. Stokes and Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery changing Motor Vehicle Safety Act, Judiciary.

H.B. 771 by Rep. Jackson W. Stokes, bill affecting Coffee County, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 772 by Rep. Joe Money of Scottsboro, bill to include personal property under the sales tax law, Ways and Means.

H.B. 773 by Rep. Bob Gilchrest of Hartselle, changing regulations of the State Milk Control Board, Agriculture.

H.B. 774 by Reps. N. L. Reynolds and Roscoe Roberts Jr., Madison County, bill affecting duties of probate judges, Local Legislation 1.

H.B. 775 by Reps. N. S. (Nick) Hare of Monroeville, bill to establish committee on court practices and procedure to study and make recommendations to the legislature, Judiciarv.

Support Builds Up For Slicing M on

By BOB INGRAM

Continuing returns from Tuesday's constitutional referendum showed clearly last night that a majority of voters in all sections of the state approved the abolition of Macon County if such a step was necessary to prevent Negro control.

The Macon amendment, No. 18 on the ballot, was ratified by a

(Table On Page 3F)

6-2 margin, a margin which was gradually increasing as later returns were tabulated.

Last night, with 2,091 of the state's 2,780 boxes tabulated the Macon proposal was leading by a vote of 61,020 to 41,491. And with tabulations still far from complete, the amendment was leading in 62 of the state's 67 counties.

Here is a breakdown on the Macon amendment and the eight statewide proposals from 2,091 of the state's 2,780 boxes:

No. 18, Macon County, for 61,020; against 41,491.

No. 1, Docks bonds, for 83,224; against 85,764.

No. 2, Deaf-Blind bonds, for 106,366; against 18,159.

No. 3, Mental hospital, for 104,103; against 18,831.

No. 4, Medical school, for 98,817; against 23,062.

No. 5, Auburn research, for 95,635; against 24,163.

No. 6, Hospital int., for 90,225; against 25,810.

No. 10, Health centers, for 61,732; against 28,614.

No. 11, Town debt limits, for 49,698; against 38,282.

Its biggest setback was in Mobile where it was turned down by a wide margin, 5,224 to only 3,228 approving votes. Amendment No. 18 was also turned down in Colbert, Madison and Marion counties and was trailing on early returns from Clarke County.

BIG MAJORITIES

Elsewhere, however, the amendment piled up big majorities even in North Alabama counties where it was expected to encounter the most difficulty.

For example, in Calhoun County (Anniston) the plan was approved by more than 2-1; it passed Cullman by a similar margin, although Cullman has a lower Negro-white population ratio than any other county in the state. In Etowah with practically all boxes tabulated the vote was 2,998 to 1,450 in favor of the plan.

Admittedly, in the Black Belt counties the amendment's margin was somewhat more pronounced. In Barbour, Bullock, Crenshaw, Butler, Dallas, Lowndes, and others, No. 18 piled up margins as high as 8-1.

The amendment, which clears the way for the Legislature to abolish Macon County if necessary, high lighted an election which brought out the smallest number of voters in years.

It was apparent last night that the total vote would probably not exceed 150,000. If so, this means less than 18 per cent of the state's total voter population participated in the election.

With returns on local amendments just beginning to be tabulated, the trend indicated that all but two of the 25 amendments on the ballot were ratified.

Appeared headed for defeat were Nos. 13 and 14, both local in application. No. 13 applied to Marion County, and it was overwhelmingly rejected.

No. 14, applying to Bullock County, apparently suffered considerably merely because it followed the unpopular Marion plan. The voters apparently made sure they voted against the Marion bill by letting their "no" vote carry over to No. 14, which in some ways was similar to the Marion plan.

The eight statewide amendments on the ballot were all approved by impressive margins. Leading the field was No. 2, which proposed a $3 million bond issue for the deaf and blind school.

Close behind were the other five bond issue amendments, one for mental hospitals, another for general hospitals, a bond issue for Auburn, another for the University, and finally, a $10 million bond issue for an inland docks construction program.

Also ratified were two other misplaced statewide plans—Nos. 10 and 11. Neither of these, however, received as big a vote as the amendments higher up on the ballot. It was obvious many voters had cast their ballot for the first half-dozen and then quit.

This was even in evidence in the Macon plan. Although by far the most significant measure, it did not poll as many total votes as any of the first six amendments on the ballot.

The passage of the Macon plan brought a statement of gratification from State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, sponsor of the abolition bill.

"I am more than gratified tha the voters of Alabama have come to the aid of the good people of Macon County in our efforts to solve our problems in a dignified manner," Engelhardt said.

The lawmaker, also head of the pro-segregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils, said he expected the commission created by the amendment would probably begin ts work next month.

Under the provisions of No. 18, a commission made up of legislators from the six counties affected were to make a feasibility study regarding the abolition of the county. This group would include the senators and representatives from the six counties — Macon, Montgomery, Lee, Bullock, Tallapoosa, and Elmore.

Alabama Vote Edge Favors County Split

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 17 (AP)—A constitutional amendment which could abolish Alabama's Macon County to prevent Negroes from gaining political control received a steadily increasing margin of votes in a constitutional election tonight.

The constitutional amendment would empower the Legislature to divide the county and its heavy Negro population among neighboring counties with white majorities.

The vote from 1,108 of Alabama's 2,700 boxes was 130,140 for the amendment and 79,906 against it.

However, the antiamendment total included a large vote from Mobile County where the results were virtually complete. Every other section of the state, with the vote count still lighter, was voting about 2-1 for the amendment.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., author of the amendment had warned that Macon County might be forced into Negro political control under the new federal civil rights laws.

Negroes outnumber whites in the central Alabama county about 7-1. The county is the home of Tuskegee Institute for Negroes.

Englehardt, who represents Macon and adjoining Bullock counties, is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils.

Macon County white residents were not solidly behind the proposal, however. Seven members of the Macon County Bar Assn. issued a statement objecting to abolition of the county at the present time. They said the problem could be solved by other methods.

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, appealed for white votes against the abolition amendment. It said the proposal was a device to maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which can not be justified morally or politically.

HOW COUNTIES VOTED ON ABOLITION PLAN

Following is a county-by-county tabulation of the unofficial vote on the Macon County amendment:

County	Boxes	For	Against
Autauga	C	569	179
Baldwin	C	973	704
Barbour	C	1,017	211
Bibb	C	697	172
Blount	37-46	454	342
Bullock	18-19	404	95
Butler	36-43	659	295
Calhoun	44-52	1,387	654
Chambers	C	842	501
Cherokee	16-37	200	75
Chilton	C	329	283
Choctaw	11-36	239	52
Clarke	3-43	38	55
Clay	14-26	199	66
Cleburne	18-21	373	81
Coffee	1-37	16	1
Colbert	38-46	716	1,284
Conecuh	19-37	261	138
Coosa	C	580	177
Covington	C	1,220	511
Crenshaw	C	663	134
Cullman	32-44	1,095	539
Dale	C	352	138
Dallas	C	1,565	261
DeKalb	53-63	578	461
Elmore	C	1,240	511
Escambia	33-51	413	234
Etowah	53-69	2,998	1,450
Fayette	32-33	445	400
Franklin	26-29	310	306
Geneva	7-28	105	68
Green	6-16	106	59
Hale	8-19	291	75
Henry	25-26	722	135
Houston	16-35	772	226
Jackson	20-53	302	154
Jefferson	201-211	15,033	14,144
Lamar	19-32	190	80
Lauderdale	C	422	354
Lawrence	C	508	145
Lee	13-38	330	143
Limestone	9-32	241	107
Lowndes	20-21	473	68

Macon	17-18	1,085	882
Madison	37-39	686	774
Marengo	C	612	176
Marion	15-26	289	296
Marshall	C	793	463
Mobile	C	3,228	5,224
Monroe	8-37	260	62
Montgomery	C	3,345	2,455
Morgan	72-75	1,293	580
Perry	9-29	228	65
Pickens	—	—	—
Pike	26-36	560	129
Randolph	C	544	230
Russell	C	823	401
St. Clair	17-32	758	398
Shelby	25-29	993	340
Sumter	13-25	264	100
Talladega	25-67	718	379
Tallapoosa	C	1,366	432
Tuscaloosa	45-57	1,420	1,110
Washington	5-26	68	30
Wilcox	7-26	277	49
Winston	18-21	249	223
Totals		58,320	40,516

C—Complete.

Voters Endorse Macon Amendment But Expect Close Scrutiny Of Plan

BY HAL FISHER

Macon County voters joined the rest of the state Tuesday in recording a favorable vote for Amendment 18, which provides for creation of a legislative commission for study of plans for altering the boundaries or abolishing Macon County. The final vote, announced after official canvass of the votes Wednesday, gave 1,278 in favor and 884 against the proposal.

Despite the vote of approval in Macon County, a substantial segment of the voters do not look on adoption of the amendment as a mandate to speed through the Legislature a measure which would abolish the county. At the legislative session scheduled for January pressure will be brought to bear to have the Legislature scrutinize every other possibility of solving the complex problems of the county before taking the drastic action of abolition.

In the voting Tuesday all of the rural areas went heavily in favor of the amendment, with the three boxes at Notasulga marking up the amazing margin of 401 to 5 in favor. The vote in Beat 1, with all polling places located in the City of Tuskegee, was against the proposal.

Voters of the county at the same time favored 22 other proposals on the ballot, rejecting only Amendment 13, which applied to Marion County.

On Amendment 25, which related to fees and commissions of county officials in Dallas County, the county recorded a tie vote, 698 to 698.

Ala. Legislature Is Voted Power To Abolish Macon County

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Legislature has been authorized to abolish Macon County, thereby eliminating the possibility of Negro political control. When the county is shattered, parts will apparently be adjoined to nearby counties.

The decision for abolition was made Tues, Dec. 19 by more than 51,478 persons who voted in a proposed constitutional amendment.

Macon favored the amendment about 2-1, Birmingham favored it, and Mobile opposed it. Rural areas were decidedly in favor of abolition.

The amendment was apparently spurred by the growing alarm over the Negro's domination in the field of politics. Negroes outnumber whites 7-1 in Macon County. However, white voters outnumber Negro voters about 2-1.

Advocates of the amendment said it was needed to prevent Negro control of the county government in view of federal civil rights legislation to use national authority to guarantee voting rights.

This guaranteee was the core of the recently-passed Civil Rights bill.

The amendment was proposed by State Senator Sam Englehardt, Jr., who represents Macon and adjoining Bullock. Englehardt is executive secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils.

It was officially opposed by the Tuskegee Civic Association, a Negro group, and by seven members of the Macon County Bar Association. The white lawyers issued a statement objecting to abolition of the county at the present time. They indicated solving the problem by other methods.

Shortly before the referendum put to the people of Alabama, leaders of the TCA appealed to white voters to defeat the proposed amendment. They said it was a device to maintain an "undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which cannot be justified morally or politically."

Macon's County seat is Tuskegee, home of the famed Tuskegee Institute. The county endorsed the amendment to empower the Legislature to abolish its county seat.

The Legislature had already rezoned Tuskegee so as to exclude most of its registered Negro voters. This move, proposed by Sen. Engel-hardt, led to a boycott by Negroes of white business merchants in the city.

Montgomery County Vote On State, Local Amendments

(Advertiser p. 3F Jan. 12-19-57 Montgomery Ala.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY Voting Places	Waterworks Docks		Deaf-Blind School		Hospital Bond		Medical Center		API Bond Issue		Hospital Bond		Legislature Tax Use		Hike City Debt		Macon County		M'gomery Court	
Precinct No.	No. 1 Yes	No	No. 2 Yes	No	No. 3 Yes	No	No. 4 Yes	No	No. 5 Yes	No	No. 6 Yes	No	No. 10 Yes	No	No. 11 Yes	No	No. 18 Yes	No	No. 25 Yes	No
1. West End Fire Station	43	26	48	18	55	15	41	28	45	22	48	18	42	14	37	21	49	17	24	34
2. (North) Hamner Hall (South) Cleveland Ave. Fire Station.	312 / 400	81 / 119	336 / 421	57 / 96	334 / 321	58 / 89	308 / 406	75 / 125	291 / 406	81 / 107	308 / 394	73 / 109	266 / 347	87 / 131	245 / 342	94 / 122	174 / 204	228 / 303	177 / 206	157 / 263
3. Bellingrath	618	177	730	94	750	76	724	99	713	115	696	110	619	133	578	158	440	329	299	445
4. YMCA	155	50	179	30	184	31	171	41	174	38	168	45	163	38	151	39	108	108	93	100
5. Capitol Heights	683	273	849	95	852	115	826	143	835	148	792	150	642	216	591	261	618	275	397	611
6. City Auditorium	137	38	161	20	153	23	148	26	144	31	139	31	126	37	120	37	104	70	80	72
7. (West) McDonough St. Fire Station (East) Highland Ave. Fire Station.	307 / 412	70 / 146	333 / 435	50 / 91	324 / 503	54 / 91	313 / 490	60 / 106	310 / 449	67 / 110	299 / 459	68 / 126	288 / 404	68 / 142	260 / 374	84 / 133	158 / 342	209 / 209	198 / 186	174 / 349
22. Cloverdale	868	271	1,076	81	1,090	71	1,065	10	1,059	114	1,022	117	902	179	848	204	598	498	417	600
8. Pinedale	35	5	33	7	33	7	34	5	34	6	36	4	31	5	28	9	27	12	7	29
9. Hope Hull	30	7	46	1	38	6	34	4	41	2	36	5	21	7	19	8	31	10	9	16
10. Pintlala	24	8	26	5	26	5	27	7	26	5	24	6	19	7	16	8	15	13	10	12
11. Robison Crossroads	25	1	26	0	24	2	22	4	21	3	25	1	22	4	24	1	23	2	15	10
12. Teasley's Mill	5	7	10	2	12	3	10	3	9	5	11	4	11	4	10	3	13	2	0	3
13. Pine Level School	31	7	38	3	38	3	36	3	34	4	28	6	17	14	17	9	32	7	23	9
14. Dublin	16	7	20	1	20	2	18	3	19	2	19	2	17	4	13	6	16	5	8	11
15. Machine 1, Ramer	39	4	40	3	40	5	43	3	45	1	38	6	33	8	31	5	34	8	9	28
15. Machine 2, Naftel	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	17	1	18	0	17	1	3	15
16. Fleta	30	8	36	3	32	7	31	9	28	11	29	8	20	11	15	13	29	10	14	20
17. Pike Road School	34	10	44	0	43	0	39	4	41	3	38	4	36	3	36	2	43	1	9	32
18. Boylston (Machine 1)	46	17	51	9	55	7	45	13	49	10	50	9	40	12	32	18	37	13	22	21
Boylston (Machine 2)	55	13	60	6	60	5	59	8	59	9	52	3	50	9	46	15	39	20	24	36
19. Old Selma Road	67	21	64	22	66	20	63	18	67	18	59	23	55	22	51	23	54	23	25	53
20. Dalraida (Machine 1)	54	19	66	5	67	5	65	7	64	10	60	11	56	13	48	18	36	35	18	46
Dalraida (Machine 2)	40	16	53	5	55	2	49	5	54	3	47	9	36	16	37	13	42	13	15	35
21. Mt. Meigs	34	17	43	9	40	14	39	15	42	15	40	12	26	15	27	11	29	24	8	34
22. Snowdoun	28	4	34	1	34	1	30	5	35	1	28	4	15	9	12	10	27	6	9	17
Absentee Ballot Box	8	3	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	9	1	8	0	6	3	6	4	6	5
Totals	4,553	1,426	5,287	742	5,369	718	5,158	900	5,171	937	4,974	975	4,330	1,211	4,033	1,319	3,349	2,475	2,235	3,130

Alabamians Vote Tuesday

MONTGOMERY (AP)— Alabamians are to vote on the abolition of troubled Macon County and 24 other constitutional amendments tomorrow.

In a move to prevent the possibility of Negro voters taking control of the county, white segregationists are backing a measure to abolish Macon County and divide its landed area and population among five neighboring counties, all of which have a majority of white residents.

In Macon County, Negroes, many of them with college educations, outnumber whites nearly two to one.

Only one county is involved in 16 of the other amendments, but eight others are of state wide importance. These provide funds for river development, medical and educational facilities and financial relief for small towns.

Hours for the polling places are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in rural areas, an hour later in cities and polls will not close in Jefferson County until 7 p.m.

Voting is expected to be relatively light since this is an off year election.

A contsitutional amendment, even though it affects only one county, must be ratified by a majority of the voters throughout the state. In addition, the outcome is unaffected by the vote of the particular county involved. For example, the amendment would carry if given a state-wide majority, even though Macon County residents opposed abolition.

Actively campaigning for the ratification of the amendment is its sponsor, State Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon County. Englehardt is a leader in the White Citizens Council.

No organized effort has been undertaken among Negroes to fight the amendment, although they are known to oppose the abolition measure. William P. Mitchell, secretary of the Negro organization, the Tuskegee Civic Assn., said he knows of no special opposition movement on the amendment among his race.

A compromise in the 1957 legislature resulted in the proposed amendment, number 18 on the ballot. Prior to that, another bill had been introduced which would have abolished the county outright, if it had been ratified by the voters.

Before the county can be erased under the proposal to be considered tomorrow, however, the legislature will have to take further action.

We Support

This newspaper vigorously favors seven of the 25 constitutional amendments to be voted on tomorrow.

Those are the ones which, without additional taxation, would provide funds for vital improvements to the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, the University medical center, Auburn, Bryce and Searcy Hospitals and the Partlow School.

We are equally in favor of No. 18 which would set in motion a process of study of ways and means to protect Macon County from domination by Negro voters.

The amendment would give the state legislature authority to abolish the county, to reduce it in size or to divide it among surrounding counties as might be deemed best in developing circumstances. It would set up a committee composed of legislators from the counties involved to study plans and to make recommendations.

The Macon proposal came from Sam Englehardt who has been one of the state's magnificent segregation leaders. It also comes from the heart of a people faced with the state's greatest concentration of potential Negro voters.

We think it would be tragic to turn thumbs down on this carefully-studied amendment. We hope that Talladega County will give it a resounding "yes" vote.

As far as the other amendments are concerned, we favor all those which would set up salaries rather than fees for county officials. We favor all those which would give the people involved the right to vote on tax proposals.

We oppose the others.

'Bama Votes On County Split Today

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16 (AP)—Negroes, heavily outnumbered at the polls, appealed to white voters throughout Alabama today to defeat a constitutional amendment to abolish Macon County. The abolition measure is one of 25 proposed changes in the state's constitution which will be ratified or rejected in a special statewide referendum tomorrow.

It would empower the Alabama Legislature to abolish Macon County, where Negroes, many of them college-trained, outnumber white residents nearly 7 to 1. Neighboring counties with white majorities would absorb Macon's population and land area.

The amendment was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the segregationist Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, as a means of offsetting threatened Negro control of the county.

FEARS REGISTRATION

Engelhardt has said he fears the civil rights law enacted by Congress this year might force the registration of enough Negro voters to dominate the county where famed Tuskegee Institute is located. Registered white voters outnumber Negro voters now about 2 to 1.

A relatively light vote is predicted for the off-year election. Polls open throughout the state at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. in the rural areas, an hour later in the cities and 7 p.m. in Jefferson County (Birmingham).

Negro leaders appealed to white voters to defeat the amendment tomorrow because there aren't enough registered Negro voters to do it except in an extremely close election.

53,000 VOTERS

The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro group, estimates the Negro vote total in the state at 53,000. The secretary of state's office estimates total registration in Alabama at 825,000.

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, took a firm stand against the amendment over the weekend.

In a newspaper advertisement, the TCA called the abolition measure a device to "maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which cannot be justified morally or politically."

Tuskegee Negro Leaders Take Stand Against Amendment To Abolish County Of Macon

MONTGOMERY — (AP) — Negro leaders in Tuskegee, silent for the most part in pre-election campaigning, took a firm stand against abolition of Macon County today on the eve of tomorrow's statewide election.

One of the 25 constitutional amendments at stake in the special referendum would authorize the Legislature to do away with Macon County as a means of keeping Negro voters from gaining control of the county.

In a newspaper advertisement the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro group, urged Alabama voters to defeat the abolition measure. The association labeled the amendment an effort "to maintain an undemocratic system of racial relationships, a system which cannot be justified morally or politically."

Although Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 7-1 in the county, white voters have a 2-1 majority.

The abolition plan would empower the Legislature, with no further vote of the people, to abolish Macon County and divide its population and landed area among neighboring counties.

Defeat a constitutional amendment to abolish Macon County.

The abolition measure is one of 25 proposed changes in the state's constitution which will be ratified or rejected in a special statewide referendum tomorrow.

It would empower the Alabama Legislature to abolish Macon County, where Negroes, many of them college-trained, outnumber white residents nearly 7 to 1. Neighboring counties with white majorities would absorb Macon's population and land area.

Sponsored By Senator.

The amendment was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the segregationist Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, as a means of offsetting threatened Negro control of the county.

Engelhardt has said he fears the civil rights law enacted by Congress this year might force the registration of enough Negro voters to dominate the county where famed Tuskegee Institute is located. Registered white voters outnumber Negro voters now about 2 to 1.

A relatively light vote is predicted for the off-year election. Polls open throughout the state at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. in the rural areas, an hour later in the cities and 7 p.m. in Jefferson County (Birmingham).

Negro leaders appealed to white voters to defeat the amendment tomorrow because there aren't enough registered Negro voters to do it except in an extremely close election.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro group, estimates the Negro vote total in the state at 53,000. The secretary of state's office estimates total registration in Alabama at 825,000.

election of December 17!

This amendment — which concerns all of Alabama — would create a special Legislative Committee to take steps to abolish Macon County — already 86% negro populated — and divide it among five adjoining counties.

If this action is not taken before the president's civil rights commission moves into the South, the negroes of Macon County will be able to elect negro legislators.

Remember, a YES vote December 17 on this vital issue will be a vote for lawfully maintaining the Southern way of life in peace and dignity.

Pd. Pol. Adv. by Macon County Good Government Association

Amendment #18 Yes X

ALABAMA VOTES ON AMENDMENT

Negro Leaders Ask Defeat of Measure to Abolish Macon County

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16 (AP)—Negroes, heavily outnumbered at the polls, appealed to white voters throughout Alabama today

VOTE WHITE!

Keep your Alabama Legislature all-WHITE by voting YES on Constitutional Amendment #18 in the special

A Remarkable Silence On Macon County Amendment

THERE is a remarkable lack of discussion about the Dec. 17 election and the carving up of Macon County. Few are the newspapers that have offered any guidance to their readers on this organic political surgery (an exception, *The Birmingham News* opposes the amendment). Fewer still are those who have written letters to the editor. Nor does one hear it discussed much in private.

The Advertiser ventures to suggest that the destruction of a county—its obliteration from the map of Alabama—is something citizens had better be interested in.

The Dec. 17 election is the last time the people will have an opportunity to express themselves on this complex baffling issue. For if the people vote "yes" on the amendment, the washing out of the County of Macon will then be up to the legislature.

★

THE CONCERN here at this point is not to say yea or nay to the amendment, but to urge voters to think on the bill. For it cannot be questioned that one thing this legislation does is to make the dry land of Macon County into an uncharted sea of uncertainties.

Briefly, the proposal to wipe out Macon comes from the understandable anxiety of the white citizens that the Negro population, upwards of 80% of the whole, will at some future time achieve the ballot and dominate the county's politics. Rather than run that risk, it is proposed that Macon be sliced up and dished out among the adjoining counties of Montgomery, Lee, Bullock, Tallapoosa and Elmore.

IF THE people vote "yes" on the amendment, a committee, with $50,000 to spend, will make a study and report to the legislature. Whereupon the legislature would be empowered to wipe out the county without further reference to the vote of the people of Alabama.

SHOULD this happen, a variety of things foreseen and unforeseen could come to pass. A citizen might go to bed in a dry county and wake up in a wet county.

Since the Negro vote of Macon County would be transferred to the adjoining counties on the basis of some quota not now known, the voting balances in these counties would be altered.

There are the questions of the division of the gas tax revenue and of Macon roads adjoining counties would have to maintain. These uncertainties can be multiplied.

★

THEY have not been illuminated because, as we said, nobody is discussing the amendment. *We cannot recall that a single Montgomery County or city official has stated how he himself will vote on the amendment, although there is no question but that Montgomery County, for better or worse, won't be the same if the partitioning of Macon occurs.*

★

ALL OF WHICH is to speak to one point: in the few remaining days before Dec. 17, this amendment should be examined with a scouring scrutiny.

Voting is light over state on amendments

Balloting was heavier in Birmingham and over Jefferson County areas today than had been anticipated, but reports from over the state indicated a light vote in many sections.

Stimulating voting in Jefferson was a countywide 1-cent sales tax proposal to produce an estimated $6 million more yearly for the county's five school systems.

At stake in statewide balloting were 25 constitutional amendments, including the inland docks measure for developing Alabama's main rivers, and the six proposals generally referred to as the health amendments.

Sheriff Holt McDowell said reports to his office indicate "a reasonably good vote in Jefferson County of from 35,000 to 40,000."

Jefferson County has turned out more than 80,000 in hotly fought campaigns in which the governorship and numerous other public offices were at stake.

Racial controversy highlighted one phase of statewide voting dealing with Amendment No. 18 calling for carving up or outright abolition of heavily Negro populated Macon County.

Negro leaders there had appealed to white voters to defeat the proposal. Counties surrounding Macon, all of which have majority white populations would absorb sections of it under the proposed amendment.

The appeal was made to white voters because there aren't enough registered Negro voters to do it except in an extremely close election.

Polls open at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. in rural areas, an hour later in most cities, and at 7 p.m. in Jefferson County.

ALTHOUGH NEGROES many of them college educated outnumber white residents nearly 7-1 in Macon County, the whites have a large majority of the qualified voters in both the county and on a statewide basis. The county seat, Tuskegee, is the site of the famed Negro school, Tuskegee Institute.

Because today's referendum is

an off-year election, a relatively light vote is predicted. In the state's rural areas, polls will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Voting places will remain open an hour longer in cities and in Jefferson County (Birmingham), will not close until 7 p.m.

The controversial Macon Negro control of the county, enacted by Congress this year State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, might force the registration of executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, enough Negro voters to dominate the county. Engelhardt said. sponsored the measure. He fears the Civil Rights Law means of offsetting threatened

U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL

'WHITE RIGHTS VIOLATED'

Brownell Condemnation Of Negro Boycott Asked

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 7 (AP)—U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell was challenged today to condemn publicly the Tuskegee Negro boycott because it is "violating the civil rights of a white minority."

MacDonald Gallion, chief assistant state attorney general who has directed a three-week investigation of the boycott of which merchants, made the suggestion during an interview.

Gallion said Negroes in Tuskegee have put "reverse English" on the civil rights issue which is apparently "dear to the heart of Mr. Brownell." Negroes outnumber whites approximately 85 to 15 per cent in Macon County of which Tuskegee is the county seat.

They have been withholding trade from white merchants nearly two months because of a local law passed by the state Legislature moving most Negro voters outside the city limits.

However, C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., which is pushing an "economic action program" to help Negro merchants, denied that the TCA is sponsoring a boycott against white merchants.

"We are not encouraging our people to intrfere with the operation of any business or merchant," he said. "That's my understanding of what a boycott means.

"If I interpret the behavior of Tuskegee Negroes correctly, I believe they are simply seeking to protect themselves as well as they can by using their economic resources as wisely as they think they can."

Gallion said his investigation of the Tuskegee boycott has convinced him that Negroes here "who shout the loudest about civil rights" are using pressure against an innocent group of white merchants seeking to extend their political influence.

"WHITE MINORITY'

"Tuskegee is embroiled in a situation where a group of Negroes are violating civil rights of a white minority," he said, "in that they are banding together to destroy the trade of innocent white merchants in an attempt to influence their political vote and political action.

"Threats and intimidation have been used by the majority race in an attempt to force the minority to yield their influence in community affairs."

APPLIES EQUALLY

The state official said the activity occurring in Tuskegee is "an illegal boycott contrary to Alabama state law which applies equally to whites as well as Negroes."

"In furtherance of law enforcement and in order to reassure the public that Mr. Brownell's concern is also directed to the civil rights of white minorities," Gallion said, "I would like to challenge him to publicly condemn the Tuskegee boycott.

"I for one think that his answer would be interesting to southerners as well as informative and revealing to all citizens in all sections of the country."

Gallion intimated that the boycott investigation is nearing an end but declined comment on the likelihood of early arrests or legal proceedings to halt the boycott.

Gomillion also denied that there has been any campaign of intimidation to keep Negroes from trading with white merchants.

"We have no information of any threats except one incident in which a man asked a Negro woman if she knew she wasn't supposed to go into a white store."

This man, he said, hasn't been attending meetings of the TCA and holds no office in the group.

taliating against Asst. Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion's challenge, a Negro leader in the economic tug-of-war here informed U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell today that his group would "gladly welcome", a public statement on the Tuskegee boycott.

The Rev. K. L. Buford, in a telegram to Brownell, seconded Gallion's request for a statement and added, ". . . but only after your office has conducted a full-scale investigation" of the situation in Tuskegee

Gallion had said Wednesday in an interview that he would like to challenge Brownell to "publicly condemn the Tuskegee boycott."

A member of the executive council of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., which led the boycott against white merchants, Buford followed Gallion's action by dispatching his own request to Brownell.

The Negro leader asked the attorney general for an investigation of: The Senate bill which changed the boundary lines of the City of Tuskegee; the Senate bill to dissolve Macon County; the Senate bill to prohibit incorporation of any area into a municipality which is in the police jurisdiction of another incorporated area; the action of Sen. Sam Engelhardt, the Alabama State Legislature, the Alabama attorney general's current investigation and the Negroes' "crusade for citizenship."

Gallion was director of a three-week investigation into the two-month-old boycott, which Negroes initiated against white merchants in protest of a local law passed by the state Legislature that changed the Tuskegee boundaries and "moved" most Negro voters outside the city limits.

During the interview in which he challenged Brownell, Gallion said the Negroes' action put "reverse English" on the civil rights issue, which he said was apparently "dear to the heart of Mr. Brownell."

Tuskegee Negroes 'Welcome' Brownell Statement On Boycott

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 8—Re-

Ousted Negroes Sign Petitions For Redrawing Tuskegee Limits

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 10-24-57

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 2 — Negroes placed outside the Tuskegee city limits by a July legislative act have circulated petitions here, seeking restoration of the original boundaries.

Between 500 and 600 former city residents, all Negroes, have signed petitions requesting the City Council to call an election on the question of changing Tuskegee's limits, according to C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization.

The city limits were drastically gerrymandered by a bill written and introduced in the last Legislature by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter. His measure, passed by both houses and made law without Gov. James E. Folsom's signature, excluded from the city 400 Negro voters, leaving only 10 inside Tuskegee's limites.

Engelhardt's bill, designed to reduce the threat of Negro control in government in this city where whites are outnumbered by 6-1, touched off a mass boycott of white merchants by Negroes last June, which led to invstigations by the state attorney general, evidence raids and a circuit court injunction against boycott activities of the TCA.

Gomillion said the petitions, taken to Montgomery today for photostating, called on the Tuskegee City Council to give the voters an opportunity "to vote on a change in the boundaries of the city, to restore the boundaries or change them so as to include petitioners thrown out of the city by the gerrymandering act."

He said the petition drive was begun "several days ago by a group of 12 to 15 individual citizens who were thrown out of the city limits."

As the legal questions involved in a resolution by the city to restore boundaries changed by legislative act, Gomillion said the Alabama Code of 1940 "indicates the city may have the boundaries changed by the city council passing a resolution and the judge of probate of the county calling an election on the question."

City Council Gets Petition At Tuskegee

Advertiser P.1
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 10-31-57

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 30 (AP)—A petition seeking to restore Tuskegees old city limits and thus put 400 Negroes back on the city's voting list has been formally presented to the city council.

But Mayor Phil Lightfoot said today no action is likely before the next scheduled council meeting Nov. 12.

Tuskegees boundaries were shortened last summer by a legislative act, excluding all predominantly Negro residential areas from the city limits and leaving 400 Negroes voters intelligible to take part in municipal elections. An estimated 600 white voters were unaffected.

A Negro leader, Charles G. Gomillion, disclosed last week that a petition was being circulated asking city council to annex the territory excluded under the legislative act sponsored by state Sen. Sam Engelhardt, a White Citizens Council leader.

Under the annexation procedure the city council must adopt a resolution signifying its willingness before the territory can be taken into the city limits.

Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, has predicted the council will refuse to adopt such a resolution. Lightfoot declined to say what action might be taken.

If the council does agree on the annexation, it will call an election. To become effective, the proposed annexation must be approved by at least two voters in each 160 acres of land, plus the owners of 60 per cent of the property in the involved area.

Negroes have boycotted white merchants in Tuskegee since last May in protest against the new boundaries which left only about 10 Negro voters inside the city.

State Atty. Gen. John Patterson has obtained a temporary court injunction prohibiting members or followers of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. from using "force, threats, intimidation or coercion to keep other Negroes from patronizing white stores.

Patterson: Bright And Clear

Greene County Democrat

SELDOM in Alabama history has a gubernatorial aspirant shown such early strength and promise as does the state's young attorney general, John Patterson, whose record in Montgomery shines bright and clear above an otherwise dreary governmental picture.

Patterson's two-fisted attack on the NAACP and the Negro Tuskegee Civic Association resulting in court orders against the illegal activities of these organizations, makes him the most formidable enemy of integration in the whole stable of prospective gubernatorial candidates.

Apparently, many Alabama voters agree with Patterson and want him to continue his battle from the executive mansion. A recent poll conducted by *South News Magazine* showed the attorney general leading the pack with over 30% of the votes cast among 11 Alabamians "prominently mentioned" for governor.

TUSKEGEE IS REJUVENATED

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—A transformation has taken place in Tuskegee. The merchants and professional people of that city have recovered from the initial shock of the ugly and unwarranted boycott and are finding courage and leadership within their own ranks.

Advertiser Wed. 11-6-57

They have been stimulated and strengthened by so many expressions and manifestations of friendship.

You will be impressed with the enclosed pamphlet which the Tuskegee business and professional people have circulated. Will you kindly reprint it so that we may be reminded that they intend that from their adversity this will be their "finest hour."

A FORMER RESIDENT.

Montgomery.

Registrars In Macon Accept Applicants After Long Lapse

Advertiser Tues. 6-4-57
Montgomery, Ala.

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 3—For the first time in nearly a year and one-half, the Macon County Board of Registrars accepted applications for registration here today.

Several applications—the board declined to divulge the exact number—were filed by whites and Negroes at the first session of the board since it became operable March 6 after a lapse of several months.

The board's action today apparently opened the door for registration attempts by hundreds of Negroes who comprise 23,500 of the county's 27,500 population. Although Negroes outnumber whites by about 7-1, there are only some 1,000 registered Negro voters and approximately 2,900 white voters.

TWICE PREVIOUSLY

The board has met twice previously since becoming operable. At both meetings, June 3 and 20, prospective applicants were turned away because the board had no office equipment.

The registrar board became inoperable last December with the death of chairman W. H. Bentley. Sole member of the board for three months was H. G. Rogers, of near Tuskegee. J. W. Zachary and E. P. Livingston, both of Notasulga, were named registrars March 6.

Advertiser P. 2-A

With the long-awaited filing cabinets and office supplies on hand, the board went into session this morning. However, Livingston, chairman, was absent.

Members Zachary and Rogers processed applications until shortly after noon when Rogers became ill.

At the June 20 meeting, one of the board members said he expected large groups of Negroes to seek registration once the board began receiving applications.

Although a concerted drive for registration by Negroes had been expected, it has not materialized at the first three meetings of the new board. Only a few showed up each time.

One local bill was called up by Tuskegee resident and passed. It would change the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude virtually all of the Negro voters now living in the city.

It would leave some 400 Negro voters outside the city and only about 10 inside the corporate limits. The city has some 600 white voters.

New Disfranchisement Scheme

World Wed. 6-12-57

In Macon County, Alabama, a state lawmaker who is an executive leader of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils, there is a new disfranchisement scheme designed to re-draft the city boundary lines that most Negro voters and Tuskegee Institute would be excluded from the City of Tuskegee. State Senator Sam M. Englehardt, Jr. of Shorter, Alabama, a wealthy Macon County plantation owner, has introduced such a gerry mandering bill in the State Legislature. Under the senatorial local courtesy rule introduction of such a bill is tantamount to passage.

Those outside of the South should take note of this situation in connection with the current debate in Congress over President Eisenhower's civil rights proposals. Hardest opposition has come from the South where there are old and new trickery, roadblocks, and hurdles placed in the path of Negro citizens who desire to vote. Senator Englehardt is one of the many WCC leaders who are working not only to restrict the voting of Negro citizens to cancel out those who over trying circumstances managed to get their names on the poll lists. The WCC has as key feature of its program the prevention of Negro persons from voting.

The Tuskegee Minister's Council is on record as opposing the Englehardt city re-districting plan. In an ad in The Tuskegee Herald, June 4, the TMC called on "the Mayor, the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce and other responsible officials of the City of Tuskegee ..... (to take) ..... whatever steps necessary to prevent the enactment of the proposed changes."

Chief purpose of the Englehardt gerrymandering bill is to reduce the political effectiveness of the Negro group. Meantime the Negro group in Macon County has apparently been effectively stopped, for the time being, from registering to vote. This same WCC leader had advocated a legislative bill which would abolish Macon County and distribute this political division over five counties. All of this is designed to pin the Negro citizen down so tight politically that he will become merely statusless statistic.

This is but one exhibit of the farflung WCC program to suppress Negro voting. It is a clear picture of the motivation behind the obviously WCC-inspired trial-by-jury feature that the anti-suffrage bloc is trying to insert into the civil rights bills. Not trial by jury, but trial by Jim Crow is the real substance of the opposition's proposal.

The Englehardt city boundary-line bill should add new supporting material for those who are fighting for the passage of the President's civil rights bills.

The Engelhardt-McKay Absurdity

Advertiser P. 2-A
Sun. 6-16-57

The preposterous does not preserve segregation.

State Senator Sam Engelhardt and Rep. Charles McKay are two of the most energetic partisans of segregation. But they cry NAACP like wolf. It's a reflex that's supposed to take the place of sensible argument.

Montgomery, Ala.

In a joint statement, Engelhardt and McKay have landed heavily upon the pending judicial reform bill. Actually, the bill has nothing to do with race mixing whatever. Many of those who participated in the long study and preparation of the court reform bill are just as ardent segregationists as Engelhardt and McKay.

All the bill is concerned with is procedure in state courts. These procedures are long overdue for reform, both in Alabama and other states. They happen to follow reforms in the federal judiciary.

The two legislators seized on this similarity to say:

> If these rules are adopted, we consider this to be just another step along the road to complete and total integregation. Our able Alabama attorneys have demonstrated that they are well founded in the present procedures.
>
> The adoption of these proposed rules might possibly shift the advantage to attorneys for the NAACP who have made a life study of the federal rules.

Invoking the red flag of race mixing in connection with the judicial reform bill is about as absurd as invoking the issue in connection with the state purchasing bill.

Our lawyers practice in federal courts as well as state courts. Why, then, are the federal rules considered a mystery?

Finally, are the two gentlemen suggesting that their white lawyer friends are not matches for the NAACP lawyers?

olored Leadership Prevailed

Advertiser P. 4-A
Sat. 6-15-57
Montgomery, Ala.

Macon Sen. Sam Engelhardt's ingenious little bill which proposes to shrink the city limits of Tuskegee in such a way as to exclude practically all Negroes has passed the Senate.

Its passage brought a unanimous nod of approval from the white folks of Tuskegee. When Engelhardt's gerrymandering proposal first came to light there was no such unanimity — more than a few whites were concerned to the point of opposing the legislation. But no more, thanks to the Negroes of the neighboring city.

The opposition to the bill which erupted from the indignant Negro residents put the white opponents in an uncomfortable position. It was either to remain in the Negro camp or reverse themselves. The whites chose the latter route. In Tuskegee, at least, whites and Negroes don't support the same things any more.

June 14, 1957

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

'E WANT:

1. Immediate withdrawal of the bill to reduce the size of the City of Tuskegee.

2. A functioning Board of Registrars which will register qualified citizens.

3. Extension of the city limits to include all of Greenwood and Carver Court.

4. Adequate recreational facilities which will be open to all citizens.

5. Adequate sewage facilities for all streets within the city limits.

6. Employment al all levels in those businesses which depend upon our earnings for their success.

THE BILL:

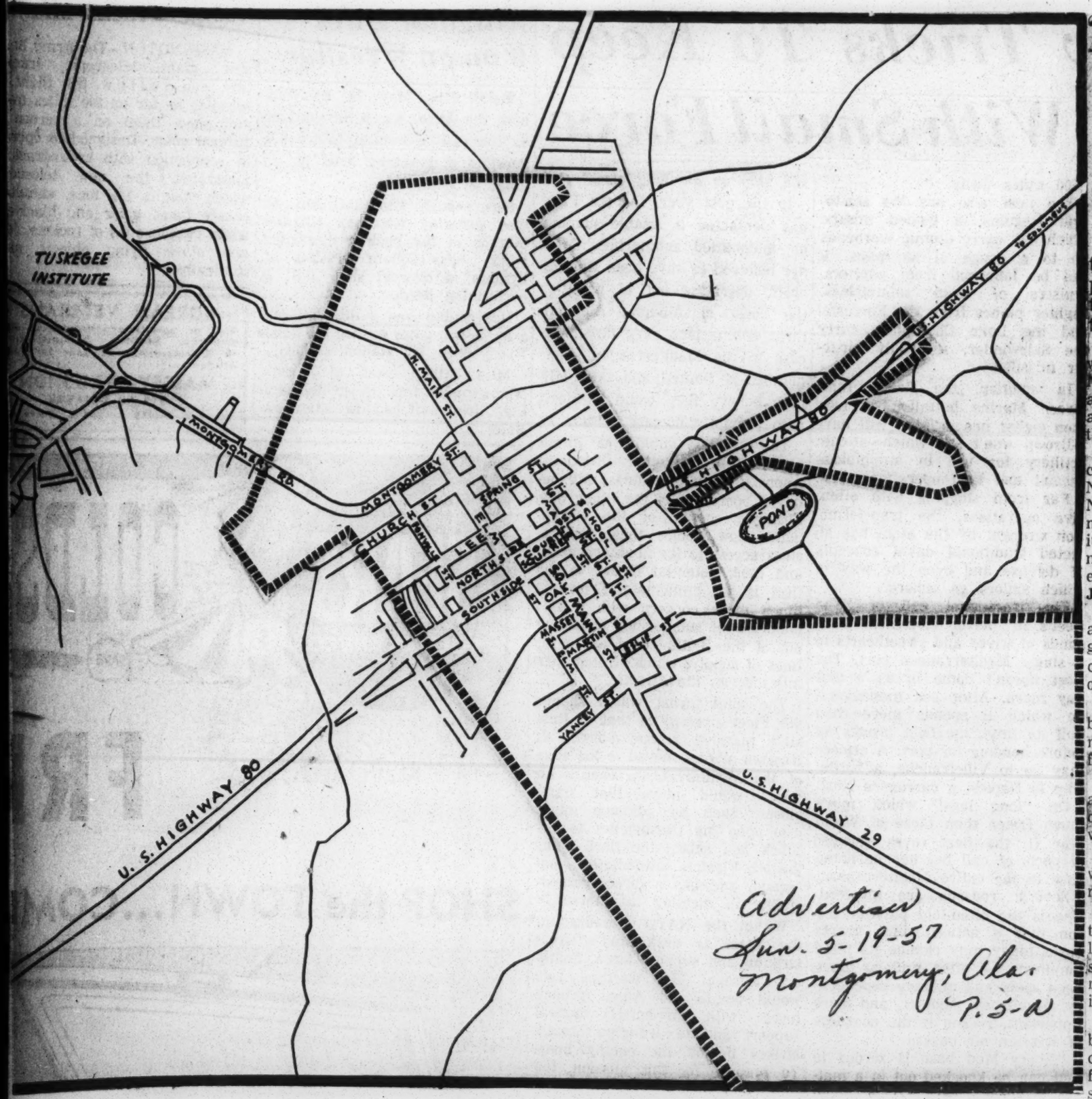
The bill to shrink the city limits has now been introduced into the State Senate by our senator, Sam Englehardt. Everyone who has been contacted says that this was our senator's own idea.

Now the senator is quite a man! He is head of the Alabama White Citizens Counsil. He is our representative in the State Senate. He had a bill passed into law which forbids Macon County teachers from discussing intergration. But it is hard to s ee how the senator was able to survey the entire city of Tuskegee without the permission or knowledge of our local government.

If the bill becomes law, it will change the boundaries of our city from four sides to twenty-six sides. About 400 citizens will lose the right to vote in electing men who will serve upon the city council.

This bill would take from us the right to vote. We don't like this.

'ILL YOU HELP?



'MOVES' NEGROES

Advertised P.5-A

Engelhardt Bill

Sun. 5-19-57

To Shrink City

Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB INGRAM

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, in another bid to maintain total segregation in his county, has prepared a bill for introduction in the Legislature designed to assure continued white control in Tuskegee city elections.

The local bill, advertised for the first time this past week in the weekly Tuskegee News, would so rearrange and alter the city limits of Tuskegee as to exclude practically all of the Negro families.

The bill obviously was conceived as a result of the heavy Negro registration in Tuskegee. Negoes have registered in such numbers in that city as to make it a distinct possibility that a member of their race could be elected to municipal office.

JUST 'LOCAL BILL'

Although no official records are available, it is estimated that Negroes comprise from 35 to 40 per cent of the total vote in the city of Tuskegee.

While the purpose of the local bill is obvious, neither Engelhardt nor Tuskegee Mayor Phil Lightfoot will discuss the measure.

"It is nothing but a local bill, affecting the city of Tuskegee only," Engelhardt declared. He would say no more.

Mayor Lightfoot indicated he was not too familiar with the measure.

"I frankly haven't even studied the bill. but we will take a closer look at it real soon," Lightfoot said. "I guess we will have to make a survey to see just what it does."

Actually a survey has already been made and it shows that the city limits of Tuskegee, now perfectly square in shape, will be so redefined as to look like the outline of a sea dragon.

Tuskegee Institute and the surrounding residential area heavily populated with Negroes will be removed entirely from the city limits. So will several other sections of the city where there are Negro residential areas.

One Tuskegee resident who made a thorough appraisal of the bill offered a brief observation:

"He slipped up a couple of places and left about 15 or 20 Negro families inside the city limits. I guess he wanted to be fair about it."

Engelhardt, head of the pro-segregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, earlier took steps toward lessening the chances of Negroes being elected to office in Tuskegee.

In 1951 he pushed through a bill prohibiting "single-shot" voting in elections where more than one place was to be filled. Had "single-shot" balloting been permitted Negroes in Tuskegee could have voted for but one candidate in City Commission races and in so doing all but guarantee the election of the person they favored.

However under the law passed in 1951 voters must vote for as many candidates as there are places to fill.

Only last week Engelhardt also disclosed he was contemplating a proposal to abolish Macon County entirely if it became apparent that Negroes might gain control of the ballot boxes.

NOTICE
STATE OF ALABAMA
COUNTY OF MACON

News Tribune 5-16-57

Notice is hereby given that a bill substantially as follows will be introduced in the Legislature of Alabama and application for its passage and enactment will be made, to-wit: Tuskegee, Ala. P. 8

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

To alter, re-arrange, and re-define the boundaries of the City of Tuskegee in Macon County.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of Alabama:

Section 1. The boundaries of the City of Tuskegee in Macon County are hereby altered, re-arranged and re-defined so as to include within the corporate limits of said municipality all of the territory lying within the following described boundaries, and to exclude all territory lying outside such boundaries:

Beginning at the Northwest Corner of Section 30, Township 17-N, Range 24-E in Macon County, Alabama: thence South 89 degrees 53 minutes East, 1160.3 feet; thence South 37 degrees 34 minutes East, 211.6 feet; thence South 53 degrees 57 minutes West, 545.4 feet; thence South 36 degrees 03 minutes East, 1190.0 feet; thence South 53 degrees 57 minutes West, 675 2 feet; thence South 36 degrees 19 minutes East, 743.4 feet; thence South 33 degrees 50 minutes East, 1597.4 feet; thence North 61 degrees 26 minutes East, 1122.8 feet; thence North 28 degrees 34 minutes West, 50.0 feet; thence North 59 degrees 11 minutes East, 1049 3 feet; thence South 30 degrees 48 minutes East,. 50.0 feet; thence North 50 degrees 08 minutes East, 341.1 feet; thence North 47 degrees 08 minutes East, 1239.4 feet; thence South 42 degrees 51 minutes East, 300.0 feet; thence South 47 degrees 00 minutes West, 1199.5 feet; thence South 64 degrees 09 minutes East, 1422.0 feet; thence South 24 degrees 13 minutes East 488.7 feet; thence South 73 degrees 25 minutes West, 370.8 feet; thence North 79 degrees 25 minutes West, 2285.3 feet; thence South 61 degrees 26 minutes West, 1232.6 feet, thence South 41 degrees 03 minutes East 792.3 feet; thence South 12 degrees 03 minutes East, 842.2 feet; thence North 88 degrees 09 minutes East, 4403.6 feet; thence South 0 degrees 15 minutes West, 6008.2 feet; thence North 89 degrees 59 minutes West, 4140.2 feet; thence North 34 degrees 46 minutes West, 6668.7 feet; thence North 35 degrees 00 minutes West, 380.4 feet; thence North 16 degrees 55 minutes West, 377.2 feet; thence North 54 degrees 29 minutes East, 497.8 feet; thence North 35 degrees 02 minutes West, 717.5 feet; thence South 54 degrees 03 minutes West, 1241.9 feet; thence North 36 degrees 09 minutes West, 858.4 feet; thence North 44 degrees 28 minutes East 452.2 feet; thence North 22 degrees 33 minutes East, 4305.9 feet; thence North 86 degrees 43 minutes East, 236.3 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 2. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this Act are repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law. 5/16/4t

Macon County Without Board Of Registrars

World Wed. 5-15-57 P.3
Bham Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS) Macon County has been without an operative board of registrars for about 16 months.

W. P. Mitchell, chairman of the franchise committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association, made this documented revelation here May 9 in commenting upon a newspaper story which said that it had been "about six months" since there had been a functioning Macon County Board of Registrars.

Here is the prepared statement which Mr. Mitchell, an authority on Macon County voter-registration, issued to the newspaper which published the time element which he challenged.

"THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER:

"Reference is made to a news story by your staff writer, Don McKee, in the May 7, 1957 issue of the Advertiser, in which he attributes this statement to Grady Rogers, a member of the Macon County Board of Registrars: 'The Macon County Board of Registrars has not met in about six months.'

"The following is an account of the public functioning of the Macon County Board of Registrars over the past 17 months according to public knowledge and newspaper accounts:

"Jan. 1, 1956—W. H. Bentley and S. S. Humphries were the only members on this three-member board. (A minimum of two members constitute a quorum.)

"Jan. 16, 1956 —S. S. Mumphries resigned—leaving only W. H. Bentley.

"Sept. 20 1956—Grady Rogers was reappointed to the board but W. H. Bentley, the only member for eight months, was ill, and thus unable to function publicly.

"Dec. 4, 1956 —W. H. Bentley died—leaving only Grady Rodgers."

"March 6, 1956—E. P. Livingston and Jesse Zachary were appointed to the Macon County Board. So, with Livingston, Zachary and Rogers we had our full complement of members for the first time in two years and 9 months."

"April 7, 1957—This three-member board has not functioned publicly since its appointment. It gave as its reason for not functioning (according to the Advertiser) it had 'no equipment'."

"So, there has not been an operative board of registrars in Macon County for "about' 16 months as —not six months as stated in your newspaper. We only desire to set the record aright."

Macon Board Of Registrars Again Refuses Applications

Advertiser Tues. 5-21-57
Montgomery Ala.

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 20 — The Macon County Board of Registrars turned away applicants today for the second time since it became operable after a period of several months. P.1

Lack of office equipment including filing cabinets and desks was the reason given for the board's failure to receive applications for registering voters,

The board met May 6—the first time it had been at full strength in two years—and refused to go into session because of no office equipment.

Few prospective voters showed up at the county courthouse this morning. Several Negroes came to the courthouse to fill out registration applications but were turned away. Macon County's Negro population outnumbers the whites, 27,500 to 4,000. There are approximately 3,900 registered voters of whom about 1,000 are Negroes.

"The office equipment has been shipped, but it hasn't arrived yet," said H. G. Rogers, board member of near Tuskegee.

The filing cabinets and desks were ordered April 24 by the county board of revenue.

Rogers said a telephone call this morning to the Nashville firm from which the equipment was ordered brought the report that the order was shipped May 8.

Rogers and the other two board members, chairman E. P. Livingston and J. W. Zachary, both of Notasulga, have said the board will not go into session until it has the office equipment. Advertiser P.2-a

The board was returned to full strength March 6 when Livingston and Zachary were appointed. Rogers was already on the board.

The board became inoperable after the death last December of W. H. Bentley, chairman.

Rogers, spokesman for the board, has pledged that when the board goes into session it will register "every man of any race, creed or color . . . if he qualifies."

The next session of the board will be June 3, as set by law.

Macon Vote Registrars Turn Away Applicants

Post-Herald Tues. 5-21-57
Bham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, May 20 (AP)—The Macon County Board of Registrars turned away applicants for voter registration today for the second time since it resumed operations after a period of several months. P.19

Lack of office equipment including filing cabinets and desks was the reason given for the board's refusal to receive applications for registering voters.

The board met May 6—the first time it had been at full strength in two years—and refused to go into session because of no office equipment.

Few prospective voters showup at the county courthouse this morning. Several Negroes came to the courthouse to fill out registration applications but were turned away. Macon Countys' Negro population outnumbers the whites by 27,500 to 4000.

"The office equipment has been shipped, but it hasn't arrived yet," said H. G. Rogers, board member who lives near Tuskegee.

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The next session of the board will be June 3, as set by law.

Englehardt Taking Training At Belvoir

News P.1
Thurs. 7-25-57
Tuskegee Ala.

Special to The News

FORT BELVOIR, Va. — Samuel M. Englehardt III, of Shorter, Ala., is receiving six weeks of annual ROTC training at Fort Belvoir with members of the University of Alabama cadet program.

Engelhardt is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Scabbard and Blade society.

The 20 year-old soldier is a 1954 graduate of Shorter High School.

Englehardt Puts In Plug for Communism

Journal + Guide
Sat. 8-17-57

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON—In a letter to U. S. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, Sam Englehardt, who represents Macon County, Alabama, in the State Senate, and who is leader of the Alabama White Citiens Councils, said: Norfolk, Va.

"We plan to send you and others above the Mason-Dixon Line many millions of Negroes within the next few years." P. 19

The Alabama Senator is executive secretary of the Alabama White Citizens Coun-Councils.

In any other country except the United States this would be construed as a conspiracy to mob, murder and drive away from their homes millions of native citizens.

* * *

ENGLEHARDT would be prosecuted for inciting to riot and other criminal offense, and would certainly be jailed.

Englehardt's threat has been matched only by Adolph Hitler, who murdered 6,000,000 Jews in his insane hatred of human beings whom he thought stood in his way toward ruling the world.

Alabama's Voters Cut Own Throats?

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "I regret that so many colored persons who were eligible to vote throughout the state did not vote against the amendment that would abolish Macon County.

The amendment was passed by fewer than 11,000 votes, which means that many colored persons in the state did not vote, although they were eligible."

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, was reflecting upon a constitutional amendment passed by Alabama voters Tuesday that would abolish and divide Macon County, as he talked to the AFRO Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

THE NEWLY approved amendment allows for the county to be split up and divided into neighboring counties where there are white population majorities. Colored persons in Macon County outnumber whites 7 - 1.

This means that the voting power of colored persons would give them control of the county if it was not divided up, especially in view of the recently passed Federal Civil Rights Act.

As it is, however, the amendment gives the Alabama Legislature the authority to split the area as a means of preventing colored persons from controlling the county.

Dr. Gomillion expressed the view that only a "pitiful percentage" of colored voters turned out to vote against the amendment. The measure was passed by a vote of 43,329. Some 31,993 persons voted against it.

There are 53,000 colored persons reportedly eligible to vote in Alabama.

* * *

"IT'S TRUE that there was only a small turn - out of colored persons at the polls," Dr. Gomillion stated, adding, "this always applies moreso during off election years."

"Even if we had voted full strength, I feel the measure still would have passed." The TCA president attributed this belief to the fact that there were nearly 900,000 registered white voters in Alabama.

Asked whether a division of the county would mean that voters there would have to re-register in whatever county they were sent, Dr. Gomillion stated:

"That depends upon the actions of the study committee of the Alabama Legislature. They have $60,000 to spend and two years to study how the county will be divided.

"Under the divisional amendment, the study committee was given the authority to recommend as it saw fit concerning transferred voters."

He said it is possible that Tuskegee Institute could also be shifted into another county different from one in which the Veterans' Hospital might be moved under the new amendment.

"I don't exactly know what will happen. It's up to the study committee now to re-district property and population," he stated.

Asked what future plans the TCA had in this fight, Dr. Gomillion declared that his association would wait until the study committee asserted itself.

* * *

HE SAID the next move of the group would be to fight a pending injunction against the group in court on Jan. 21. The case was originally scheduled for a hearing on Dec. 31, but was continued until the January date.

The TCA was put under a temporary injunction and ordered to cease its activities in connection with a mass boycott of white merchants by colored citizens here.

The boycott started last June when the Alabama Legislature redistricted the Tuskegee city limits, disfranchising some 410 colored persons from the vote.

Tuskegee citizens responded to this legislative act with a mass boycott of white stores. The TCA was accused of spearheading the boycott by Alabama Attorney General John Patterson, who entered the case and filed suit for the injunction against the group.

* * *

"WE ARE going to fight this injunction which alleges that the TCA violated the Alabama anti - boycott law," Dr. Gomillion stated, adding:

"We do not know now what course we will take if the injunction is made permanent because in such an instance we will have to act differently from the way we plan."

Dr. Gomillion said the registration drive for more colored persons to gain the vote was "not at all encouraging." He said only 2 registration certificates are issued on the average for every 6 applicants.

He said since the board of registrars here has been functioning (six monthly), only 19 colored persons have been registered and given certificates.

Commenting on the effectiveness of the boycott, the noted educator disclosed that eight businesses have closed their doors since the crusade got got under way.

He said five or six others are holding on through the Christmas season in hopes of business, but may have to close after the Yuletide period.

He said the Greenwood shopping center has not yet been completed and indicated under the divisional amendment that it might be split among two or more counties.

The Greenwood shopping center is an area currently under construction where boycotting colored persons had planned to shop. Dr. Gomillion said there have been reports that the property will fall into several counties for the purpose of weakening the boycott.

* * *

THE TCA president said a document is now being drafted to appeal to the newly established Federal Civil Rights Commission for relief in the Tuskegee situation.

He said he was hopeful that enough affidavits could be garnered by 1959 to apply to the agency.

Asked how he accounted for the fact that fewer than 75,000 persons of the total Alabama vote registration voted either for or against the divisional amendment. Dr. Gomillion stated that it appeared to be "gross indifference during an off election year."

In addition to abolishing Macon County, the new amendment empowers the Legislature to wipe out its county seat at Tuskegee. State Sen. Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, is author of the new constitutional measure.

Even Macon County white residents were not solidly behind the new proposal as is evidenced by the fact that seven members of the Macon County Bar Association issued a statement objecting to the split - up of the county "at the present time."

They said the problem could be solved "by other methods."

The TCA called the new act, "a device to maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which cannot be justified morally or politically."

Do Whites Lose Vote, Too If Alabama County Goes?

Constitution, p. 7 Fri. 12-20-57 Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 19 (AP)—Macon County voters, white and Negro alike, face the prospect of losing their voting rights for one year if the county is abolished.

A constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abolish Macon County to offset the threat of ultimate Negro political control was ratified in a statewide election Tuesday. The lawmaking assembly, when it meets again in 1959, will have the power to erase the county from the map and divide its people among neighboring counties.

A section of the state constitution, fixing residence and poll tax requirements, says a voter must live in the county one year before he is eligible to cast a ballot. Macon County's population will become residents of other counties if the abolition plan is carried out.

Registration officials say privately they interpret the law to mean the displaced voters would have to wait a year before taking part in another election because they would become new residents of another county.

But Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, said she will seek legal advice, probably a ruling by the attorney general, if the issue arises. Atty. Gen. John Patterson said he hasn't studied the question and "wouldn't want to comment."

Georgians To Vote On Macon Tuesday

News & Courier, Charleston, S.C., 17A
Sun 12-15-57

To Abolish County To Keep Negroes From Taking Over

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 14 (AP) — White people, fearful that Negro voters ultimately may control troubled Macon County, propose to abolish the county if need be in order to prevent it. A constitutional amendment which would give the Legislature authority to erase Macon County fro mthe map and divide its landed area and population among neighboring counties will be voted on in a statewide election Tuesday.

Negroes, many of them college educated, outnumber white residents of the county nearly 7 to 1. Sponsors of the abolition amendment hope to break up the heavy concentration of Negroes by dividing them among counties which have white population majorities.

OTHER AMENDMENTS

Twenty-four other constitutional amendments will be ratified or rejected in the special referendum. Eight of them are of statewide significance, providing funds for river development, medical and educational facilities and financial relief for small towns. The remaining 16 are purely local, affecting only one county or another.

A relatively light vote is likely in the offyear election.

Ratification of a constitutional amendment requires a majority of the voters throughout the state even though it affects only one county. And the affected county's vote alone has no bearing on the outcome.

If the people in Macon County should vote against abolition and a majority elsewhere vote for it, for example, the amendment would carry.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, a Citizens Council leader and sponsor of the amendment, is pushing a campaign for ratification. Negro spokesmen by contrast have had little to say but they are known to be opposed to the abolition measure.

William P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro group, said no organized effort has been undertaken among his race to fight the amendment "as far as I know." He gave no explanation.

COMPROMISE MEASURE

The proposed amendment was submitted by the 1957 Legislature as a compromise for another measure which would have abolished the county outright if the voters ratified it.

Instead, if the people approve the abolition proposal Tuesday, the Legislature will have to take further action before the county can be erased.

Meantime, a detailed study will be made by a committee composed of legislators from Macon and five adjoining counties—Bullock, Elmore, Lee, Montgomery and Tallapoosa.

Those are the counties which would have absorbed Macon under the original abolition plan. But the pending amendment, while it limits the study committee to those five, provides nevertheless for deviding Macon County only among "contiguous counties," without specifying any.

Macon county, the home of the famous Negro school Tuskegee Institute, has long been the center of racial tension because of the heavy preponderance of Negroes. A State Revenue Department estimate in 1955 fixed the population at 27,334 Negroes and 4,703 white residents.

Engelhardt touched off a massive new protest last summer when he prevailed on the Legislature to enact a law virtually eliminating Negro voting in Tuskegee, the county seat.

CITY REARRANGED

The new law rearranged the city limits to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas, leaving the city with only 10 Negro voters compared with 600 whites qualified to vote. Tuskegee had 420 Negro voters before the change.

Negroes in retaliation began a wholesale boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee, a protest still in force after seven months despite a court injunction against the Tuskegee Civic Assn. and its followers.

A hearing is scheduled for Dec. 31 on the state's request for a permanent injunction.

ABOLITION DOUBTED

Macon Could Lose Voting For Year

Advertiser, SPA
Mont. Adv. 12-20-57
Ala. 12-20-57

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Macon County voters, both Negro and white, could lose their voting rights for a year if the county is abolished. But legislators think there are ways of coping with the problem without losing voters.

But a Montgomery legislator expressed doubt that the county would be abolished "in our time."

A constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abolish Macon County to offset the threat of ultimate Negro political control was ratified in a statewide election Tuesday.

Voters might also have to reregister the same as a new voter. This would mean they would have to fill out a questionaire asking for definitions of duties and obligations of citizenship.

Reps. O. J. Goodwyn and Joe Dawkins agreed that something could be done by the Legislature.

Dawkins said "offhand without study of the situation I think we could draft a bill in the Legislature specifically for Macon County residents."

Goodwyn, after checking the constitution, said such a move would not be possible without taking the measure back for a vote of the people.

He said, however, that much would depend on "an interpretation of the law."

Dawkins said he did not believe the county will be abolished.

"I don't pretend to speak for other members of the committee," he said, "but I don't think we'll see the abolition of Macon County in our time."

The county probably will be reduced in size as a solution to the problem of Negro domination, he said.

The Legislature, when it meets again in 1959, will have the power to erase the county from the map and divide the people among neighboring counties.

Section 178 of the state constitution fixes the residence and poll tax requirements. It states that a voter must live in the county one year before he is eligible to cast a ballot. He must be a resident of the state two years.

Registration officials say they interpret the law to mean the displaced voters would have to wait a year before taking part in another election because they would become new residents of another county.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, said she probably would seek a ruling by the attorney general. Atty. Gen. John Patterson said he would study the question before making comment on it.

Under normal circumstances, when a voter moves from one county to another, he has to serve a 12-month waiting period. He then has to re-register with the board in his newly adopted county the same as any new voter.

The Negro population of Macon County is estimated at 27,334. About 1,000 of them are registered voters. There are about 2,600 white voters in a population of 4,700.

Report Reveals Struggle Over Suppression In Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The story of a colored community's struggle for extistence against economic and political handicaps at the hands of segregationists, was reflected in the year-end report of the embattled Tuskegee Civic Organization.

Several hundred persons packed Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church here last Sunday, to hear the officers of the Tuskegee Civic Association give an accounting of their stewardship for 1957.

* * *

IN HIS PREPARED report, C. G. Gomillion, who was re-elected president of the Tuskegee Civic Association for the seventh consecutive year, stated that the association has worked diligently to stimulate within its members the desire for an understanding of their status, opportunities and resources."

His report noted that "in addition to the usual and determined efforts public officials to limit greatly the increase of Negro voters, there were governmental efforts to prevent free political education; to cancel the right to vote in municipal elections; to prevent the incorporation of a new municipality; to dissolve a county in order to weaken considerably the influence of Negro political action."

IN HIS REFERENCE to the weekly community mass meetings, which have been staged since June 25, the president's report stated that "the purposes of these meetings have been to inform, inspire, encourage, and to stimulate to intelligent civic actions." His report thanked the "newspapers, magazines and television stations which have endeavored to tell the story of the civic plight and heroic efforts of Negro citizens in Macon county as they struggle to live normally in a handicapped community . . ."

W. P. Mitchell, reporting as chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee, noted that "while the Macon County Board of Registrars was appointed on March 6, 1957, it met publicly for the first time on June 3," and that "since the board became operative, 131 Negroes have gone to the place of registration seeking to register, but only 66 of this number were permitted to make applications; only 19 have received," certificates of registration or 29 per cent of those making applications were registered," the report continued.

"THE BOARD TOOK on the average of four applications from Negroes per registration day; and issued on an average of 1.26 certificates of registration for each day it worked;" the report related. At the present rate of issuing certificates," the report observed, 'only 55.44 Negroes would take until 2191 A. D." the report calculated.

The Voter Franchise Committee report observed that the board permits only two Negroes in the registration room at a time and that "Negroes and whites continue to register in separate rooms and in separate parts of the Courthouse."

THE REPORT STATED that the Voter Franchise Committee "plans to continue to conduct voter registration clinics throughout Macon county, and to cooperate with state-wide organizations in their endeavors to promote civic education and voter registration."

The Political Action Committee, headed by Frank J. Toland, recognized racially oriented legislation that was considered by the 1957 regular session of the Alabama Legislature. This report noted that the Alabama Legislature considered 25 or more racially oriented bills ranging from an effort to "reinstate the cumulative poll tax," to one "providing that no male bus or railroad passenger could sit by a female unless he received her permission.'

* * *

IT NOTED that "Senator Sam Englehardt introduced a Bill No. 291 to Gerrymander the city limits and thereby deprive them of their vote in City elections . . ." The Political Action Committee report noted also "Senator Englehardt introduced a bill to abolish Macon county by dividing it among the adjacent counties."

Mrs. Della D. Sullins, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that TCA had 1,367 members on roll during 1957, and set a goal of 3,000 members for 1958.

* * *

JAMES A. Johnson, reporting as Chairman of the Community Welfare Committee, stated that "In October, your Community Welfare Committee . . . circulated a petition requesting the Tuskegee City Council to take the necessary steps to restore the old city limits . . . This petition was mailed to the Councilman G. B. Edwards, Nov. 9, 1957. We have no official reply on this petition . . . the report concluded.

New Law, Court Ruling Stir Segregation Issue

By the Associated Press

At scattered points throughout the South, various developments highlighted today the complex and controversial problem of segregation. These two developments seemed to outweigh the others in importance:

1. The Alabama House passed a bill that would prohibit Tuskegee Negroes who are shunning white merchants from establishing their own city step" plan for beginning integration at Memphis State College. The vote for the bill yesterday was 75 to 3. The board said yesterday it would name a committee to draft a new plan.

Negroes began their boycott several weeks ago in the wake of a law that changed Tuskegee's boundaries and placed all but 10 of the 420 Negro voters outside the city limits.

Outside the board's jurisdiction is the University of Tennessee, where Negroes were admitted to the graduate schools several years ago.

2. At Miami, Fla., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told Negroes to sit wherever they wanted to sit on city buses. "Ride wherever you like," said the NAACP.

At Philadelphia, Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander said he planned court action to enroll two Negro boys at Girard College, set up decades ago under the will of the 19th century merchant Stephen Girard as a school for "poor white orphan boys."

The announcement followed an order from United States District Judge Emett Choate that said segregated bus seating in Florida's largest city must end by September 1.

The United States Supreme Court ruled the school must admit Negro boys because it is administered by a public body, the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts.

No Flocking to Front

No immediate flocking of Negroes to the front seats was reported, however, nor were there any reports of friction or disturbances among white and Negro riders.

"Actually," said the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami Chapter of the NAACP, "Negroes have been riding at the front of buses in Miami for the past several months without any major incident."

Judge Choate twice had said from his bench that bus segregation laws were not constitutional. His ruling came as no surprise.

City Attorney George Okell said he planned to appeal the judge's ruling.

Other Developments

Elsewhere, these developments were noted:

At Nashville, the Tennessee Board of Education ruled out integration this year in schools under its jurisdiction. The few Negro graduate students already enrolled will not be affected.

A Federal court of appeals recently turned down a "stair-

$400,000 Grant Approved

Also in the sphere of education, the Alabama House which passed the bill to keep the boycotting Tuskegee Negroes from incorporating their own municipality, at the same time approved a grant of $400,000 to Tuskegee Institute. The private Negro college at Tuskegee has received State fund appropriations for decades.

At Knoxville, Tenn., John Kasper, segregationist, is seeking a new trial in the Clinton High School case on grounds that the jury that convicted him of criminal contempt of court was tampered with and that members of the jury had read newspapers during the recent trial.

Kasper, who is from Washington, D. C., and six residents of Clinton, Tenn., were convicted of violating a permanent injunction issued by United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor against interfering with racial integration at the school, which had proceeded under court order.

The other six who were convicted with Kasper said they, too, would seek a new trial.

At Dade City, Fla., Sheriff Leslie Bessenger continued his investigation into the wounding of a white baseball player who was riding in a motor car in which both white and Negro players were passengers.

Pitcher Shot in Arm

A shotgun blast Wednesday wounded Dick Colgan, a pitcher, in the arm. No one else was hurt, and Mr. Colgan was hurt only slightly. The three Negro players have been members of the Tampa club in the Florida State League all season. Their presence on the team had brought no previous incident.

At Birmingham, Ala., an attorney accused the Justice Department of seeking to frighten Southerners from joining organizations pledged to maintaining segregation and from associating with known segregationists.

Grover S. McLeod, one of the defense attorneys at the Clinton High School trial, had this to say on the subject:

"The Justice Department now has a program designed to intimidate the people of the South, to scare them from joining segregation organizations, and from associating with known segregationists because they may wind up in jail as a result therefrom."

This was so, he said, "because they might wind up as a party to a contempt case,' and he added:

"Merely belonging to any segregation organization may make you a party suspect."

Mr. McLeod said he himself was a member of a prosegregation group.

Tuskegee Vote Denial Brings Boycott Talk

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 25 (AP)—Passage of a legislative act excluding Negro voters from the city has brought threatening talk of a mass boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee.

Said one Negro leader, William P. Mitchell, an employe of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital:

"I guess you could say our people feel that if they can't vote in Tuskegee they won't trade here either."

Mr. Mitchell and other Negro spokesmen said an undetermined number of their race have already begun to withhold patronage from the merchants in Tuskegee, but how extensive the boycott will become remains to be seen.

A mass meeting has been called for tonight at a Negro church, presumably to discuss the new law. Handbills announcing the rally spoke of a "crusade for citizenship."

Negroes outnumber white residents approximately 7 to 3 in Tuskegee, a city of 6,800 population. In the county where the trade territory extends the ratio is nearly 5 to 1 in the Negroes' favor.

Consequently, a serious boycott could have a paralyzing effect on the city's commerce.

White businessmen, for the most part, are reluctant to discuss the threat but Mayor Phil Lightfoot said, "There is no evidence that I can see yet of any real boycott."

There has been widespread talk of a mass refusal to deal with Tuskegee business houses since an anti-Negro voting bill by Senator Sam Engelhardt cleared the Legislature in Montgomery Friday and went to Gov. James E. Folsom for his signature or disapproval.

Senator Engelhardt is executive secretary of the Prosegregation Alabama Association of Citizens Councils.

The bill reduces the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas, including famed Tuskegee Institute.

It leaves all except about 10 of Tuskegee's 420 Negro voters outside the city limits and makes them ineligible to vote in municipal elections. The 600 or so white voters in the city are unaffected.

MACON COUNTIANS COULD LOSE VOTE

Resident Requirement Is Year's Wait

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 19.—(AP)—Macon County voters, white and Negro alike, face the prospect of losing their voting rights for one year if the county is abolished.

A constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to abolish Macon County to offest the threat of ultimate Negro political control was ratified in a statewide election Tuesday. The lawmaking assembly, when it meets again in 1959, will have the power to erase the county from the map and divide its people among neighboring counties.

A section of the state constitution, fixing residence and poll tax requirements, says a voter must live in the county one year before he is eligible to cast a ballot. Macon County's population will become residents of other counties if the abolition plan is carried out.

Registration officials say privately they interpret the law to mean the displaced voters would have to wait a year before taking part in another election.

But Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, said she will seek legal advice, probably a ruling by the attorney general, if the issue arises. Atty. Gen. John Patterson said he hasn't studied the question and "wouldn't want to comment."

The problem has never been presented to the courts since Alabama has never abolished a county.

Macon County's estimated Negro population is 27,334 but only about 1,000 are registered voters. The white ratio is much higher—2,600 voters in the population of 4,700.

IN RIGHTS FIGHT

Hardwick Foresees Efforts To Transfer County Control

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 16 (AP)—Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick said today he believes the time will come when 12 to 15 Alabama counties will seek to have either the state Legislature elect their local officials or the governor appoint them as a result of federal civil rights measures.

The state official did not name any specific counties but indicated they were those with large Negro populations. Hardwick made the comment in a speech before the Mobile Bar Assn.

The lieutenant governor referred to a bill introduced in the recent Legislature by Sen. Sam M. Engelhardt Jr., of Macon County to abolish his own county because of the high percentage of Negro population. Hardwick continued:

"When you see a man introduce a bill to abolish his own county, and all his officials and judges in his county, and to transfer his county seat to a distant place, then it is a drastic step. And yet, when you analyze it, you'll find that his people are demanding it.

"I am afraid when the new federal civil rights law is pressed down on us, there will be many other counties also trying to take drastic action.

"Within our lifetime, I think we shall see serious efforts underway in 12 or 15 of our counties to have either the Legislature elect their county officials or the governor appoint them.

"It is not practical to chop them (the counties) up.

Englehardt's bill to abolish Macon County died when the Legislature adjourned Friday night.

Alabamians May Change County Lines

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Alabamians may change the county lines of their state in Tuesday's election by approving a proposed constitutional amendment pertaining to Macon County.

The change could come in approval of the controversial Amendment 18 which provides for establishment of a committee to study the problem of Negro domination in Macon County, and grants the Legislature right to abolish the county by simple act if it so desires.

Passage of the amendment would not automatically divide the county among five surrounding counties as Sen. Sam Engelhardt sought to do in his original bill before the state Senate.

DOMINATION FEARED

The desire to abolish the county grew out of a fear of eventual Negro domination in Macon County where 87 per cent of the population is colored.

Sen. Engelhardt asked for outright abolition. However, the five surrounding counties of Montgomery, Lee, Bullock, Tallapoosa and Elmore asked for the study commission.

The commission would have the power to recommend abolition, rearrangement or alteration of the county's present boundaries. And the Legislature could act then in accordance with committee findings without the measure being returned for the customary vote of the people.

OPPOSITION DEVELOPS

During recent months proponents of the measure have worked hard for its passage. There was only a slight undercurrent of opposition.

However, opposition of varying degrees has become apparent during the past few days.

Seven members of the Macon County Bar Association adopted a resolution saying they are opposed to "abolition of the county at this time."

Other groups, though less outspoken, have voiced some opposition to the amendment.

However, a poll of officials in the six counties affected, showed that they were planning to support the measure in the coming election.

Most of them agreed that there were little discussion of it, but said they thought it would be approved by their respective counties.

In Macon County itself there has been a lasting reluctance to openly express an opinion for or against.

But ramifications of the problem extend beyond the boundaries of Macon County.

Each of the affected surrounding counties will have to accept its share of Macon if abolition is final. This means upkeep of roads, construction of new ones when the necessity arises, and care and maintenance of county buildings.

Those close to the situation still are uncertain what measures a committee might recommend, other than abolition.

Many say they want abolition only as a last resort.

Alternatives?

"There still are few concrete suggestions," they say.

County Board Votes To Take Macon 'Share'

The Montgomery County Board of Revenue yesterday tentatively agreed to accept its "fair share" of Macon County in the event the Legislature approves a bill to abolish that county.

The action was taken at a closed-door meeting of the board with Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, author of the bill to abolish his home county. Also present was Rep. Wilbur Nolen of Montgomery.

Following the meeting, Board Chairman W. Tom Jones issued a brief statement as to its results.

"It was agreed that Montgomery County would be willing to accept a portion of Macon County as agreed on by the legislative delegations from the six counties involved in the plan," Jones said. "Sen. Engelhardt has been very cooperative in his presentation of the plan to us."

Engelhardt expressed pleasure at the outcome of the meeting, noting that the Montgomery Board "has agreed to take its fair share of Macon County."

The senator said no final agreement was reached as the proposed boundary lines are still subject to change. Engelhardt said that under the latest approach, Montgomery County would not receive any part of the city of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee And Macon County Again

Ever since the turn of events around the question of civil justice, became so pronounced, Tuskegee and Macon county, have been in the news.

It will be recalled that the state Senator from this senatorial district of Alabama, became so muchly disturbed that he would gerrymander first, the huge Negro population out of the city of Tuskegee. In other words he would remove the inhabitants by allowing them to "sit quietly" where they were until crazy-quilt lines could be encircled around them so as to leave them out of the city boundaries.

At first many thought this one of those overworked pieces of demagogic satire which inevitably follows any racial gains under the law. But later this not only was found to be true, but that same representative would go further; he would have the general assembly enact enabling legislation to cut up Macon county in five sliced triangles like bits of pie and parcelled around to five adjoining counties!

Recently a referendum gave the go sign to the general assembly, and passage is now up to the legislators for the "cutting of the pie", the scattering of a section of Alabama's Negro population to the five winds of race prejudice, hysteria and undue precaution.

So, the fruit of a former slave, Booker Washington, goes to waste. He envisioned better things for the black belt of Alabama, once deemed so poor that a crow flying over the stunted pinetops would have to carry his rations. Washington not only built an educational empire, but founded what amounts to industrial education. It is a shame that his marvelous work in race relations is going to waste as Alabama "cuts off its nose to spite its face."

It is encouraging to note that not all Alabamanans bowed to this unnecessary move; the Macon County bar, even suggested other means of combating what unnecessarily had become grave fears. Tuskegee Negro citizens opposed the tearing up of their county, which is always an asset to a section.

The record would laugh at this undue hysteria. We have here in Georgia some counties with an almost even balance and in some an excess of white and Negro inhabitants. In possibly a couple of counties, like Liberty County there are more Negro registrants on the voting list than whites. Still local arrangements and good relations are able to subdue any hysteria if there ever was such.

We have shown many high examples of the races getting along together when one group outnumbers the other. The old plantation system often carried a Negro population of one hundred to about ten whites. Our country has been made great and powerful because of the levelheaded citizens who turned their attention to more factors than numbers. Morals, manners and good relations be the leaven hid in the measure of the meal of our democracy.

One day, Tuskegee and Macon County will laugh at themselves.

My View

By Benjamin E. Mays

Irony of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE was founded and made famous by Booker T. Washington. No Negro before Booker T. Washington's day or since has been accepted by the South as he was accepted. He had his tough times and racial strife existed then as now. But to the South and to the nation Booker T. Washington was a man of the hour.

Mr. Mays

His famous illustration which says in effect, in all things that work for the mutual welfare of the two races we can be as solid as the hand but in all things social as separate as the fingers, became a classic statement both in the North and in the South. The entire nation accepted the magnificent leadership of Booker T. Washington.

Without any doubt, he was one of the great men that America has produced and nothing in the future will be able to dim his star. He had great faith in the South. He believed that if Negroes proved themselves worthy and became good citizens all things would be added unto them including the ballot. Tuskegee grew under his leadership to be famous throughout the world.

■

IT IS IRONICAL that with a great institution like Tuskegee and with the sensible leadership that Tuskegee has had through the years, the State of Alabama would pass a law permitting new boundaries for the City of Tuskegee which excluded 2,000 Negroes from the city limits. Among these are 410 Negro voters which leaves only 10 Negro voters in the City of Tuskegee. The gerrymandering was so skillfully done that the 600 white voters were not affected by the bill. This was done in order to be absolutely certain that there would never be as many Negro voters in the City of Tuskegee as white and that Negroes would never outnumber whites at the polls.

All this is ironical because it shows that an institution does not influence its white environment and good human relations do not necessarily develop because an outstanding institution with sane, constructive leadership is located in that community. Even the economic factor which we like to feel can solve all problems didn't help in Tuskegee when State Senator Sam Englehardt of Marion County introduced in the Aiabama Legislature a bill to redraw the city limits. The bill was quickly enacted into law and the city limits of Tuskegee were changed.

■

ALL THIS in the light of the fact that the 1,953-bed veterans hospital has an annual payroll of approximately 5½ million dollars and Tuskegee Institute has an annual payroll of approximately 2½ million dollars. The little town virtually lives on the two Negro institutions. The white people in Tuskegee are interested in only one thing from Negroes and that is their dollars.

This is a revelation and we need to do a lot of work to improve race relations all over the South so that the two races will have concern for each other beyond that of economics.

John Temple Graves

Vote On Macon County A Cold War Measure

"The vote that shakes the turrets of the land. . ."

RARELY HAVE silent things like ballots made so much noise as Alabama's to let the legislature abolish Macon County if it decides. You think of those lines by John Pierpont, a century ago:

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force nor door nor locks
Can shield you — 'tis the ballot box."

WITH AN IMPACT like the bayonets at Little Rock came this vote. In both cases the weapons shocked a nation.

THERE IS NO SUCH opposition in the South to Negro voting as to integrated schools. Asked for as radical a vote as this before the desegregation decision stopped the clock, Alabamians would have refused.

Their vote was a measure of cold war.

IT DOES NOT BIND the legislature to abolish Macon County, but only permits it, of course, and many of us hope another solution will be found.

The basic answer to the danger of domination by Negro bloc vote is voting qualifications, but Tuskegee Negroes are too qualified to be denied without disqualifying everybody.

IT CONTINUES to seem to me that the special solution there is to make both a municipality and a county of the Negro area. Mound Bayou, Miss., is a Negro municipality, and so is Hobson City (near Anniston), Alabama.

Some fear that a Tuskegee Institute city and county would be an NAACP hotbed but they could be just opposite. Now that integration is being questioned so throughout the nation, the Institute's Booker Washington tradition for "separate but equal" is capable of being triumphantly revived there in good example for both races.

AS THIS MACON COUNTY vote is discussed all over the country, there's hoping the country notes the absolute of determination it means. A vote for segregation woul have been bigger but not so meaningful.

Southerners have proper qualms against denying or gerrymandering the franchise. That they were willing to go so far with Macon County is eloquent of how far they will go against integration.

FRIEND GROVER HALL of The Montgomery Advertiser. rebukes Montgomery's City Commissioner Sellers for opposing a planned motion picture to be called "The Montgomery Story" and with Harry Bellefonte playing the leading and heroic part of the Rev. Martin Luther King. His point is the usual one that opposition will merely advertise the picture and the Negro preacher. But you can't give the Rev. King any more advertising than he has had or "the Montgomery Story" any more misrepresentation. Saturation has been reached. In the meantime it is important for Montgomery and the South to go on protesting things as loudly as possible, and as intelligently and far reachingly. Protest is beginning to get somewhere. It would be folly to lay off in fear of advertising somebody or something already ballyhooed ad infinitum et nauseum.

If Montgomery is to be butchered to make a Hollywood holiday the nation ought to hear us say "butcher"

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Advertiser 1-A
Montgomery, Ala.

Whither Macon County?

Lee County Bulletin

AT LEAST one legislator from a county adjoining Macon has said he does not believe that county will be abolished. The constitutional amendment which was ratified in last week's election paves the way for a legislative commission composed of legislators from Macon, Lee, Bullock, Tallapoosa, Elmore and Montgomery to work out a partitioning of Macon, the allocation of partitioned parts to the other five counties, and consequently dissolution of Macon County.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery doesn't seem to think it will be wise or necessary to take such a drastic step. Furthermore, he appears to hint that it would be almost impossible for the legislators from affected counties to agree on the assignment of partitioned parts of Macon County.

As *The Bulletin* has suggested editorially on several occasions the people in the counties which would receive portions of Macon will want to know whether the counties will gain or lose by such partitioning. Will the increase in the tax digest cover the increased costs of providing road maintenance, public health, public welfare and other services to the areas involved? This is only one of many involved questions which will arise.

It is a pity that more unemotional thought was not given throughout the state to this proposal before the election. Auburn, which voted against the amendment, showed it is not ready to see the death of Macon County and the acceptance by Lee of any pig-in-the-poke proposition such as that inherent in this whole scheme.

Let us hope that our representatives on the commission will move with caution and good reason as they study the Macon County matter. One popular suggestion they might make make is that the people in the six counties involved be allowed to vote on any plan, if a plan is worked out, before a bill is passed.

Death Sentence

THE boundaries of Macon County are nearly a century and a half old. These boundaries Alabama has taken the first step in washing out of the map, obliterating the old and famous County of Macon.

This remarkable action the people of Alabama have taken upon the basis of scant debate and dim understanding of the consequences.

Advertiser 2-A

Only a fragment of the qualified voters went to the polls, but of these the majority voted to cancel out the County of Macon. They did so, not because in remote North Alabama and even South Alabama it was well understood what is specifically involved, but because it was a way to express their hardening passion about the race issue.

Montgomery, Ala

Not only was this rare act of a state undertaken with an astonishing lack of discussion and with a very small percentage of the people voting, but with the knowledge that whatever carving and splicing is done on Macon the people will have no check on it. They have voted to permit the legislature to do what it will.

In our judgment the amendment was going to be adopted in any event, but the sponsors of the Macon death sentence owe thanks to the rash Negro leadership which intervened with opposition to the death sentence. This insured adoption of the amendment.

This is further evidence that the Negro leadership really doesn't comprehend the depth of feeling race strife has generated.

That is an unfortunate thing. *The Advertiser* would like to think, but does not predict, that Northern politicians will show a keener grasp of the realities.

For this willingness of Macon County to dissolve and of Tuskegee business to perish, now certified by the Macon County election returns, and the willingness of the five adjoining counties to absorb Macon and its problems is perhaps the most significant Southern reaction to the court decision since 1954. There is a grimness and fatalism about this act that well tells what can happen in the South if the politicians and journalistic adventurers continue to bear down.

By the light of the Macon vote, it is easy to read the signs that a large part of our schools would be locked and bolted before race mixing would be accepted.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Negroes Brought On The Macon Tragedy

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—A good example of what hot-headed Negro leaders can accomplish is the shrinking of the city limits of Tuskegee which bars Negroes from participating in the municipal elections of that city.

Now, the Constitution of Alabama has been amended to empower the legislature with authority to abolish Macon County and do away with Tuskegee as county seat.

This was done with the intention of destroying any possibility of a concentration of would-be Negro voters in this area. Negroes outnumber whites by a ratio of 7 to 1.

This is truly a setback for Negroes in Tuskegee and Macon County. It is a shame. And it is compounded when radical, rabble-rousing Negroes set themselves up as leaders merely for purpose of exploiting little Negroes, causing them to face economic pressure from white people. These socalled leaders have done an excellent job of reviving hate and prejudices that had long been forgotten.

Of course, we know that persons who are trying to lead the Negro are not interested in the well-being of the Negro. They are interested in their personal enrichment only. They use segregation between races to mislead Negroes. They beg little Negroes out of money and lead them to believe in doing away with segregation between the races.

They know this cannot be done, because they along with others are practicing segregation right within the Negro race.

There are many instances in which a Negro in a certain class will not mingle or have anything to do with another beneath him in educational or moral standards.

How then can little Negroes feel they can be accepted by other races of people when they are being refused daily by the so-called class of their own race.

Agitation can only insure retaliatory action similar to the action at Tuskegee and against Macon County.

Regardless of what is said or uttered by the Rev. Kings, Shuttleworths and Dean Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, it is wise to remember that financial and political power is in the hands of the white man. And if he uses the combination as a weapon against Negroes suffering will be their lot.

This can be avoided by using common sense, then you will not be misled.

SAMUEL H. MOORE,
President, Southern Negro Improvement Association, Birmingham.

¶ *The writer of the above letter is, as the name of his organization suggests, a Negro.—Ed.*

Defer Action On Macon Until 1959

NOW is not the time to ratify the Macon County amendment.

The time may well come, but that time has not arrived. White government will prevail in Macon County for the foreseeable future.

The citizens of Macon County can be confident that the people of Alabama comprehend their anxieties and fully sympathize with their condition.

Macon County white citizens *can be confident of rescue by their fellow Alabamians if and when it seems they are to be engulfed.*

★

THERE are three reasons why Alabamians should defer action on this, Amendment 18:

1. This amendment involves not the single county of Macon—but of Macon, Montgomery, Elmore, Tallapoosa and Lee.

Nobody can tell you what the geography of Alabama would be if Macon were divided among the five other counties.

★

2. MACON COUNTY is not solidly for this amendment at this time. *The Advertiser* believes that probably a majority of Macon citizens will vote for the amendment, but there is evidently a division of opinion.

Less is known about sentiment in the five other counties that would absorb Macon. If the final action on the amendment is deferred in the Tuesday election, then we will have, through county returns, *an advisory vote for guidance on future action.*

★

3. IT IS often said that adopting the Macon amendment Tuesday does not in itself erase Macon from the map of Alabama. This is true, but perhaps in a limited sense. The amendment would simply open the way to the legislature for slicing up the county and dishing it out on the basis of swap-out.

But this amendment has "Negro" stenciled on it and a politician can be made to vote for what he is privately against by the use of this charmed name. Sen. Engelhardt has already accused the Macon Bar Association of "joining hands" with the NAACP because it opposes action at this time. Under that kind of pressure would the politicians in the legislature carve on Macon.

★

IF MACON is divided among adjoining counties, would Montgomery County or one of the other counties get Tuskegee Institute?

¶ Which county would get the business district of Tuskegee?

¶ Which county would the Veterans Hospital fall in?

¶ How many new voters would this eventually give each of the counties? How many white and how many colored?

★

FIVE thousand such questions beg for an answer. They are so thorny and so seemingly unmanageable that when the legislature this year tried to complete action on the abolition of Macon, the legislators could not reach agreement.

They gave up and what you're voting on Tuesday is the resulting compromise —the hope that a commission with time and money could fashion a formula satisfactory for all.

Perhaps a commission could do this. But difficult and organic as this surgery is, the commission's formula should be checked back for a final vote by the people. This proposal doesn't provide for that.

★

IT MAY well be that the partitioning of Macon will be established later as wise and desirable.

There is time for deliberate consideration. No Negro officials have been elected in Macon. And if that occurs, they would be ejected in the process of dividing Macon among adjoining counties.

★

BY VOTING No, you vote to defer action at least until the 1959 legislature. *Meanwhile, the Tuesday returns will show Alabama how Macon and the five other counties feel about the issue*

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Macon Abolition May Not Be Needed, But Vote 'Yes' On No. 18

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 12-12-57

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—This is my first letter to a newspaper editor and is relative to your editorial appearing in the Sunday, Dec. 8, issue, in regard to Amendment No. 18 to be voted on Dec. 17, which directly concerns Macon County, as well as adjoining counties.

I feel sure there are many others in Tuskegee who have felt a desire to write you, as I have, but have hesitated for many reasons. The majority of us have felt that the least said about our situation, the better. And to a certain point, I still have this conviction. However, I feel there are many people who are not informed as to the real situation existing here and for that reason, I would like to express my personal feeling relative to the amendment.

Also, I would like to thank you for the way you have presented the different items in your paper relative to the boycott of white merchants here. Especially, I would like to say "thanks" for your editorial, "A County's Willingness To Die" and "Macon Prepare For Countycide," by Bob Ingram and George Prentice in the Nov. 14 issue. This article probably presented the picture in the best possible way—surely better than I am able to present it.

My greatest hesitancy in writing you, possibly, has been because I am a woman, but I sincerely hope this will not be taken as something hysterical that only a woman could write.

Obviously there is some question in your mind as to the advisability of voting "Yes" on Amendment No. 18 and I am under the impression that this same question is in the minds of many people who are not directly concerned.

MACON'S PLIGHT NOT UNDERSTOOD

But how many people in Alabama know or understand the pressure Macon County has been under for some time—for a longer length of time than we like to remember? How many Alabamians really know what the situation is? How many realize what we are sacrificing? How many have actually looked into the matter enough to know whether to vote "Yes" or "No?" How many are going to be guided by what the *Birmingham News* says do about the amendment? How could Birmingham editors know what is best to do about the matter, when to my knowledge, they have done little or no investigating whatever?

How many Alabamians know and realize that all white merchants in Tuskegee—not just four or five—but *every* merchant—has been boycotted by Negroes for six long months? I am the wife of a young merchant. Tuskegee is my home and as much as I would like to continue making it my home, I will not compromise with sincere principles on integration that I know are right. In other words — if there is no solution other than abolition of my county—then I am ready for that to be done, even though I know what it will mean not only to me and my family, but to many others also.

Yes, I am determined and willing to accept the extreme sacrifice that it means rather than see my city and my county being politically run by Negroes or by any other group that has one and only one ambition to take over completely.

Much publicity has been given the fact that we have a colored population of 87%. But, so far as I know, little or no publicity has been given the fact that this 87% Negro population also controls the income in this county. Too many people are unaware of this fact. I seriously doubt there is another city in the United States with the income controlled or owned by Negroes.

Possibly this is one reason people do not realize why we are willing to see our businesses closed, that we are willing to go into financial ruin, that we are willing to sacrifice everything we have worked for through the years, rather than accept eventual mongrelization of our children in Tuskegee and Alabama. Surely very few people in Alabama have faced the realities of their families' actually suffering for a reason such as this. I hope they never have to face such a thing.

WE'LL NEVER GIVE IN

I do not expect others to understand my personal situation—I am cognizant of the fact that people not "on the scene" are at a disadvantage in seeing our situation as it actually is. But it does seem now that there would be some understanding of our determination not to give in—not ever—even though in a lot of cases it means a waste of the best years of our lives.

Merchants in surrounding cities have expressed a desire to be helpful to Tuskegee. I hope this expression was in good faith. But there necessarily is some doubt about this as they apparently are over-anxious to establish credit for Negroes. This statement is made from the number of letters on my desk asking for recommendations for credit.

I would never be critical of a merchant for taking advantage of any available business, but to go to the lengths soome out-of-town merchants have to get this business is beyond my imagination. And in the end, I have no doubt these same merchants will sincerely wish we Tuskegee merchants had the headaches of collecting from these Negroes.

The Negroes have said their purpose in the boycott is to put as many merchants out of business as possible. It doesn't make any difference which merchant it is—so long as he is white. Will they be able to do this? In a few cases, yes. In others no. There are many businesses here that have been established for many years and they will survive. There are many more long-established businesses than young ones and the boycott can go on forever and a day, but there will definitely still be business houses here.

Tuskegee will not die. There are too many fine white people here who have given their complete support to business here and they will continue to do so. Yes, there are many who can stay—though this probably will come as a great shock to Tuskegee Negroes.

TUSKEGEE STANDS ALONE

How many Alabamians realize that we Tuskegee citizens and merchants are making the only real stand that has been made on the issue of segregation in the South? Sure—the majority of white people would say they do not want integration. But how many would be willing to stand up for what they say? How many would make a definite statement that they were willing to close their business doors today if it meant the difference in segregation and integration? They might say it, but would they be willing to do it?

Amendment No. 18 does not automatically abolish Macon County. It will do no more than set up a committee to study the situation, to decide whether abolition is the right thing, or whether there is another solution. I do not believe—I will not believe—that other Alabamians are so selfish that they are unwilling to let a committee study our problem. After all, in some cases—in other heavily Negro populated counties, our problem may easily become theirs one day. Wouldn't they be concerned if they were forced to face the reality of their city and county being controlled by Negroes?

I personaly do not believe abolition will ever be necessary. I believe there must be some other solution. But I do not know what that solution is.

Won't you give this committee a chance to study the problem and come up with some solution for my city and my county that could possibly mean the difference in survival or death — that could certainly mean the difference in segregation and integration—not only in my city, but yours, too?

Please, fellow Alabama voters, give serious thought to Amendment No. 18 before you go to the polls. And, if at all possible, try placing yourself in my position and the position of other people in Tuskegee and Macon County. If you will do this, there will be no question whatever as to how you will vote. You couldn't possibly vote anything other "Yes" when you come to Amendment No. 18.

Tuskegee, Ala. MRS. MERCHANT

Voters back Macon plan, OK med, dock proposals

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Alabama's voters have given their approval to multi-million dollar health, educational and inland waterways development propoasls, while authorizing the Legislature to carve up or abolish outright heavily Negro-populated Macon County.

The latter measure, whose chief sponsor was State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, is designed to make certain that political control of this county will not be taken over by Negroes under the civil rights law enacted by Congress. Negroes outnumber white persons in Macon nearly seven to one.

THESE PROPOSALS were among eight constitutional amendments, statewide in application, that were given wide favorable margins in yesterday's election results.

Tabulations were yet to be made on the other 17 proposed changes in the state's basic law up for approval or rejection in the balloting.

Vigorous campaigns had been waged for Amendment No. 1 to authorize $10 million for building docks on the state's many rivers and for the other measures generally referred to as the health amendments.

These included the University of Alabama Medical Center and the Auburn agricultural projects.

Voting was extremely light over the state.

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS from 65 of the state's 2780 boxes showed:

No. 1—The $10 million river and bond issue — 79,480 for; 75,983 against.

No. 2—$3 million for new buildings at Talladega School for Deaf and Blind — 100,654 for; 17,429 against.

No. 3—To authorize higher interest rate to aid sale of bonds approved in previous election for improvements at the state's mental hospitals—84,628 for; 18,504 against.

No. 4—To authorize $4½ million bond issue for new buildings, other improvements at University Medical Center—93,639 for; 22,019 against.

NO. 5—TO AUTHORIZE $4½ million bonds for expanding Alabama Polytechnic Institute agricultural research projects at Auburn—89,852 for; 23,155 against.

No. 6—To authorize higher interest rate to aid sale of bonds approved in previous election for tuberculosis and general hospitals in various counties—84,547 for; 24,608 against.

No. 10—To authorize counties already having special hospital taxes to use part of revenue for matching state funds for care of indigent patient care—58,774 for; 27,187 against.

No. 11—To permit municipalities of less than 6000 population to incur indebtedness (as larger municipalities already can do) beyond provisions now contained in constitution—47,100 for; 36,760 against.

Gov. James E. Folsom and his administration were primary sponsors of the inland docks proposals. But it had strong backing from shippers, business men and other groups, particularly in the Tennessee Valley area. Barrett Shelton, editor and publisher of The Decatur Daily, was general chairman of the campaign for its ratification.

Gov. Folsom has said repeatedly that waterway development is the key to the state's industrial growth.

OTHER OUTSTANDING business and professional men, labor leaders, educators and others went to bat strongly for the health proposals.

Frank P. Samford of Birmingham was chairman of the ratification campaign for Amendment No. 4, with Thomas D. Russell of Alexander City heading the drive for No. 5.

Gubernatorial Candidates Jimmy Faulkner, Judge George Wallace and Public Service Commission President Jack Owen all publicly supported Amendments 1 through 6, with Judge Wallace also declaring himself for Nos. 10 and 11.

MACON COUNTY'S VOTERS, along with an apparent majority of those over the rest of the state, approved the Engelhardt plan to carve up or abolish that county altogether.

Sen. Engelhardt said "I am more than gratified that the voters of Alabama have come to the aid of the good people of Macon County in our efforts to solve our problems in a dignified manner."

The Macon County Bar Assn. had opposed the plan. And some other Macon citizens objected to Amendment No. 18 because it failed to give voters of that county the final say-so on whether the change was to become effective.

Sen. Engelhardt, executive secretary of Citizens Councils of Alabama, a statewide organization to help maintain segregation, said members of an interim legislative committee would probably meet early in January to decide on a course of action. This committee is made up of senators and representatives of Macon and the five adjacent counties.

UNOFFICIAL returns from 16 of Macon's 18 boxes gave 1606 votes for the amendment and 875 against.

C. G. Gomillion, president of the Negro Tuskegee Civic Assn., was quoted by The Associated Press as saying that statewide approval of the abolition amendment was "what we expected."

"We regret that it went that way," said Gomillion. "However, it's nothing more than we expected."

This Negro organization had appealed to white voters to reject the amendment, terming it a device to "maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which cannot be justified morally or politically."

JEFFERSON VOTED for the Macon abolition amendment by the narrow margin of 15,361 to 14,472.

But the state's second largest county of Mobile voted against it 5244 to 3228.

SEN. ENGELHARDT
. . Sponsored Macon plan

JEFFERSON VOTERS gave lopsided approval to all the other amendments statewide in scope, except No. 1, which was defeated here 18,649 to 14,671, and No. 11, which was snowed under locally by 19,958 to 10,416.

Jefferson's vote approving the other amendments:

No. 2—26,025 for; 9075 against.
No. 3—25,509 for; 9253 against.
No. 4—23,756 for; 11,176 against.
No. 5—21,923 for; 12,100 against.
No. 6—20,430 for; 13,050 against.
No. 10—17,724 for; 13,623 against

THE INLAND DOCKS amendment, according to a check by The Associated Press, received especially heavy support in counties along the state's navigable rivers and in Mobile County. The latter gave this measure its biggest majority, piling up 10,959 for to 854 against.

Morgan County (Decatur) and Madison County (Huntsville), both in the Tennessee Valley area where docks facilities are planned, gave the No. 1 proposal majorities of seven to one.

NOT A SINGLE COUNTY opposed Amendment No. 2 to provide $3 million for improvements to the Alabama School for the Deaf and Blind at Talladega.

A. E. McBride, its superintendent, said he was happy over the election results.

"We are most grateful to the people of Alabama for their expression of confidence in what we are trying to do for the handicapped people of this state," said McBride. "For the faculty, students and board of trustees, we wish to thank the newspapers, radio and TV stations and all who had a part in helping us bring the facts of our situation to the attention of the people."

State Sen. Kyser Leonard of Talladega, one of the chief sponsors of the deaf and blind school amendment, also expressed appreciation for the support given by the voters.

Talladega Sheriff John W. Robinson said he personally wrote every sheriff's office in the state to urge support for this amendment.

McBRIDE SAID that the school's board of trustees would meet at Talladega soon to obtain technical aid in drawing up a master plan for buildings and other improvements to be made.

"We realize we will be building for another 100 years and we want to be sure that we plan well for it now," he said.

Two-weeks limit on vote canvass

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 18—(AP)—The official statewide canvass of yesterday's amendment election must be made within two weeks from today, but usually it's sooner than that.

County officials are required to canvass their returns by Friday and then the probate judges have 12 days to get the certificates into the secretary of state's office.

The official state count is made by the governor, secretary of state and attorney general, or someone from their offices designated to handle it. They make the canvass as soon as they get all the returns but it must be within 15 days after the election.

County Erasing Is Set for Vote

Eventual Negro Control Segregationists' Fear

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 14 —White segregationists, fearful that Negro voters ultimately may control troubled Macon County, propose to abolish the county if need be in order to prevent it.

A constitutional amendment which would give the Legislature authority to erase Macon County from the map and divide its land-ed area and population among neighboring counties will be voted on in a statewide election Tuesday.

Negroes, many of them college educated, outnumber white residents of the county nearly 7 to 1. Sponsors of the abolition amendment hope to break up the heavy concentration of Negroes by dividing them among counties which have white population majorities.

Other Amendments

Twenty-four other constitutional amendments will be ratified or rejected in the special referendum. Eight of them are of statewide significance, providing funds for river development, medical and educational facilities and financial relief for small towns. The remaining 16 are purely local, affecting only one county or another.

A relatively light vote is likely in the offyear election.

Ratification of a constitutional amendment requires a majority of the voters throughout the state even though it affects only one county. And the affected county's vote alone has no bearing on the outcome.

If the people in Macon County should vote against abolition and a majority elsewhere vote for it, for example, the amendment would carry.

Engelhardt Pushes Plan

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, a White Citizens Council leader and sponsor of the amendment, is pushing a campaign for ratification. Negro opposition by contrast have had little to say but they are known to be opposed to the abolition plan.

William P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro group, said no organized effort has been undertaken among his race to fight the amendment "as far as I know." He gave no explanation.

The proposed amendment was submitted by the 1957 Legislature as a compromise for another measure which would have abolished the county outright if the voters ratified it.

Legislative Action

Instead, if the people approve the abolition proposal Tuesday, the Legislature will have to take further action before the county can be erased.

Meantime, a detailed study will be made by a committee composed of legislators from Macon and five adjoining counties—Bullock, Elmore, Lee, Montgomery and Tallapoosa.

Those are the counties which would have absorbed Macon under the original abolition plan. But the pending amendment, while it limits the study committee to those five, provides nevertheless for dividing Macon county only among "contiguous counties," without specifying any.

Macon county, the home of the famed Negro school, Tuskegee Institute, has long been the center of racial tension because of the heavy preponderance of Negroes. A State Revenue Department estimate in 1955 fixed the population at 27,334 Negroes and 4,703 white residents.

Tuskegee Diminshed

Engelhardt touched off a massive new protest last summer when he prevailed on the Legislature to enact a law virtually eliminating Negro voting in Tuskegee, the county seat.

The new law rearranged the city limits to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas, leaving the city with only 10 Negro voters compared with 600 whites qualified to vote. Tuskegee had 420 Negro voters before the change.

Negroes in retaliation began a wholesale boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee, a protest still in force after seven months despite a court injunction against the Tuskegee Civic Assn. and its followers.

A hearing is scheduled for Dec. 31 on the state's request for a permanent injunction.

'Bama Votes To Abolish One County

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 17 (AP)—Alabama voters today apparently approved a change in the state constitution to allow the Legislature to abolish Macon County where Negroes outnumber whites more than 7-1. Advocates of the change said it was necessary to prevent Negro control of the county government in view of federal civil rights legislation to use national authority to guarantee voting rights.

The Legislature may, under the amendment, divide Macon among neighboring counties with white majorities.

The vote from 1,420 of the state's 2,700 boxes gave 43,329 for the constitutional change and 31,993 against. These returns included virtually complete totals from Birmingham and Mobile, the state's two most populous centers. Mobile opposed it and Birmingham favored it by a narrow margin. Rural counties gave it big margins and most of the missing vote was from the small counties.

ENDORSED MEASURE

Macon County endorsed the amendment to empower the Legislature to abolish its county seat at Tuskegee, home of the famous Negro college. Although Negroes are in great majority there, white voters outnumber them about 2-1 in the county.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt Jr., author of the amendment, represents Macon and adjoining Bullock in the State Senate.

He is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, a prosegregation group.

Macon County white residents were not solidly behind the proposal, however. Seven members of the Macon County Bar Assn. issued a statement objecting to abolition of the county at the present time. They said the problem could be solved by other methods.

ASKS For Votes

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, appealed for white votes against the abolition amendment. It said the proposal was a device to maintain an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which can not be justified morally or politically.

Voter registration in Alabama is estimated at 825,000, of which Negro leaders claim 53,000.

Like all the amendments submitted in the election, the total state vote and not just the vote of the affected county decide the issue. Thus a majority of a county might favor an amendment but it is lost if the state total is against it.

Amendments Vote

River Funds, Macon Issue Top Interest

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Twenty-five constitutional amendments are being considered by voters of Alabama today in what observers predict will be a light election.

The amendments range from bond proposals to plans for combating integration. Eight of the amendments deal with funds for river development, medical and educational facilities and financial relief for small towns. White residents in Macon County, where they are outnumbered by Negro residents 7-1, are considering abolition of their county as protection against possible future domination by Negroes.

All polling places in Montgomery County will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. today.

Amendment No. 18 deals with the Macon problem, providing for establishment of a study committee and giving the legislature the right to abolish the county by simple act without taking it back to a vote of the people.

Negroes, meanwhile, heavily outnumbered at the polls, appealed yesterday to white voters to defeat the amendment which was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt.

Engelhardt has said he fears the civil rights law enacted by Congress earlier this year might force the registration of enough Negro voters to dominate the county where Tuskegee Institute is located.

Polls will open throughout the state at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. in the rural areas, and hour later in the cities, and at 7 p.m. in Jefferson County.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn. here estimates the Negro vote of the state at 53,000. Total registration estimated by the secretary of state's office is 825,000.

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, took a firm stand against the Macon amendment.

ABOLITION OPPOSED

Seven white members of the Macon County Bar Association said last week they opposed abolition of the county "at this time." They did not say they opposed the amendment, however.

The amendments and provisions include:

1. Authorization for $10 million dollar bond issue for navigable waterway docks.

2. $3 mislion bond issue for building and improvement at Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind.

3. Increase from 3 to not exceeding 4½ per cent in interest rate on bonds for buildings at state mental hospitals.

4. $4,500,000 bond issue for building and improvement at University of Alabama Medical Center at Birmingham.

5. $4,500,000 bond issue for building and improvement at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

6. Increase from 2½ per cent to not more than 4 per cent interest rate on bonds for health centers, tuberculosis, hospitals, and related medical facilities.

7. $3 million bond issue for public school buildings in Mobile County.

8. Special 5 mill district tax for public schools in Cleburne County.

9. Special 8 mill tax for Russell County.

SPECIAL TAXES

10. Grants the legislature permission to use any portion of the proceeds of special county taxes for hospital care of certain indigent residents of a county.

11. Obligations for public improvements or school houses not under certain circumstances, to be deemed indebtedness in municipalities of less than 6,000 population.

12. Legislature may regulate and fix the costs and charges of courts and fees or salary of any county officer.

13. Ratification of Act 29 which authorizes county to provide for schools and other improvements in Marion County.

14. May acquire and dispose of all kinds of property or equipment to promote the development and location of new industries etc. in Bullock County.

15. Special ¾ per cent district tax for public schools in Tallapoosa County.

16. Special 5 mill district tax for public schools in Colbert County.

17. Special one per cent property tax for education in Butler County.

18. Alteration, reduction or abolition of Macon County.

WALKER COUNTY

19. No municipality shall have power to levy or collect license, tax or fee on the right to work for wages or salaries in Walker County.

20. Legislature to fix and regulate court costs and fees and salaries of certain county officers in DeKalb County.

21. Same as 20 for Madison County.

22. Same as 20 for Colbert County.

23. Same as 20 for Cullman County.

24. Same as 20 for Dallas County.

25. Same as 20 for Montgomery County.

Move To Abolish A County in Georgia

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (CNS) —In a community where Negro voters outnumber white residents 7 to 1, rather than lose control, segregationists have moved to abolish Macon County. This important landmark, the home of Tuskegee, Inst., has been the battleground of many racial clashes. The segregationists are seeking a constitutional amendment to erase the county from the map and divide its area and population, thereby losing it to nearby counties.

Move To Abolish Macon County Hit

Daily World Pitt
Atlanta Ga

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said Wednesday night Alabama's move to abolish Macon County confirmed the charge that the state deprived Negroes of the right to vote and said Congress should reduce Alabama's number of representatives.

Jr 12-20-57

Alabama voters in a referendum Tuesday authorized the Legislature to abolish Macon County. The resulting parts will apparently be adjoined to neighboring counties which are predominantly white.

Wilkins described the referendum as "an extreme effort to curtail the voting strength of Negro citizens."

Advocates of the amendment said it was needed to prevent Negro control of the county government in view of federal civil rights legislation to use national authority to guarantee voting rights.

Negroes outnumber whites 7-1 in Macon. However, white voters outnumber Negro voters about 2-1.

The amendment also created a legislature committee which is scheduled to begin studying abolition possibilities in January.

Wilkins said, "Now that Alabama's continuing policy of depriving Negro citizens of the right to vote has been confirmed by this drastic state action, it would seem that the Congress should proceed to reduce the number of its representatives from Alabama in compliance with provisions of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution."

The amendment was also opposed by the Tuskegee Civic Association and by seven white members of the Macon County Bar Association. Mobile was the only stronghold in the state to vote against abolition.

The measure was proposed by State Senator Sam Englehardt who represents Macon County and nearby Bullock. Within the county is Tuskegee, home of the famous Tuskegee Institute.

Voters Okay Abolishing Macon County

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Alabama voters have authorized the Legislature to abolish Macon County rather than see it come under Negro domination.

The decision came in yesterday's election on 25 proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

It reflects the Deep South's fear that the Civil Rights bill enacted by the last Congress to enforce voting rights may lead to Negro political control of local governments. Macon's whites are outnumbered seven to one.

The county may now be abolished by legislative act and its territory added to adjoining counties where whites are in the majority.

Returns from 1690 of the state's 2700 boxes gave 51,478 for the Macon amendment to 36,820 against.

That was an unusually light vote, even for an election of this type, and others of the 25 amendments polled totals considerably higher. Its final vote appeared unlikely to exceed one-fifth of the voter registration of some 825,000. That figure includes some 250,000 or more Negroes, who apparently did not vote in much greater proportion that whites.

Macon's County seat, Tuskegee, is the home of Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro college. The Legislature this year narrowed Tuskegee's city limits to exclude most Negro voters. The town's white - owned businesses were boycotted by Negro residents.

In the county, white voters outnumber Negroes about two to one. On the abolition amendment, Macon voters favored its adoption by about 5 to 4.

The Macon amendment came from its own senator, Sam Engelhardt, from a district also including adjoining Bullock County. He is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, a pro-segregation organization.

Some Macon citizens objected to the amendment because it deprived the county of the final say so on whether the constitutional change was to become effective. This provision is usually embodied in amendments of local application.

Notasulga Town Council Backs Macon County Abolition Move

By GEORGE PRENTICE

The mayor of Notasulga yesterday appealed for support of a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish Macon County and a state senator called for "unity" on the controversial issue.

Members of the Macon County Bar Association, meanwhile, said they would maintain their stand of opposition.

Mayor Roy J. Aiken of Notasulga in Macon County said his town council "is unanimously in favor of Amendment 18."

Sen. Sam Engelhardt, sponsor of the abilotion measure, asked for "unity" instead of "disunity," within the county.

Engelhardt issued the statement after members of the county bar association adopted a resolution opposing the amendment.

"The bar association has every right to join hands with opponents of the amendment," Engelhardt said.

Among opponents, he mentioned the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the Montgomery Improvement Assn., and the Tuskegee Civic Assn.

William Russell, speaking for the seven-member bar association, said:

"No one has the right to class the association with any organization such as the NAACP or the TCA, just because it is opposed to the amendment.

"Things have come to a pretty pass when the association must be vilified for expressing an opinion on an issue that affects people of five or six counties," he said.

All seven members of the association signed the resolution.

The amendment provides forestablishment of a study committee to study the Macon County problem. If approved by vote of the people next Tuesday, the county could be abolished by simple act of the Legislature after a study of committee findings.

The bar association resolution did not mention the amendment but said it opposed abolition of the county.

The measure was authored by Sen. Engelhardt to prevent eventual Negro domination of county government.

Mayor Aiken's appeal was in the form of a telegram to The Advertiser. It read:

"The town council of Notasulga, Macon County, is unanimously in favor of Amendment 18. The people who live in Notasulga and Macon County will appreciate your support for Amendment 18.

"Nobody's job in Macon is going to be abolished unless and until Alabama Legislature decides which is best to do in the 1959 session. Amendment 18 will permit the legislative committee composed of representatives and senators from Macon and five adjoining counties to make a study of Macon County and report to the legislative committee.

"The Legislature will, at its 1959 regular term, have the authority to alter, reduce or rearrange the boundary lines or abolish Macon County.

"Certainly we see no danger in a continuation of Alabama's traditional way of life by ratification of the Macon County amendment and it is that way of life that we are all so eager to defend and maintain these days.

"No one is more eager to achieve that goal than are the people of Macon County and Notasulga.

"The town council of Notasulga voted unanimously to support Amendment 18 at its last meeting, Nov. 26, 1957."

Alabama Citizens

Vote to Abolish County

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 18 (AP) — Mounting returns from Alabama's constitutional election today emphasized the determination of white citizens to abolish Macon County rather than risk Negro capture of its local political offices.

Totals nearing completion were far lighter than normal for a statewide election, but they showed that a clear majority in every section approved the drastic defense of segregation.

What It Does.

The amendment authorizes the Legislature to divide the central Alabama county and its large Negro population among neighboring counties.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt Jr., the sponsor, warned that Negroes could gain political domination in the county if new federal civil rights measures forced registration of large numbers as voters. White voters now outnumder Negroes 2-1 although Negroes have a 7-1 advantage in population.

White supremacy leaders in other Southern states have watched the Macon segregation crisis with interest, but no other state has moved toward the drastic step made possible in Alabama.

The Macon County Negro population includes many teachers and graduates of famed Tuskee Institute, and they have been active in racial integration mo...

The vote on the abolition amendment from 1,974 of Aalbama's 2,780 boxes was 58,824 for the measure and 40,718 against it.

Englehardt said in a statement, "I am more than gratified that the voters of Alabama have come to the aid of the good people of Macon County in our efforts to solve our problems in a dignified manner."

He is executive secretary of the prosegregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens Council.

The Macon amendment was one of 25 constitutional changes proposed.

Vote for Abolition of Negro Populated County in Alabama

Montgomery, Ala.—From unofficial returns early Wednesday morning, Alabama voters approved a measure empowering the legislature to abolish Macon County—where Negroes, many of them with advanced formal education, outnumber white residents, 7 to 1.

The vote from 1,690 of the state's 2,700 boxes gave 51,478 for the constitutional amendment and 36,820 against. These returns included nearly complete totals from Birmingham and Mobile, the state's two most populous centers. Mobile opposed it and Birmingham favored it by a narrow margin, but in the rural areas it received a wide approval. A simple majority would carry the amendment.

Tuskegee Hamstrung

Under the measure, neighboring counties with white majorities will absorb Macon's population and land area. In addition, 12 other counties with dense Negro population stand ready for similiar action. Macon county—chief target of the measure—is the home of famed Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington.

Negro voting in the city of Tuskegee already has been hamstrung by the passage of an ordinance changing the city's boundaries to exclude some 27,000 Negroes who live within the city limits. Negroes retaliated with a mass boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee, a protest still in force seven months later despite a court injunction.

Negro Leaders Appeal

Over the weekend, the Tuskegee Civic association, a Negro organization announced its firm stand against the amendment. In a newspaper advertisement, it called the abolition measure a device to maintain an undemocratic system which cannot be justified "morally or politically."

The Montgomery Improvement Association, which celebrated its second anniversary last week, estimates that the Negro vote total in the state of Alabama at 53,000. Officially the total registeration in the state is estimated at 825,000.

Instigator of both measures is state Senator Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the segregationist Alabama Association of Citizens Councils. He said he fears the civil rights law enacted by congress this year might force Negro voters to dominate Macon county.

Result Reflects Deep South Fear Of Negro Control

Legislature Now May Pass Measure To Abolish County, Divide Territory

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Alabama voters have authorized the Legislature to abolish Macon County rather than see it come under Negro domination.

The decision came in yesterday's election on 25 proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

It reflects the Deep South's fear that the Civil Rights bill enacted by the last Congress to enforce voting rights may lead to Negro political control of local governments. Macon's whites are outnumbered seven to one.

The county may now be abolished by legislative act and its territory added to adjoining counties where whites are in the majority.

Returns from 1690 of the state's 2700 boxes gave 51,478 for the Macon amendment to 36,820 against.

LIGHT VOTE

That was an unusually light vote, even for an election of this type, and others of the 25 amendments polled totals considerably higher. Its final vote appeared unlikely to exceed one-fifth of the voter registration of some 825,000. That figure includes some 50,000 or more Negroes, who apparently did not vote in much greater proportion that whites.

Macon's County seat, Tuskegee, is the home of Tuskegee Institute, famous Negro college. The Legislature this year narrowed Tuskegee's city limits to exclude most Negro voters. The town's were boycotted by Negro residents.

In the county, white voters outnumber Negroes about two to one. On the abolition amendment, Macon voters favored its adoption by about 5 to 4.

The Macon amendment came from its own senator, Sam Engelhardt, from a district also including adjoining Bullock County. He is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, a pro-segregation organization.

FINAL SAY-SO

Some Macon citizens objected to the amendment because it deprived the county of the final say-so on whether the constitutional change was to become effective. This provision usually embodied in amendments of local application.

No organized opposition appeared against the amendment except a last-minute appeal by the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization. It said the proposal was a device to maintain "an undemocratic system of social relationships, a system which can not be justified morally or politically."

Seven members of the white Macon County Bar Assn. opposed the abolition measure "at the present time."

Engelhardt warned that the Negro majority in his county, with the help of the new federal Civil Rights Law, might be able to elect Negroes to county office.

The amendment provides for a committee of legislators from Macon and five neighboring counties, which will study abolition possibilities and report to the Legislature.

FIRST MEETING

Engelhardt said the committee probably will have its first meeting early in January. It is made up of House and Senate members from Elmore, Lee, Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Macon and Bullock, the latter two counties represented by Engelhardt.

Numerous problems of taxation, debts and judicial authority must be settled in any division of Macon among its neighbors.

Alabama voters gave healthier margins to amendments providing funds for state docks expansion and school and hospital needs than they did to the segregation amendment, which received most pre-election publicity.

C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., said of the vote on the abolition amendment, "We regret that it went that way. However, it's nothing more than we expected."

White Lawyers Oppose Wiping Out Macon Co.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Macon County Bar Association composed of white lawyers adopted a resolution last week opposing the abolition of the county. A proposal has been made to abolish Macon county to strip colored residents of their voting strength. Colored people outnumber white residents of the county five to one.

Seven lawyers of the association made public their stand against abolishing the county The resolution said "the Macon County Bar Association is unanimously opposed to the abolition of Macon county" and suggested "that other methods are available to resolve" the problems involved.

• • •

MACON Representative J. J. Rodgers, not one of the seven approving the resolution, said contacts with the residents of the county "during the past six weeks indicate Amendment 18 will carry the county by a good majority."

The amendment proposes the creation of a commission to study the advisability of abolishing the county. If approved, the county could be wiped out by the State Legislature.

A bill introduced by state Senator Sam Englehardt would abolish Macon county by dividing it among the adjacent counties in such a way as to strip colored voters of their political strength.

Other means have also been resorted to to disfranchise colored residents in the county.

The population of Macon county in 1950 was 30,561. Of this number, 25,771 were nonwhite and 4,790 were white.

BAR GROUP OPPOSES COUNTY'S ABOLITION

Amendment Would Permit Erasure Of Macon

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 11.—(UP)—The Macon County Bar Association announced Wednesday it unanimously opposes abolishing the Negro-dominated county.

The association, in a prepared statement, made no behalf of a constitutional amendment to be voted on Dec. 17 authorizing the Legislature to erase the county if it sees fit.

"The Macon County Bar Association is unanimously opposed to the abolition of Macon County at the present time as a solution to the problems confronting Macon County.

"We are of the opinion that other methods are available to resolve such problems."

The organization did not suggest any solutions.

Negroes outnumber whites 7 to 1 in the county and State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Shorter introduced a measure in the past Legislature which would have abolished the county. The proposal was opposed by the five counties which would have absorbed Macon and a compromise amendment was passed. The amendment would establish a committee to study the feasibility of abolshing the county. The Legislature could then act under a so-called local bill affecting only Macon County.

The amendment, if passed by the people Tuesday, could lead to abolition of the county without a further vote of the people.

Seven Macon Lawyers Hit Abolition

Opposition Voiced In Bar Resolution; Other Solution Sought

By GEORGE PRENTICE
Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 11—Seven Macon County attorneys today openly opposed abolition of their county but a state representative here forecast sweeping approval of an amendment which would provide for abolition.

Members of the Macon Bar Association made public their views in a resolution which, they said, was approved by the organization.

Although the resolution did not mention the amendment, it said "the Macon County Bar Association is unanimously opposed to the abolition of Macon County at the present time as a solution to problems confronting Macon County. We are of the opinion that other methods are available to resolve such problems."

APPROVAL PREDICTED

Macon Rep. J. J. Rodgers, not one of the seven approving the resolution, sais extensive contact with people of the county "during the past six weeks indicates Amendment 18 will carry this county by a good majority."

The amendment proposes to create a commission to study the feasibility of abolishing the county. If approved, the county could at a later date be erased by simple act of the Legislature.

The controversy flared into the open here less than one week before voters of Alabama will go to the polls for a vote on the issue.

SIGNATURES LISTED

Signatures on the resolution included those of W. C. Hare, Richard H. Powell III, Harry D. Raymon, Edward H. Reynolds, W. M. Russell, W. M. Russell Jr., and Henry Neill Segrest.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt issued a statement answering the Bar Association and appealing for "unity" within the county instead of what he called "disunity."

However, he said, the Bar Association "has every right to join hands with" opponents of the amendment. He mentioned the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the Montgomery Improvement Assn., and the Tuskegee Civic Assn., all Negro organizations.

How About Tuskegee?

Educated Negroes May Vote, Says Sen. Sparkman

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 1-20-57

By ROBERT COLEMAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking in the Senate the other day against the civil rights bill, Senator John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, said:

"The bill is bad because it will not do what its proponents claim it is intended to do. It is bad because it will have many dangerous effects that its authors have not foreseen.

"The bill would not make for increased Negro voting. More Negroes will be at the polls as their general level of education rises under our present State-administered school systems."

Tuskegee, Alabama, seat of the state's largest educational institution, says no.

* * *

AT THE TIME Mr. Sparkman was making an endeavor to mislead the American people about what makes a Negro able to vote in Alabama, or in any of the other deep southern states, four hundred Negroes, many of whom were college graduates, many more were normal or high school graduates, were deprived in mass fashion of the right to vote in the City of Tuskegee, a seat of culture in Alabama, just a few days before Mr. Sparkman spoke.

The State of Alabama, which Mr. Sparkman represents, merely stepped in and gerrymandered the city, block by block, house by house, eliminating all qualified Negro voters who were on the books, except ten. This was done under state law.

* * *

THE SAME quality of intimidation and terrorism which characterized this action, characterized the speech of Mr. Sparkman, except that Mr. Sparkman is not really a terrorist at heart, he is just misinformed. He either does not know what is going on in his state, or he is deliberately trying to use falsehood and deception to divert the attention of the American people from the kind of political tyranny which oppresses Negroes in the South.

Alabama Votes Dec. 17 on 25 Constitutional Amendments

Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 1-27-57
Sun. 10-27-57

Rivers, Harbors, Agricultural And Health Measures on Ballot

34e

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 26—Alabama voters again will have a bulky ballot listing no less than 25 constitutional amendments, some of which seek authorization of multimillion-dollar measures, to approve or disapprove as this year of tumult and strain draws to a close.

Voting day will be Dec. 17. Thus balloting on these proposals to change the state's basic law will be under somewhat similar pre-Christmas holiday conditions as were constitutional amendment elections held two years ago and four years before that.

Some politicos have calculated that for amendment proposals to come before the electorate during the usually joyous days of the early Yuletide season should augur well for their ratification.

Only One Approval

But this line of reasoning has not always proved well founded. It will be recalled that only one of 30 constitutional changes won approval in the statewide election held in December of 1955.

It is true, however, that a considerably larger number of amendments submitted to Alabama voters in 1951 won ratification.

Gov. James E. Folsom and administration leaders are hopeful that the No. 1 amendment on the long ballot this year will win approval. It would authorize 10 million dollars in bonds for the governor's pet project for development of rivers and harbors.

The Legislature earlier passed an enabling bill providing for expenditure of three million dollars for inland docks. The entire inland waterways development program would be under the supervision of the State Docks Commission.

Also, voting on this and other proposed changes to the state's basic law will come just a short time before Gov. Folsom is expected to call another special session of the lawmakers to consider a number of measures. But just what effect this would have on these proposals is problematical.

There are other vital amendments up for voter consideration in the long list, including two of far-reaching importance to health.

One of these proposes a three-million-dollar bond amendment for urgently needed improvements, including the construction of new buildings, at the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind at Talladega. Improvements at this crowded school are considered a must.

Also greatly needed are more funds for construction and improvements at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham. Amendment No. 4 would authorize $4,500,000 in bonds for this work.

Bonds for Agriculture

Amendment No. 5 would provide a like amount of bonds for constructing and equipping buildings for the school of agriculture, agricultural experiment station and the veterinary medicine school at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

Observers believe all three of these will be backed strongly by the voters.

Another amendment likely to get strong support is one permitting an increase in the maximum interest rate from 3 to 4 per cent per annum on four million dollars in bonds previously approved by the voters for buildings and other improvement at the state mental institutions. These include the Alabama State Hospitals and Partlow State School at Tuscaloosa. The interest rate increase was necessitated by the tight-money market and the hike in interest rates on such bonds.

Another — No. 18 — would empower the Legislature to abolish or change the boundaries of heavily Negro populated Macon County, in which is located Tuskegee Institute. It also would authorize a study of the legal problems this would entail, with members of the Legislature from surrounding counties to make up such a study group.

Several of the other proposals would authorize various counties to vote additional school taxes.

First Step
Carving Up Macon County—II

The first and only time State Rep. J. J. Rodgers of Tuskegee spoke in the Alabama House of Representatives was in support of legislation aimed at abolishing his own job. The elderly, distinguished Rodgers took the floor to move for the passage of a proposed amendment seeking to erase Macon County from the map of Alabama. And if Macon County goes, so goes Rodgers.

This is one feature of Amendment No. 18 on the Dec. 17 ballot requiring more light.

In the event Macon County is abolished, and that conceivably could happen if No. 18 is ratified, then Macon County's legislative representation would, of course, also be abolished.

Macon now has one seat in the House and it shares a seat in the Senate with Bullock County.

The House seat, in the event of abolition, would not be inherited by any of the adjoining counties. While their population admittedly would be increased substantially their representation would remain the same. In short there would be one less seat in the legislature.

The only winner would be Bullock County as it would inherit a full-time senator.

This development would only tend to throw further out of balance the misrepresentation in the Senate. Bullock, with a population of but 16,000, would have as loud a voice in the Senate as Jefferson County with a population of 600,000 plus.

This particular feature of legislative disproportionment could have some bearing on how the populous but discriminated against counties of North Alabama vote on this amendment.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

We the undersigned members of the Board of Registration of Macon County give notice of the the time and place of meetings for registration of voters in compliance with an act of the legislature, Title 17-R26 Code of Alabama of 1940. No voter may be registered except in the precinct of his residence or at the County Seat of his County. The following is a list of the times and places of these meetings:

Beat 1, Tuskegee, Nov. 12, 1 p. m. Beat 2, Little Texas, Oct. 1 and 2. Beat 3, Society Hil, Oct. 3 and 4. Beat 4, Roba Oct. 8 and 9. Beat 5, Fort Davis, Oct. 10 and 11. Beat 6, Hardaway, Oct. 14 and 15. Beat 10, La Place, Oct. 16 and 17. Beat 7, Shorter, Oct. 22 and 23. Beat 8, Franklin, Oct. 24 and 25. Beat 9 West End, Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Beat 9, City Hall Notasulga, Oct. 26, 27, 28 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1 and 2. Beat 9, Armstrong Nov. 11 and 12.

E. P. Livingston, Chairman
J. W. Zachry, Member
Grady Rogers, Member

9-5-2t

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SENATOR ENGELHARDT
GOVERNOR FOLSOM

Folsom Ducks Tax Question At Press Meet

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri 8-9-57

By BOB INGRAM

Bobbing and weaving like the old pro that he is, Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday refused to say whether he would sign or veto a proposed increase in corporation income taxes.

In his first press conference in 10 months, the governor put on an artful display of evasion on the corporate tax question. In the end no one was quite sure just where Folsom stands on the important issue.

The tax, already approved by the House as well as a Senate committee, proposes to disallow the federal income tax as a deduction in the computing of the corporate state income tax.

NEW TAXES

"I made the statement a long time ago that I don't favor any new taxes," Folsom said. "That's what I said, and I stand on what I said."

That answer was clear enough but Folsom made it unclear by observing that he wasn't sure the corporate levy constituted a "new" tax.

"You might call it more taxes rather than new taxes," Folsom grinned.

And it was at this point that Folsom got cagey. He refused to say whether he considered the corporate increase a "new" tax or not.

SUBJECT CHANGED

"In a way its a new tax, in a way it isn't," Folsom said.

The newsmen admitted defeat and changed the subject.

The governor also hedged when asked about the possibility of calling a special session of the legislature at the conclusion of the regular session.

After observing that "I never have been niggardly about calling special sessions," Folsom added that "at the present time I have no plans to do so."

Other Folsom observations included:

Advertiser

On the bill to abolish Macon County—"If I were a resident of Macon County I would oppose it; however, I don't live there so it will be left up to the men who represent them in the Legislature and to the people of Alabama."

On his future political ambitions—"I'm not ever going to run for office again, the Lord willing. Politically speaking I'm an old man. Eight years in this office is enough, it takes a lot out of a man."

On the 1958 gubernatorial campaign—"Right now there are 10 candidates and 10 governors, but I don't know who will be in the lead on election day. I'm not going to take any part in the race; if they let me alone, I'll let them along. I'm going to the Holy Land during the campaign to visit with the Arabs, Jews and Christians."

On passage of the competitive bidding bill—"It is about the same as I operated under during my first term without a law. It is a good workable bill."

On his own political strength today—"I don't think I am as strong now as I was at the same time eight years ago. I had a bloc in the Legislature against me then and that was good, politically speaking. You just thought I was weak in 1948 and 1949; I won over six good men in 1954 so I must not have been weak. I'm like the British, I never win a battle nor lose a war."

Gov. Folsom Blasted For Macon Statement

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter charged last night that "We wouldn't be having the trouble we're having in Macon County today if we had a governor who made noises like a white man."

The Macon County lawmaker made the statement after Gov. James E. Folsom told a press conference that "If I lived in Macon County, I'd be against" a bill by Engelhardt to abolish the county.

In a scathing denouncement of the governor's statement, Engelhardt asserted

"After all, Folsom started all the trouble in Macon County and Tuskegee in particular when he appointed a registrar in 1948 who registered Negroes indiscriminately."

He declined to name the registrar, named during the governor's first term, on grounds that the man is now dead.

Macon and Tuskegee have been troubled by a Negro boycott of white Tuskegee merchants, plus various other activities, since Engelhardt first pushed through a measure to gerrymander 700 Negro voters out of the city of Tuskegee.

Since that time, he has introduced in the legislature a measure to completely abolish the county, giving its land area to Montgomery, Elmore, Lee, Tallapoosa and Bullock.

OPPOSITION TO BILL

It was in relation to this attempt that Folsom made his statement to newsmen yesterday. He said that since he does not reside in Macon, the matter is not his concern.

Engelhardt said he construed this as opposition to the measure.

In the first blast he has taken at the governor in several months, the Macon senator declared that "the people of Macon County, white and colored, are in trouble.

"The governor has chosen to grab onto this issue as another means of pushing for a constitutional convention. But then, he'd ask for a constitutional convention if a wheel ran off his No. 1 Cadillac."

SEGREGATION ISSUE

This referred to the governor's recurring bid for such a convention, and his assertion during yesterday's news conference that the whole segregation issue could be solved by such a convention.

As for his gerrymandering of Tuskegee, Engelhardt said:

"I guess the governor knows that the Negro preacher who is president of Tuskegee Institute (Dr. L. H. Foster), has asked Atty. Gen. Brownell for an investigation of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson and myself.

"But I wonder if he also knows that if they send me to prison for gerrymandering Tuskegee, they'll send every other member of both houses of the legislature, since they were all party to it."

COURTESY RULE

This question referred to Alabama's legislative courtesy rule under which local legislation to which local delegations agree goes through both houses with the consent of all members.

Engelhardt has menauvered his Macon dissolution bill, which calls for a constitutional amendment, into local legislation committees of both houses.

It has its best chance of approval there, but since it requires an amendment referendum, the governor would have no power of veto over it, even if he chose that route to kill it, in the face of breaking precedent involving the local courtesy rule.

Governor Raps Tuskegee Raids!

Courier

STATE CAPITOL, Montgomery, Ala.—"Those raids on Tuskegee were carried out without my knowledge. I wouldn't have done it. That means, of course, they were without my approval!"

Those words came from the lips of towering "Big Jim" Folsom, Governor of Alabama, Thursday morning, as he talked with the Courier about the touchy Tuskegee situation.

In almost the same breath, the huge man who stands at the helm of this "hard-core segregation state," let it be known that he had no love for the Alabama Attorney General, John Patterson, who carried out the raids.

Engelhardt Would Buy Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, the segregationist executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, said Saturday he would like to buy Tuskegee Institute and make it a state-supported and controlled college.

Tuskegee Institute, which was founded 75 years ago by Booker T. Washington, is an Engelhardt's senatorial district. The only clue he revealed as to why the state would consider taking over the college was "so we would have some control over the faculty." Tuskegee depends on the state for about eight per cent of its financial support.

Bama Out To Grab Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — State Senator Sam Englehart is exploring the possibilities of having the state of Alabama purchase Tuskegee Institute.

At the present, Tuskegee is supported by private and state funds. The state contributes approximately 8 per cent of the school's financial support.

Englehart said that he would like to see the move made so as to place Tuskegee in the unique position of having the state take "some control over the faculty."

SENATOR ENGLEHART, a notorious white supremacist, serves as secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils.

He has consistently placed the blame for the Tuskegee boycott of white merchants on the shoulders of Tuskegee Institute faculty members.

There are signs that Gov. "Kissing Jim" Folsom might call a special session of the Legislature to look into the matter of having the state buy the school and its entire physical plant.

Services To Be Held Today For Sam Engelhardt Sr.

Funeral services for Sam Engelhardt Sr., Montgomery city treasurer since 1945, will be held at 2 p.m. today at Leak-Memory Chapel.

Engelhardt, father of State Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr., died yesterday of pneumonia in a local hospital after a lengthy illness. He was 70 years old.

The Rev. Keeran Willis and Dr. Henry E. Russell will officiate at the funeral. Burial will be in Oakwood Cemetery Annex.

Engelhardt had been city treasurer since 1945, after serving as purchasing agent for the city since 1941. Before joining the city he was a member of the local realty firm of Engelhardt and Garland.

A native of Montgomery, he was a graduate of Washington and Lee University. In 1911, he married Annie Floyd Pinkston.

Besides the son and widow, survivors include four grandchildren. His only daughter, Harriett, died in a jeep accident while serving in Europe with the Red Cross during World War II.

Engelhardt was a Rotarian, a member of the Beauvoir Country Club and of Trinity Presbyterian Church.

His son is executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils and sponsor of a number of legislative measures designed to preserve segregation.

Engelhardt Urges Unity In Macon

SHORTER, Dec. 12 (U.P.)—State Sen. Sam Engelhardt today issued a statement calling for "unity rather than disunity" in Macon County on the eve of a statewide vote whether to give the Legislature authority to abolish the county.

Engelhardt's statement answered the Macon County Bar Assn.'s stand against abolition of the county.

The seven-member bar organization announced a resolution yesterday stating it does not favor abolishing the county "at this time."

Engelhardt, leader of the White Citizens Council of Alabama, introduced a measure in the Legislature calling for abolition of the county. It was defeated and a compromise amendment to the state constitution was drawn up giving the Legislature authority to wipe out the county if the people approve the amendment.

Negroes outnumber whites 7 to 1 in Macon County and Englehardt said his proposals "are aimed at preventing Negroes from making a foothold in county politics."

SENATOR ASKS UNITY ON ALABAMA ISSUE

Voters Today Decide Macon County Status

SHORTER, Ala., Dec. 12. — (UP)—State Senator Sam Englehardt Thursday issued a statement calling for "unity rather than disunity" in Macon County on the eve of a statewide vote whether to give the Legislature authority to abolish the county.

Senator Englehardt's statement answered the Macon County Bar Association's stand against abolition of the county.

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Negroes outnumber whites 7 to 1 in Macon County and Englehardt said his proposals "are aimed at preventing Negroes from making a foothold in county politics."

Ala. Senator To Wage War On Tuskegee

Montgomery, Ala. — Alabama State Senator Sam Engelhardt, bolstered by the success he had in eliminating Negroes from voting in the municipal boundaries of Tuskegee, recently announced that he is planning another attack on this basis of learning.

The Senator — who is executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils — revealed that he is exploring the possibilities of changing Tuskegee Institute from a private school to a state-supported and state-controlled college.

The segregationist made no bones about his reason for desiring the State of Alabama to take over the school. "So we could have some control over the faculty," he stated.

An economic boycott which is hurting the white merchants of the City of Tuskegee, has been laid to the door of the instructors at the Institute by Attorney General Patterson and Englehardt. Negroes are refusing to trade at the white stores as a protest against the Englehardt-sponsored bill that eliminated all Negro voters from the city except 10.

Englehardt also introduced a bill to the State Legislature that would have divided Macon County up and annexed the three sections to other counties to prevent the Negroes from having any voting strength.

MACON COUNTY
TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Negroes Rap State Solons In Resolution

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 8-9-57

By ART OSGOODE

Negro leaders from all over the South, meeting here yesterday to plan a campaign to register "thousands" of Negroes to vote, took time out to condemn the Alabama Legislature and Atty. Gen. John Patterson for "gestapo-type supression" of Negroes.

In a strongly worded resolution, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference used such words as "vicious" and "atrocities" in condemning the actions of the attorney general's office in raids carried out against the Tuskegee Civic Assn.

Another resolution reaffirmed "our faith and confidence" in the leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King, who is president of the conference and who led the Montgomery bus boycott.

A third resolution rapped the United States Senate for abdicating "its sworn duty" in attaching the jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill.

The voting registration campaign envisioned a coordinated drive to educate Negroes on voting qualifications and to get them to register in large numbers by the 1958 and 1960 elecions.

Another objective is to gather information regarding efforts to prevent Negroes from registering, which will be forwarded to the U.S. Department of Justice.

FIVE AIMS

King listed five aims in announcing the "Crusade for Citizenship." They are:

1. "Arousing masses of Negroes to realize that in a democracy their chances of improvement rests on their ability to vote."

2. "To establish voting clinics throughout the South to acquaint Negroes with the techniques of voting and registration."

3. "Collecting evidence so that when Constitutional rights are violated there will be a basis for action."

Advertiser 8-9-57

4. "Using the news media to publicize the situation as it exists, and what is being done."

In a press conference following the meeting here, it was announced that the voter registration drive will be directed from Atlanta under a full-time executive secretary who is yet to be named.

Actual launching of the drive has not been announced. However, another meeting will be held in Memphis "in the very near future," it was said.

Start of the crusade was planned for simultaneous mass meetings throughout the major cities of the South. Leaders emphasized that local organizations will be based on churches of all denominations.

King said the new voter drive does not mean that Negro leaders will slacken their efforts against segregation in schools and public places.

The Negro leaders are counting on contributions from churches, labor unions, foundations, and other groups in carrying out their drive, according to King.

The central office in Atlanta would have the job of forwarding literature and educational material to local groups.

In attacking Alabama legislators and legal officers for the gerrymandering of Tuskegee and subsequent raids against the Tuskegee Civic Assn., the Negro leaders saw the need "for more adequate federal protection for citizens in the pursuit of their most fundamental rights."

The resolution also commended Tuskegee Negroes for the valiant stand they are making," and pledged "our whole-hearted support."

Expressing "grave dissapointment" over the Senate version of the civil rights bill, another resolution expressed the hope that the House version of the bill "will ultimately prevail."

The same statement also declared that "we seek the understanding and cooperation of white Southerners."

Officers of the conference, which was renamed yesterday to become the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (inserting Christian), include the Rev. King, Montgomery, president; C. K. Steel, Tallahassee, Fla., first vice president; A. L. Davis, New Orleans, second vice president; Samuel W. Williams, Atlanta, Ga., third vice president; T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, la., secretary; Medgar Evans, Jackson, Miss., assistant secretary; Ralph Abernathy, Montgomery, treasurer; Dr. Lawrence Reddick, Montgomery, historian; Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville, chaplain; and Louis Berry, New Orleans, parliamentarian.

All officers are either ministers or prominent lay members of churches.

All told, 100 Negro leaders from 14 states attended the conference at the Holt Street Baptist Church.

Negro Group To Give List Of Expenses

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 8-5-57

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 4 (AP)—An official statement of the "economic action program" of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. will be given at the group's weekly mass meeting here Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., President C. G. Gomillion said today.

P 1-2-A

Gomillion said the meeting, to be held at the Washington Chapel AME Zion Church, will feature brief statements by several Tuskegee Negro merchants.

"These statements will deal with the matters of intended business expansions and services by local Negro merchants within the community," Gomillion's announcement said.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson has had a team of investigators working here for the past two weeks to investigate the continuing Negro boycott of white merchants in Tuskegee.

Patterson contends the boycott is illegal and has been seeking evidence against those responsible for it. He led a raid on the associations headquarters recently to sieze membership records of the organization.

The boycott began after a local bill to move most of the Negro voters outside Tuskegee's city limits was drafted and later passed by the state legislature.

Negroes Ask Whites To Save Macon County

Post Herald Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 12-15-57

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 16 (AP)—Negroes, heavily outnumbered at the polls, appealed to white voters throughout Alabama today to defeat a constitutional amendment to abolish Macon County.

The abolition measure is one of 25 proposed chances in the state's organic law which will be ratified or rejected in a special statewide referendum tomorrow.

It would empower the Alabama Legislature to abolish Macon County, where Negroes, many of them college-trained, outnumber white residents nearly 7 to 1. Neighboring counties with white majorities would absorb Macon's population and landed area.

The amendment was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the segregationist Alabama Association of Citizens Councils, as a means of offsetting threatened Negro control of the county.

Engelhardt has said he fears the civil rights law enacted by Congress this year might force the registration of enough Negro voters to dominate the county where famed Tuskegee Institute is located. White voters, although in the minority populationwise, outnumber Negro voters now about 2 to 1.

A relatively light vote is predicted for the off-year election. Polls open throughout the state at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. in the rural areas, an hour later in the cities and 7 p.m. in Jefferson County (Birmingham).

Negro leaders appealed to white voters to defeat the amendment tomorrow because there aren't enough registered Negro voters to do it except in an extremely close election.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro group, estimates the Negro vote total in the state at 53,000. The secretary of state's office estimates total registration in Alabama at 825,000, which would mean approximately 772,000 white voters.

The Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, took a firm stand against the amendment over the week-end although Negro leaders there had been silent for the most part during the pre-election campaign.

In a newspaper advertisement, the TCA labeled the abolition measure a device to "maintain an undemocratic system of so-

cial relationships, a system which cannot be justified morally or politically."

The seven white members of the Macon County Bar Assn. issued a statement last week objecting to abolition of the county "at the present time." But the lawyers didn't specifically oppose the amendment itself.

They said there are "other methods" for solving the county's problems, but didn't say what they are.

C. G. Gomillion Reports On Fight For Civil Rights

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — (ANP) — Several hundred persons packed the Greenwood Missionary Baptist church, Sunday, to hear the officers of the Tuskegee Civic association give an accounting of their stewardship for 1957.

In his prepared report C. G. Gomillion, who was re-elected president of the Tuskegee Civic association for the seventh consecutive year, stated that the "Association has worked diligently to stimulate within its members the desire for an understanding of their status, opportunities and resources."

His report noted that "in addition to the usual and determined efforts of public officials to limit greatly the increase of Negro voters there were governmental efforts to prevent free political education; to cancel the right to vote in municipal elections; to prevent the incorporation of a new municipality; to dissolve a county in order to weaken considerably the influence of Negro political action."

Nineteen Negro Voters

W. P. Mitchell, reporting as chairman of the voter franchise committee, noted that "while the Macon County Board of Registrars was appointed on March 6, 1957, it met publicly for the first time on June 3," and that "since the board became operative, 131 Negroes have gone to the place of registration seeking to register, but only 66 of this number were permitted to make applications; only 19 have received certificates of registration or 29 per cent of those making applications were registered."

The report continued, "the board took on the average of four applications from Negroes per registration day, and issued on an average of 1.26 certificates of registration for each day it worked." "At the present rate of issuing certificates," the report observed, "only 55.44 Negroes would be registered per year, or it would require 23 years to register the approximately 13,000 eligible unregistered Negroes in Macon county. "This would take until 2191 A.D.," the report calculated.

P. A. C. Reports

The Political Action committee, headed by Frank J. Toland, recognized racially oriented legislation that was considered by the 1957 regular session of the Alabama legislature. This report noted that the Alabama legislature considered 25 or more racially oriented bills ranging from an effort to "reinstate the cumulative poll tax," to one "providing that no male bus or railroad passenger could sit by a female unless he received her permission."

It noted that "Senator Sam Englehardt introduced a bill (Bill No. 291) to gerrymander the city of Tuskegee so as to place about 410 of the approximately 420 Negro voters outside the city limits and thereby deprive them of their vote in city elections . . ." The Political Action committee report noted also that "Senator Englehardt introduced a bill to abolish Macon county by dividing it among the adjacent counties."

Mrs. Della D. Sullins, chairman of the membership committee, reported that the TCA had 1,367 members on roll during 1957, and set a goal of 3,000 members for 1958.

The economic action committee's report was presented by Lynwood T. Dorsey, chairman.

No Petition Reply

James A. Johnson, reporting as chairman of the community welfare committee, stated that "In October, your Community Welfare committee . . . circulated a petition requesting the Tuskegee City council to take the necessary steps to restore the old city limits . . . This petition was mailed to Councilman G. B. Edwards, Nov. 9, 1957. We have no official reply on this petition . . ." the report concluded.

In addition to Gomillion, who was re-elected president, the following officers were elected: recording secretary, William P. Mitchell; vice president for Greenwood, Frank J. Toland; assistant secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Higgins; vice-president for Roceferrer Hill, Rev. S. T. Martin; treasurer, Lyman B. Jeffries; vice-president for Zion Hill, Rev. K. L. Buford; assistant treasurer, Frank Bentley; vice-president for Green Fork, I. V. Billis.

Tuskegee Association Reviews Rights Fight

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama—(ANP) — Several hundred persons packed the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church to hear the officers of the Tuskegee Civic Association give an accounting of their stewardship for 1957.

In his prepared report C. G. Gomillion, who was reelected president of the Tuskegee Civic Association for the seventh consecutive year, stated that the "Association has worked diligently to stimulate within its members the desire for and understanding of their status, opportunities and resources." His report noted that "in addition to the usual and determined efforts of public officials to limit greatly the increase of Negro voters, there were governmental efforts to prevent free political education; to cancel the right to vote in municipal election; to prevent the incorporation of a new municipality; to dissolve a county in order to weaken considerably the influence of Negro political action."

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NO REPLY ON THIS PETITION

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ONLY 19 NEGROES PERMITTED TO VOTE

W. P. Mitchell, reporting as Chairman of the voter franchise committee, noted that "while the Macon County Board of Registrars was appointed on March 6, 1957, it met publicly for the first time on June 3, and that "since the board became operative, 131 Negroes have gone to the place of registration seeking to register, but only 66 of this number were permitted to make applications; only 19 have received Certificates of Registration or 29 per cent of those making applications were registered." The report continued. "The Board took on the average of four applications from Negores per Registration day; and issued on an average of 1.26 certificates for rigistration for each day it worked!" the report observed, "only 55.44 Negroes would be registered per year, or it would require 234 years to register the approximately 13,000 eligible unregistered Negroes in Macon County. This would take until 2191 A.D.", the report calculated.

—o—

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Political Action Committee headed by Frank J. Toland, recognized racially oriented legislation that was considered by the 1957 Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature. This report noted that the Alabama Legislature considered 25 or more racially oriented bills ranging from an effort to "reinstate the cumulative poll tax," to one "providing that no male bus or railroad passenger could sit by a female unless he received her permission." It noted that "Senator Sam Englehardt introduced a bill (Bill No. 291) to gerrymander the City of Tuskegee so as to place about 410 of the approximately 420 Negro voters outside the City Limits and thereby deprive them of their vote in City elections. . . ." The Political Action Committee report noted also that "Senator Englehardt introduced a bill to abolish Macon County by dividing it among the adjacent counties."

Mrs. Della D. Sullins Chairman of the Membepship Committee reported that the TCA had 1,367 members on roll during 1957, and set a goal of 3,000 members for 1958.

Gomillion Re-Elected

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—C. G. Gomillion has been re-elected to serve his seventh consecutive term as president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. The group has been spearheading a fight to preserve the Tuskegee Negro's right to vote.

Tuskegee Ballot Is '234' Years Away

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "At the present rate of issuing certificates, it would require 234 years to register the approximately 13,000 eligible unregistered colored persons in Macon County.

"Only 55.44 per cent of colored persons would be registered per year. This would take until 2191 A.D."

Several hundred persons who packed into the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church here heard W. P. Mitchell make these statements in his report as chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

* * *

MR. MITCHELL'S report of the committee followed a pre- address given by Dr. C. Gomillion, after his re-election to the presidency of the Tuskegee Civic Association for the seventh straight year.

The meeting was held so officers of the TCA could give an accounting of their stewardship for 1957.

The committee report stated: "While the Macon County Board of Registrars was appointed on March 6, 1957, it met publicly for the first time on June 3. Since it became operative, 131 colored persons have gone to the place of registration seeking to register, but only 66 were permitted to make application.

"Only 19 have received certificates of registration or 29 per cent of those making application were registered," the report revealed.

Continuing, the study disclosed that:

"The board took on the average of four applications from colored persons a day and issued on the average of 1.26 certificates for registration.

"The Voter Franchise Committee report related that the board permits only two colored persons in the registration room at a time and that colored and white persons continue to register in separate rooms and separate parts of the courthouse.

The Political Action Committee report was read by chairman Frank J. Toland, who considered legislation by the 1957 regular session of the Alabama Legislature.

His report noted that the state legislative body during the year had viewed 25 or more racially oriented bills ranging from an effort to "reinstate the cumulative poll tax to one providing that no male bus or railroad passenger could sit by a female without her permission."

The report scored the bill introduced by State Sen. Sam Englehardt that resulted in the redistricting of Tuskegee's city limits, disfranchising about 410 to 420 colored voters outside the city's boundaries.

MRS. DELLA D. SULLINS, chairman of the membership committee of TCA reported that the organization had 1,367 members on its rolls during 1957. She said a goal of 3,000 would be set for 1958.

The Economic Action Committee, headed by Lynwood T. Dorsey, observed a three per cent drop in total TCA expenditures as compared with 1956.

James A. Johnson, chairman of the community welfare committee stated that no official reply had been made to a petition circulated and mailed to the City Council requesting restoration of the old Tuskegee city limits.

The council unanimously turned down the proposal of the group recently in a brief meeting where the petition was placed at the bottom of the council agenda.

* * *

DR. GOMILLION reported on the weekly mass meetings that have been held by the TCA since June 25. He lauded the press for its help in telling the Tuskegee story of the "civic plight and heroic efforts of colored persons."

In addition to Mr. Gomillion's reelection as president of the TCA, other officers elected were:

William P. Mitchell, recording secretary; Frank J. Toland, vice president for Greenwood; Mrs. Annie M. Higgins, assistant secretary; the Rev. S. T. Martin, vice president for Rockerferrer Hill;

Lyman B. Jeffries, treasurer; the Rev. K. L. Buford, vice president for Zion Hill; Frank Bentley, assistant treasurer; and I. V. Billis, vice president for Green's Fork.

Hardship Faced By Negroes Seeking To Vote Revealed

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — (SNS) — Hardships faced by Negro citizens seeking to become voters were spotlighted in a report made at the annual meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association held at the Greenwood Baptist Church here Sunday, Dec. 8.

At the same meeting C. G. Gomillion was re-elected president. He will be serving his seventh consecutive one-year term.

An overflow audience was on hand and heard Mr. Gomillion in a prepared report assert that TCA "has worked diligently to stimulate within its members the desire for understanding of their status, opportunities and resources."

The summary of the highlights of the meeting released for publication continued:

His report noted that "in addition to the usual and determined efforts of public officials to limit greatly the increase of Negro voters, there were governmental efforts to prevent free political education; to cancel the right to vote in municipal elections ;to prevent the incorporation of a new municipality; to dissolve a county in order to weaken considerably the influence of Negro political action."

In his reference to the weekly community Mass Meetings, which have been staged since June 25, the president's report stated that "the purposes of these meetings have been to inform, inspire, encourage, and to stimulate to intelligent civic action." His report thank the "newspapers, magazines and television stations which have endeavored to tell the story of the civic plight and heroic efforts of Negro citizens in Macon County as they struggle to live normally in a handicapped community...."

W. P. Mitchell, reporting as chairman of the Labor Franchise Committee, noted that "while the Macon County Board of Registrars was appointed on March 6, 1957, it met publicly for the first time on June 3," and that "since the board became operative, 131 Negroes have gone to the place of registration seeking to register, but only 66 of this number were permitted to make applications; only 19 have received Certificates of Registration or 29 per cent of those making applications were registered," the report continued.

"The Board took on the average of four applications from Negroes per registration day; and issued on an average of 1.26 certificates of registration for each day it worked;" the report related. "At the present rate of issuing certificates", the report observed, "only 55.44 Negroes would be registered per year, or it would require 234 years to register the approximately 13,000 eligible unregistered Negroes in Macon County. This could take until 2191 A. D.", the report calculated.

The Voter Franchise Committee Report observed that the Board permits only two Negroes in the Registration room at a time and that "Negroes and whites continue to register in separate rooms and in separate parts of the Courthouse." The report stated that the Voter Franchise Committee "plans to continue to conduct voter registration clinics throughout Macon County, and to cooperate with State-wide organizations in their endeavors to promote Civic education and voter registration."

The Political Action Committee headed by Frank J. Toland, recognized racially oriented legislation that was considered by the 1957 Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature. This report noted that the Alabama Legislature considered 25 or more racilly oriented bills ranging from an effort to "reinstate the cumulative poll tax," to one "providing that no male bus or railroad passenger could sit by a female unless he received her permission." It noted that "Senator Sam Englehardt introduced a bill (Bill No. 29) to gerrymander the City of Tuskegee so as to place about 410 of the approximately 420 Negro voters outside the City Limits and thereby deprive them of their vote in City elections...."

The Political Action Committee report noted also that "Senator Englehardt introduced a bill to abolish Macon County by dividing it among the adjacent counties."

Mrs. Della D. Sullins Chairman of the Membership Committee reported that the TCA had 1,367

members on roll during 1957, and set a goal of 3,000 members for 1958.

The Economic Action Committee, Lynwood T. Dorsey, Chairman, observed the following:

"A 5 per cent in total expenditures made when compared with 1956 A 2 percent increase in interest-bearing savings. A decline in the loans obtained from small loan companies and "hip-pocket" leaders. An increase in applications for loans from organizations with high integrity and low interest rates. An increase in the number of credit accounts paid out and terminated A decrease in the number of new homes started. An increase in the number of contracts for remodeling or expansion. A decrease in the number of new cars purchased."

The report called upon local merchants to:

1. Expand floor-space of business where indicated. 2. Remodel paint-up, and organize the flow of customers in shorters period of time. 3. Specialize or generalize in items carried, but carry top quality products at competitive prices. 4. Develop and show courtesy on a plane that compares favorably with business standards throughout the country. 5. Employ (ortrain) personnel capable of meting and servicing the customers with speed and efficiency.

It envisioned a "vast improvement over 1957" during 1958 in local enterprises.

James A. Johnson, reporting as Chairman of the Community Welfare Committee, stated that 'In October, your Community Welfare Committee ..... circulated a petition requesting the Tuskegee City Council to take the necessary steps to restore the old city limits..... This petition was mailed to the Council G. B. Edwards, November 8, 1957. We have no official reply on this petition ....." the report concluded.

In addition to Gomillion who was reelected President, the following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, William P. Mitchell; Vice President for Greenwood; Frank J. Toland. Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Higgins; Vice President for Rockeferrer Hill, Rev. S. T. Martin; Treasurer, Lyman B. Jeffries; Vice President for Zion Hill, Rev. K. L. Buford; Assistant Treasurer, Frank Bentley; Vice President for Green's Fork. I. V. Billis.

Reject Petitions of Negroes in Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala. — A petition signed by more than 400 Negroes asking the Tuskegee city council to annex territory cut out of the city limits last summer, was unanimously turned down Tuesday night, according to Mayor Phil Lightfut.

Only about 10 of more than 400 registered Negro voters remained in the city limits after passage of the law. In protests Negroes have been boycotting white merchants in Tuskegee.

Petition Signed By Over 700

Move On To Wipe Out Macon County; Boycott Continues

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Though the Tuskegee City Council last week blocked efforts of more than 700 colored residents to be included again in the city limits, the group will continue to work against the law which redefined the boundaries of Tuskegee so as to reduce what the bill's sponsors called a threat of Negro control in government in the city.

In a unanimous vote, the five-member council denied a petition by the colored residents to restore to the city territory removed when a bill by Senator Sam Engelhardt of Shorter became law. The annexation petition sought to partially restore the territory taken from the city. About 400 colored voters were deprived of the right to vote in the city by the new law when they were placed outside of the city limits.

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COUNCIL President G. B. Edwards Jr., who presented the petition to the council, referred to it as "the petition I received from the Tuskegee Civic Association on Nov. 7." However. letters were read accompanying the petition and a photostatic copy from C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, which said that the petition was not sponsored by the TCA.

No colored representatives attended the council session at which the petition was considered. There was no discussion of the petition as members of the council are bent on doing everything possible to deprive the colored people of Tuskegee of their political rights. Actually, the long range plan is to kill the power of colored residents in all of Macon county.

• • •

THE MOVE against colored people touched off a boycott of white businesses in Tuskegee last June. The boycott is still on despite investigations by Alabama's Attorney General John Patterson which resulted in a circuit court injunction against TCA engaging in illegal "force or intimidation."

Approval by the City Council of the annexation petition would have opened the door for further action which would have taken this form:

AN ELECTION on the annexation with the endorsement of at least two voters in each 160 acres of land and 60 per cent of the property owners in the area affected. Then a majority of the voters in the affected territory would decide in election whether to annex it to the city.

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SOLON SUPPORTS STATES RIGHTS

New Orleans La.

New Yorker Asks Brownell Bill Amendment

Times 5-16-57

WASHINGTON, May 15 (U) — Rep. Ray (R-N. Y.) has suggested that the administration's civil rights legislation be amended to recognize "the sovereignty of the states."

Ray, a Minnesota-born lawyer who used to be general counsel of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, made his proposal at a meeting of the House rules committee.

Ray proposed that the United States attorney general be forbidden to prosecute civil rights cases in a federal court if adequate and speedy remedies are available in state courts.

The rules committee, which is to vote next Tuesday on clearing the legislation to the House floor, also heard from Rep. Dorn (D-S. C.) and from Sen Ervin (D-N. C.), who has been carrying the ball for the bill's opposition in the Senate.

The bill would authorize the attorney general to seek injunctions against alleged violations of civil rights, and those who defied the injunctions would become liable to punishment for contempt of court. The legislation is aimed primarily at alleged mistreatment of Negroes in the South.

Since a judge could sentence a man for contempt, without a jury passing on the case, Ervin said the legislation is "incompatible with the American constitution and legal system."

Ervin said Attorney General Brownell wants to by-pass trial by jury, and added:

"He asks Congress to give the (justice) department some loaded legal dice. They are afraid they will lose some civil rights cases if they have to convince juries. The motive behind this bill is a desire to avoid jury trials."

Rep. Dorn told the committee he had confidence in the states and believed "they are solving this problem."

Senators Act To Keep FBI Files Secret

Jacksonville Journ. 6-27-57

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

WASHINGTON, June 26—Emergency legislation to remove some of the "confusion and havoc" created by recent Supreme Court decisions was started in the Senate today. Passage within a week was predicted.

While members of both houses continued to attack "judicial tyranny" which they said was evident in recent high court rulings, Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) announced that Atty. Gen. Brownell had been summoned as the first witness Friday in hearings on remedial legislation.

O'Mahoney, chairman of a Judicial subcommittee on the federal criminal code, and seven other senators have sponsored a bill to clarify a Supreme Court decision which opened files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to defendants in criminal cases.

"This court ruling has resulted in virtual stoppage of criminal prosecution in some cases, particularly with respect to narcotic cases," O'Mahoney told the Senate. "Prompt action is vital. We expect immediate committee action and Senate passage within a week."

Mr. Eisenhower asked $14,485,000.

This is the sixth of the fiscal 1958 money bills to be sent to the White House. Seven or eight more remain.

Congress has cut the six bills $535,498,584 below Mr. Eisenhower's budget requests.

But this does not mean comparable spending reductions in the new fiscal year. Some of the appropriations reductions were only bookkeeping transactions. Others, for such items as public-assistance grants, will have to be put back in supplemental bills next year if spending runs at the expected rate.

The compromise version of the Labor-Welfare bill retains $21 million of the $32 million originally added to the measure above the budget estimates for health research activities.

Of the $21 million, the biggest share, $9.5 million, goes for cancer study.

The conferees accepted a Senate cut of $5 million in the requested $50-million allotment for a new program—grants to the states for water-pollution control.

Labor-HEW Bill for $2.87 Billion Is Sent to President for Signature

Post & Times Herald Fri. 6-28-57 B9-a

Washington D.C.

Associated Press

The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the White House a compromise bill appropriating $2,871,182,781 to the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Departments for the fiscal year beginning Monday.

The Labor-Welfare compromise, approved Wednesday by the House, was worked out by a Senate-House conference committee after the two branches disagreed on amounts.

It provides $353,817,600 for the Labor Department, against President Eisenhower's request for $383,678,000, and $2,503,130,381 for the Welfare Department, for which the President asked $2,582,114,851. It also carried $14,234,800 for miscellaneous Labor agencies for which

Legislation To Nullify Court Rule Is Rushed

Post & Times Herald Fri. 6-28-57

Washington D.C.

Subcommittee in House Votes Bill To Limit Disclosure Of Secret Data

By Richard L. Lyons

Staff Reporter

A House Judiciary Subcommittee speedily approved a bill yesterday that goes well beyond Administration moves to limit court disclosure of secret Government files.

Approved 5 to 0 after a brief afternoon hearing was a bill sponsored by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) to reverse in large part the Supreme Court's decision in the Jencks case three weeks ago. Members hope to get the bill to the House floor next week.

Sidetracked was a milder bill drafted by the Justice Department and sponsored by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) who arranged the hearing.

The fast action was part of the storm that rose on Capitol Hill over the Court's decision in the Jencks and similar cases.

The Jencks case touched off a full-scale Senate debate Wednesday. At the same time, the FBI has indicated it may drop out of the prosecution of certain espionage and some criminal cases if it is forced to reveal secret information or investigative techniques.

Hearing Slated Today

A Senate subcommittee will hold hearings this morning on the Administration bill to partially overturn the Jencks decision. Attorney General Herbert Brownell will testify for the

Post & Times

President Eisenhower called Brownell in yesterday morning to discuss his bill with Republican congressional leaders meeting at the White House. Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said afterward that the President endorsed no specific legislation, but did not object to Brownell's bill.

The Supreme Court ruled in the Jencks case that when the Government uses witnesses who testify on matters that they previously had reported on to the Government, those reports must be given to the defense for use in cross-examination.

The Justice Department feared the decision might be interpreted as permitting "wholesale" disclosure of files. eKating said prosecution has been delayed in some cases and may be dropped in others because of the decision as it stands. Lower courts have given it varying interpretations.

To prevent confusion and restrict disclosure of files to information relevent to testimony, Justice Department spent two weeks drafting a bill which Keating introduced Monday.

Judge Would Be Screen

Keating's bill sets up the trial judge as a screen. When a witness testifies to matters on which he had filed reports and the defense demands them, the reports would be handed to the judge. He would examine them secretly, cut out anything but relevant to the testimony and give the rest to the defense. If the Government refused to make even that much availabl, the judge could strike the witness' testimony or declare a mistrial.

Yesterday morning Keating's bill was referred to a subcommittee headed by Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La.). Keating thought fast action so important that when he learned Willis was about to leave town for a couple of days he went to work on trying to get an immediate hearing.

Armed with a letter from Brownell saying that the Keating bill would be both fair to defendants and protect FBI reports, Keating appeared before Willis' subcommittee at 3:30 p. m. and urged its approval as a "moderate" means of balancing security against individual rights. Both Keating and Brownell accepted the principle that defendants were entitled to see reports that bore on testimony, but no more.

But also before Willis' committee was the more restrictive Walter bill, filed the day after the Jencks decision was handed down. This permit the Attorney General to withhold any reports which he felt would be "prejudicial to the public interest, safety or security" unless they had been physically used by the witness during his testimony. In that event the court could order them given to the defense if the judge felt they were needed in the interest of justice.

Walter told the Subcommittee that the Supreme Court had changed a "well-settled rule of evidence" that the defense is entitled only to reports produced in court during testimony.

Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.) congratulated Walter on being the first to file a bill to change this "viscious" decision. The Subcommittee quickly approved it with an amendment taken from the Keating bill to let the judge cut out irrelevant parts of reports produced. The five members were three Southern Democrats and two Republicans.

Willis said: "As far as I'm concerned this hearing is only the beginning. I think the Subcommittee should review other recent decisions of the Supreme Court."

Keating said he will ask the full Judiciary Committee next week to set up a 5-man subcommittee to look into "recent decisions by the Court and

decide if more legislation is needed. Keating said the study would include the Mallory decision which freed a convicted rapist here because police held him too long before arraignment.

Leader Signs 'Right-to-Know' Bills

Post + Times Herald

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 23 (AP).— Gov. George M. Leader has signed into law two bills greatly extending the public's right to get all the news without filtering or dilution.

Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association, the open records and open meetings measures are known generally as the "right-to-know" bills.

Both were passed by the House and Senate last week.

Leader said he considered the bills "among the most important pieces of legislation produced during my administration."

One bill forbids secret, or star - chamber, operations at every level of state government. It requires official actions to be taken in open meetings.

The other opens to the public or its representatives the records of public agencies.

The open-meetings bill applies to city, borough and township governments, school boards, state and local authorities, the State Turnpike Commission and all other agencies not specifically restricted by law in this respect. This last group takes in grand juries, police and tax agencies and some special investigative commissions.

Under the new laws, due notice will be made to the public, beginning Sept. 1, concerning the time and place of governmental meetings.

Closed meetings still will be permitted, but no official action, such as the passage of an ordinance, the awarding of a contract, or the hiring and firing of personnel, will be permitted except in open meetings. This bill provides fines of $10 to $25 for violations.

The records bill, also effective Sept. 1, opens to the public inspection for copying all official documents, including contracts and payroll records. This would not apply, however, to subsidiary records such as correspondence or matters having to do with investigations or personal reputations.

In its original draft, the records bill provided for fines of $100 for a violation, but the House last week substituted civil actions against balky public officials.

New York Solon Pushes Anti-Bias Housing Measure

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—In a statement issued here Monday, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York, related the fight for civil rights legislation on the Senate floor to a bill to bar racial discrimination in private housing now pending before the New York Council.

"We have made the most outstanding progress in New York State and city of any place in the country" in dealing with racial and religious discrimination, Mr. Javits said.

But housing bias is found even in New York State where not specifically prohibited by law as it is in public housing and housing with public assisted financing.

Mr. Javits asserted that New York has made its best progress against discrimination "through the processes of mediation, conciliation and technical assistance.

The objectives of the measure currently before the New York City Council, the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs bill against discrimination in private housing, he said "are elements in the national effort and necessary to the soul and conscience of New York City.

BROOKLYN BILL

The bill to which he referred is sponsored by New York City Council Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat; Councilmen Earl Brown, Manhattan Democrat and Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican, who have been feuding over lack of progress the bill is making.

"Beyond its local implications is the impact that failure to act against housing bias in New York City could have on efforts for civil rights legislation in Congress," said Mr. Javits, adding:

"[illegible] in which I am participating, is shaping up on the floor of the United States Senate on behalf of President Eisenhower's moderate civil rights program.

"Liberal Senators, both Democratic and Republican, leading the fight for civil rights are strengthened if the city administration of New York— this melting pot city that cradled liberalism and has prided itself on equality for all will do all it can lawfully do to end discrimination within its own [illegible] bares."

$200 Million Knocked Off in Vote Reversal

World-Telegram

New York

Action Follows Restoration of $300 Milion

By NEIL McNEIL,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The House, in a fickle mood, today restored $300 million to President Eisenhower's foreign aid program and then took $200 million of it back.

The decisions were tentative and could be changed again. Gen. Eisenhower had urgently asked the House to put the $300 million back. It was vitally needed, he said, to bolster U.S. allies ringing the Communist bloc.

The House embarked on this series of now-you-have-it, now-you-don't votes:

- Voted, 172 to 154, to restore the $300 million.
- Rejected, 101 to 149, an attempt to cut the restored amount by $110 million.
- Voted, 155 to 74, to slash $200 million from the money it had just restored.

Ike Asked $900 Million.

Barring further changes, the amount tentatively agreed upon by the House for defense support was $600 million. Gen. Eisenhower originally asked for $900 million. The Senate approved $800 million dollars.

The funds are part of the over-all $3,242,333,000 foreign aid program being considered by the House. The Senate approved $3,617,000,000; Gen. Eisenhower asked for $3,864,410,000.

The vote to put the figure at $600 million for defense support was almost on a party-line basis.

Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D. Me.) on behalf of the House Foreign Affairs committee, pleaded for the $800 million figure. He said the money was really needed and had been cut "to the bone."

Appeal Read.

Rep. John M. Vorys (R., Ohio), foreign affairs spokesman for the administration, read Gen. Eisenhower's plea for restoration of the $300 million.

But Rep. Wayne Hays (D., Ohio), sponsor of the $600 million total, told the House that the money was used to "support rotten currencies" of U.S. allies and that their bankers ultimately made the most profit from the funds.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R., Iowa) said the defense support funds were "one of the real give-aways of the give-away foreign aid program.

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Ike Signs 'Regrettable' New Immigration Law

By The United Press.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—President Eisenhower signed the new immigration law today, but he called it "regrettable" legislation.

"This measure, while making improvements in present practices, is a disappointment in that it fails to deal with many of the serious inequities inherent in the Immigration and Nationality Act," the President said in a statement accompanying his approval of the bill.

The President signed the bill because it put into effect some of his recommendations to Congress last January.

Objections Offered.

But, he objected to the failure of Congress to grant permanent residence to Hungarian refugees, and the fact that the bill did not establish policies on admitting refugees and escapees from persecution and oppression.

The bill allows 60,000 aliens, over and above present immigration quotas, to come into the country during the next two years if they can establish "hardship" cases.

Gen. Eisenhower wanted a much broader overhaul of the immigration law. He said today his recommendations of last January should be "promptly considered" by the next session of Congress.

Visas Reallocated.

Congress failed to grant resident status to 28,000 Hungarian refugees now here on a "stateless" basis, and failed to alter the "national origins" system of fixing immigration quotas.

The law does reallocate 18,656 immigrant visas which were left over when the Refugee Relief Act expired last December. Of these, 14,000 would go to escapees from behind the Iron Curtain.

The law will permit an unlimited number of foreign orphans to be adopted by Americans in the next two years.

It also contains a provision allowing the government to waive the fingerprinting now required of visitors who are not immigrants. Russia has bitterly attacked this fingerprinting rule. Its revision was part of Gen. Eisenhower's Jan. 31 request to Congress.

Another clause would allow up to 50 foreign diplomats a year who break with their governments to apply for permanent residence here, subject to approval by the Attorney General and to veto by Congress.

MAYOR CRITICIZES IMMIGRATION LAW

At Nationalities Day Fete He Assails Ban on Those Who Strengthen Country

The first Nationalities Day in this city, proclaimed by Mayor Wagner, was celebrated yesterday morning at the waterfront site of the Mayflower II in the Hudson River at West Forty-first Street.

The occasion was used by the Mayor to criticize the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, known as the McCarran-Walter Law. He denounced "restrictive measures totally alien to the best traditions and fundamental ideals of the American people."

Addressing several hundred persons, including various nationality groups in native costumes, the Mayor said the nation needed new immigrants "to retain, reinvigorate and strengthen the fiber of our country."

Land of 'Cultural Diversity'

Asserting that Nationalities Day had been proclaimed "to remind us that people are still the most important resource of a free nation," Mr. Wagner went on:

"One of the greatnesses of our nation is its cultural diversity within the framework of our national unity. Immigration laws that reflect distrust, discrimination and isolationism are contrary to the American spirit.

"The McCarran-Walter Law not only injures our citizens at home and causes much resentment against us abroad, but also impairs our position among the free nations, great and small, whose friendship and understanding are so necessary if we are to meet and overcome the menace of totalitarianism."

Brought by Immigrants

The event was held under the auspices of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Institute for American Democracy. It also marked the opening of an exhibit of contributions made by immigrants to the upbuilding of America since the days of the Pilgrims.

Other speakers at the ceremony included Dr. Robert W. Searle, president of the Institute for American Democracy; Hulan Jack, Borough President of Manhattan; Michael Cieplinski of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations and Max J. Schneider, vice chairman of the national commission of the Anti-Defamation League.

Rain and strong winds forced the dancers and singers to stage an informal program in the indoor pier.

Bill Signed By Ike—

U. S. Is Starting Immigration Ease

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The State Department acted quickly today to carry out the terms of new immigration legislation signed by President Eisenhower, but criticized by him as inadequate.

Robert C. McCollum, who has been handling the government's refugee program, was appointed to oversee the entry of more than 60,000 immigrants under the new law.

The department also announced U. S. consular offices around the world are prepared to start at once on the big job of issuing entry visas.

Eisenhower signed the bill today at his vacation headquarters in Newport, R. I. At the same time he issued a statement noting that three of his major immigration proposals were rejected by Congress.

"These and other important recommendations which I made last January deserve the careful attention of Congress and should be promptly considered at the beginning of the next session," the President said.

In coordinating the new program, McCollum will work within the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, which is headed by Roderic L. O'Connor.

Both McCollum and O'Connor plan to be in Toronto, Canada, tomorrow for ceremonies marking the issuance of the first visa under the revised law.

State Department officials estimated the revision will open the door to 62,556 additional immigrants.

These are expected to include 4000 orphans adopted by American citizens, 14,556 refugees from Iron Curtain countries and 36,000 persons who will be granted special non-quota status.

Eisenhower said the measure makes improvements in present practices but he added:

"This measure . . . is a disappointment in that it fails to deal with many of the serious inequities inherent in the Immigration and Nationality Act."

The President expressed regret that no provision was made for making citizenship available to "thousands of brave and worthy Hungarian refugees" now in this country.

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"UNWED MOTHERS" BILL REJECTED FOR SECOND TIME BY THE GEORGIA HOUSE

The Georgia House Wednesday, for the second time, rejected a proposal to make a woman's admission that she is an unwed mother admissable as evidence against her in other court proceedings.

The so-called "unwed mothers" bill, called up for reconsideration, was again tabled, this time with all amendments, and indefinitely.

Sponsors said the idea behind the proposal was to cut down the number of applications for relief from women who claim benefits for several illegitimate children.

Georgia House group shuns migration bill

ATLANTA (ANP) — Action on a bill designed to provide moving expenses for colored families desiring to move to states where segregation has been abolished under state education grants was deferred last week after its author pleaded for its approval by the education committee.

Under provisions of the measure, a state integration commission comprised of the governor, lieutenant governor, house speaker, attorney general, state school superintendent and three colored leaders would be set up for that purpose.

Tennessee Bill Backs Polygamy

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 14 (U)—State Sen. Harlan Dodson today introduced a bill in the Tennessee Legislature to repeal state laws prohibiting polygamy and alleviate the "surplus of women."

The bill claimed that every woman has "the inherent right of the joys and comforts of matrimony."

House Approval Of Negro Resettlement Bill To Be Urged

Washington—Rep. Andrews (D-Ala.) said Friday he'll ask the House to approve his proposal for resettlement of Negroes when it considers civil rights legislation.

His bill didn't get anywhere in the House Judiciary Committee, which last week approved a civil rights bill generally in line with President Eisenhower's recommendations.

"But I'm going to bring it up on the floor when the House takes up civil rights legislation, probably in May after the Easter recess," Andrews told a reporter.

"Some 30 or 40 Southerners will speak for my bill and try to explain its value to the House."

Andrews' bill would provide for relocation loans to any Negro living in any state in which racial segregation is practiced, to enable him and his family to move to any state in which there is no racial segregation. It would set up a commission to review applications and make loans up to $1,000.

"My bill is designated to help Negroes," Andrews said.

"Some suporters of civil rights legislation say Negroes are persecuted in the South. We deny this but, still, if those who profess to want to help the Negroes really do want to, they can't find a better way than by voting for my bill."

The Alabamian said he doubts his proposal will be adopted, "because those who say they want to help the Negro are not sincere but are practicing political pyhrocisy."

Andrews said some legislators from states outside the South who claim to be interested in the problem actually want no part of a program that woud relocate Negroes in their states.

He said several senators have studied his bill and that it may be offered in the Senate. "Some regard it as a tactical solution to the problem," he said.

Jury Trial Amendment Adopted For Civil Rights Legislation

BY ROSE McKEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The administration took a sharp setback on its civil rights program Monday when the Senate Judiciary committee adopted a jury trial amendment to the legislation.

A vote of 7 to 3 hammered into the bill a Southern Democratic proposal under which persons accused of contempt of ignoring a court injunction in Civil Rights cases would be assured a trial by jury.

The showdown was the first important test on the bill which has been the traget of delaying techniques in the committee since March 19.

The administration claims that a jury trial guarantee would nullify many of the gains sought in the Civil Rights field because Southern juries would be loath to take action against prominent citizens who might be involved.

COURT INJUNCTION

In its initial form, the legislation would provide for a court injunction to prevent election officials from depriving Negroes of the right to vote and any violations would pave the way for contempt action.

Supporters of the bill admitted that adoption of the amendment was a set back but they said privately it may improve the chances of the bill getting out of committee and to the senate floor where the real fight will be waged.

FLOOR AMENDMENTS

However, some of the major backers of the legislation conceded they may have a more difficult time defeating the jury guarantee now that it is part of the bill. they claimed it would have been easier to reject it if it came up as a floor amendment.

The house is to open debate on its Civil rights Bill Wednesday and Southern Democrats are prepared to put a stiff fight for the same amendment. The furore over the jury trial issue has been a key point in the strategy of the opposition against the legislation. Southerners in the house claim they will have some Western support.

Voting for the amendment in the Senate Committee were six democrats and GOP Sens. John Marshall Butler, Maryland. The democrats were chairman James O. Eastland, Mississippi, Sens. Estes Kefauver, Tennesee, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming, John L. McClellan, Arkansas, Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina and Sam J. Ervin, North Carolina, who sponsored the proposal.

PROPOSED PROBE

Opposed were three Republicans, Sens. Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin, Everett M. Dirken, Illinois, and Arthur V. Watkins, Utah.

The committee also rejected 7 to 3 a McClellan amendment to enlarge the powers of a proposed presidential investigating commission on Cicil rights include labor difficulties which interfere with normal business.

Another amendment to eliminate the commission over a pending amendment by Ervin to prevent the Attorney General from brinzing Civil Rights suits except with the express consent of the parties they are supposed to benefit.

Southern Democrats who have argued that the original bill would violate the right of trial by jury. They said persons accused of violating court injunctions would be charged with contempt of court and tried only by a judge.

Backers of the Administration bill argue, on the other hand, that Southern juries in particular would be unlikely to convict a person charged with violating court orders in voting or other civil-rights cases.

Attorney General Brownell said today the jury-trial provision "would permit practical nullification" of proposed civil-rights legislation.

Brownell's letter — to three lawmakers who had requested his opinion—was made public shortly after the Judiciary Committee's action.

The Attorney General said contempt proceedings normally are taken before judges, not juries, with full safeguards for the rights of those accused. He added:

"The effect of adopting current proposals for jury trials would be to weaken and undermine the authority of the federal courts by making their every order . . . reviewable by a local jury."

Senators Case (R., N. J.) and Kuchel (R., Cal.) and Representative Keating (R., N. Y.) had asked Brownell's views on the jury-trial proposal.

Similar Plea Due In House

South Wins Test On Jury Trials

Senate Committee Erases Region's Chief Protest to Ike's Rights Bill

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, June 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 7 to 3 today to wipe out one of the South's chief objections to President Eisenhower's civil-rights bill by guaranteeing jury trials in right-to-vote contempt cases.

The committee adopted an amendment by Senator Ervin (D., N. C.) that would grant a jury trial to persons charged with violating Federal Court injunctions forbidding interference with the right to vote.

Claimed Rights Threatened

The vote was a victory for

Southern House members plan to fight for a similar amendment when a companion civil-rights bill reaches the floor Wednesday.

In other actions today the Eastland committee:

1. Let stand on a 5-to-5 vote, a proposal to set up a bipartisan commission to look into allegations that Americans are deprived of voting rights or subjected to "unwarranted economic pressures by reason of their sex, color, race, religion, or national origin."

'Work' Provision Defeated

2. Knocked out a "right-to-work" proviso offered by Senator McClellan (D., Ark.). This would have added to the civil-rights bill a ban on labor agreements requiring employees to be union members. McClellan told newsmen he probably would reoffer it later

Eastland said those voting for the jury-trial amendment, in addition to himself, were Senators Kefauver (D., Tenn.), Johnston (D., S. C.), O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Ervin (D., N. C.), Butler (R., Md.), and McClellan. Ervin was the sponsor of the amendment.

Those voting no were G.O.P. Senators Wiley of Wisconsin, Dirksen of Illinois, and Watkins of Utah.

Watkins tried unsuccessfully to get unanimous consent that five committee members absent today be allowed to vote later on the amendment. Eastland said it is possible, however, for an attempt to be made at a later meeting to reconsider today's decision.

forbidding interference with the right to vote.

The amendment was a substitute for a right-to-work proposal by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark). McClellan said he may reword his amendment and offer it later. It would outlaw the union shop in labor-management contracts.

Victory For South.

The vote was a victory for Southern Democrats who have argued that the original bill would violate the right of trial by jury. They said persons accused of violating court injunction would be charged with contempt of court and tried only by a judge.

Opponents of the Ervin amendment have argued that most civil rights cases presumably would be heard in the South and juries would be weighted in favor of defendants. They said judges always consider contempt of their own orders.

Voting for the Ervin amendment were committee chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), John Marshall Butler (R-Md.), Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn), McClellan and Ervin.

Opposed were Sens. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), and Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.).

Eastland said after the closed-door meeting that Watkins asked that the result be held open to allow five absent members to vote, a move that possibly could have reversed the decision. This was blocked on an objection that absentees never had been allowed to vote on amendments.

The absentees were Sens. William Langer (R-ND), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo), Matthew M. Neely (D-W Va), William E. Jenner (R-Ind), and Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb).

Johnston proposed an amendment which would repeal the law giving the President power to call out the militia and armed services to enforce federal court decrees. No vote was reached on the proposal, although one substitute for it was defeated and another will be taken up when the committee meets again.

Ervin proposed to drop language from the bill which would set up a civil rights commission to investigate alleged rights violations. This lost on a 5 to 5 tie vote.

He then proposed that the attorney general be barred from bringing suit for a civil rights injunction without the express permission of the persons the suit would benefit.

SENATE GROUP ADS JURY TRIAL PROVISO TO CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Seen As Major Victory For Southerners In Battle Against Integration

COMMITTEE VOTE 7-TO-3

Switch By Kefauver Beats Second Amendment Aimed At Killing Proposal For Federal Commission

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Dixie senators won a major victory Monday as the Senate Judiciary Committee adopted a jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill by a vote of 7 to 3.

The amendment would guarantee jury trials to persons charged with contempt of court as a result of being accused of violating a Federal court order restraining interference with racial integration.

The bill, after consideration of other amendments, remained before the Judiciary Committee — headed by Cenator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.)—for further study.

Opposed By 'Ike'

Approval of the jury trial amendment came in the face of strong Administration opposition. President Eisenhower has declared his opposition to all amendments. And Warren Olney III, assistant attorney general, has said the jury trial guaranty would "emasculate" the bill and make it unenforceable.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. is expected to send a special letter to Congress Tuesday or Wednesday elaborating upon the Administration's views.

With the Senate committee's approval of the jury trial amendment, the Southerners stole a march on Mr. Brownell and also brought pressure on the House to adopt a similar amendment when it starts voting on the companion House bill next week.

House debate on the civil rights bill will start Wednesday and continue through Saturday, with amendments in order starting next Monday.

How They Voted

Senate Judiciary Committee members who voted for the jury trial amendment were Senators Eastland, Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.), John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), Sam J. Ervin (D., N. C.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and John Marshall Butler R., Md.).

Opposing it were Senators Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.), Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) and Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah).

Five committee members were absent — Senators Roman L. Hruska (R., Neb.), William Langer (R., N. D.), William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.) and Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.).

Senator Eastland conceded the amendment would be reconsidered later in a revised form but he expressed the personal view that "it's in there to stay, as far as this committee is concerned."

Offered by Senator Ervin, the amendment was patterned after a similar provision in the Norris-LaGuardia Act which labor unions pushed through Congress in 1932 to stop the abuse of Federal Court injunctions against labor unions.

It was offered as a substitute for Senator McClellan's "right-to-work" amendment. Senator McClellan indicated he will again offer his proposal at a later committee session. The next scheduled meeting is next Monday.

By a 5-to-5 tie vote, the committee rejected an Ervin amendment to strike from the bill the creation of a Federal commission armed with subpena powers and authorized to investigate racial grievances.

Senator Kefauver, who voted for the jury trial amendment, switched to the Republican side to cast a crucial vote against this proposal. His vote would have caused the amendment to be adopted 6 to 4.

Voting for it were Senators Eastland, Johnston, McClellan, O'Mahoney and Ervin.

Against it were Senators Kefauver, Wiley, Watkins, Dirksen, and Butler.

Senator Kefauver's vote against killing the commission followed his vote last week against stripping the bill of everything except the use of court injunctions to enforce voting rights.

Civil Rights Amendment Approved By Senate Body

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 7 to 3 today to wipe out one of the South's chief objections to President Eisenhower's civil rights bill by guaranteeing jury trials to certain accused violators.

The committee adopted an amendment by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) which would grant a jury trial to persons charged with violating federal court injunctions

34b 1957

House Adopts Bill for Tax Exemptions

The House cleared and sent to the White House yesterday a bill providing new tax exemptions for city residents that will cut tax revenues $350,000 a year.

The measure will bring District Income Tax Laws in line with those of the Federal Government and simplify the task of residents next spring when they fill out tax forms.

Major beneficiaries of the new bill are persons receiving social security payments, the blind and the aged. The bill excludes social security payments from taxes and gives blind persons and taxpayers over 65 an added $500 exemption.

The method of figuring the optional standard deduction also is changed by the bill. This will affect taxpayers who do not itemize deductions. The individual taxpayer may claim $1000 or 10 per cent of his adjusted gross income — which ever is smaller-instead of the present figure of $500 or 10 per cent.

The bill eliminates nonsalaried professional men and women from the $25 professional license tax when their earnings are less than $500 a year.

In clearing the bill yesterday the House accepted a Senate amendment exempting from the professional license tax life insurance agents and persons engaged in the ministry.

Another provision of the bill will exclude pleasure boats from personal property tax.

House passes bill to restrain FBI file use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The House today passed, 315-0, a compromise bill aimed at preventing defense lawyers from searching freely through FBI files. This sent the measure to President Eisenhower.

The Justice Department says the legislation is needed to ward off a law enforcement emergency.

The adjournment - hungry House acted with a minimum of debate.

The Senate had passed the compromise 74-2 shortly after midnight. Sens. Langer (R., Ind.) and Kefauver (D., Tenn.) voted against it.

The bill was worked out from differing versions passed earlier by the Senate and House.

Sen. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Rep. Celler (D., N. Y.) and Rep. Keating (R., N. Y.) all agreed the compromise measure would protect FBI files in the wake of the Supreme Court's Jencks decision last June, while still safe-guarding the rights of defendants.

THE HIGH COURT ruled then that Clinton Jencks, a former labor union official, had a right, in trying to discredit the testimony of a government witness against him, to examine reports the witness had made to the government concerning matters on which the witness testified.

The Supreme Court ordered a new trial for Jencks, who had been convicted of falsely swearing he was not a Communist.

Lower federal courts gave this decision some wide-ranging interpretations in ruling on what government files defense lawyers could look at. The Justice Department said the Supreme Court decision created an emergency in law enforcement. FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover said his G-men couldn't do their job with their confidential files in such danger.

THE COMPROMISE bill, spelling out procedures to be followed under the Jencks' decision, would accomplish about what both O'Mahoney and Keating claimed for their rival measures in the Senate and House. Democrats had backed the O'Mahoney wording, while the administration pushed Keating's version.

The compromise provides that a defendant can look at a government witness' statements in federal files when those statements relate to the witness' testimony. But if the government says the material is not relevant, the judge would examine the material in secret and determine what part is not relevant and, therefore, not to be turned over to the defense.

If the government refuses to turn over its files under court order, the judge may strike the testimony of the witness from the record, or declare a mistrial.

If the defense objects to the judge's decision on what the government should not turn over, the defendant upon conviction could have an appeals court review the entire text of the withheld statement.

Early Action On Corporate Tax Foreseen

$20 Million Highway Bond Issue Also Faces Bitter Senate Fight

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

An administration spokesman said yesterday a corporate income tax bill which would aid education may go on a "special order" calendar in the Senate tomorrow, and an opponent of the measure said he will try to filibuster it to death.

The possibility of a prolonged session for tomorrow was sharpened by reports from within the administration that a $20 million road bond issue will be put in special order ahead of the tax measure.

Sen. Kyser Leonard of Talladega, chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, which sets special order calendars, said "pressure" was being put on that group to "bring up the tax bill."

The measure would benefit education some $8 million to $9 million by disallowing corporations to deduct from their state income taxes the taxes they pay the federal government.

ATTEMPT TO KILL

Sen. E. O. Eddins of Demopolis, one of two members of the upper house openly opposing the measure, said he will do "everything within my power" to kill the measure — by filibuster or by amendments.

He said he considers the measure "going against a mandate of the people," since a referendum to increase the corporate income tax by 2 per cent failed last Fall.

Sen. Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile, also has pledged a fight on the measure.

On the other hand, many senators are opposed to the $20 million road bond issue, asked by the State Highway Authority for matching federal funds in construction of roads. The administration supports that measure, and by maneuvering it ahead of the corporate tax measure, could possibly shake some support in its favor.

PROBABILITY VOICED

Leonard, whose committee is dominated by the administration, declined to say that the tax bill would go on special order. But he said, "it's very probable—after the road bond issue."

Meanwhile, another fight shaped up in a joint Senate committee meeting this afternoon on two Milk Control Board bills.

The Finance and Taxation Committee will sit with Public Health Committee on measures to change the system of licensing producers and distributors, and another to reduce membership on the board.

The license measure would provide that producers and distributors each pay eight-tenths of 1 cent per hundred weight on all raw milk produced and processed by them. In amending the milk code, it would kill a 75 cents per head placed on cows in dairy herds, and also kill a graduated scale license ranging from $10 to $400 per distributor, according to the volume of his plant.

OPPOSITION EXPECTED

Bigger producers, who now pay the maximum of $400 and who would lose strength on the milk board under the membership change, are expected to show up in force against the two bills.

The membership change would eliminate the producer-distributor member from the six-man body, leaving two consumer members, one distributor and one producer, plus the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

The meeting is set for 4 p.m. in the Senate Chamber.

Both sizzling sessions loomed as five committees of the upper house plowed through scores of bills yesterday, most of them noncontroversial.

In addition to those committees, a special screening committee studying all segregation measures before they go to the floor of either house, went behind closed doors to take up still others.

Among these are measures to strengthen the so-called "freedom of choice" amendment passed last year. They would give school boards judiciary powers in assigning students, and provide for the closing of schools if serious troubles develop.

One also would provide for state subsidization of students in such cases.

Others would provide for voter questionnaire changes by the Supreme Court at regular or special intervals, while another would give sheriffs the right to reject federal prisoners charged with civil rights violations.

While Senate committees were busily at work, activity in the lower house reached a complete standstill yesterday.

Only one committee was scheduled to meet — the Judiciary Committee—but it adjourned due to lack of a quorum.

No House committee meetings are scheduled today.

DORIS FLEESON

New Style Bricker Amendment

1957 Version Is Seen Complicating U. S. Stand on World Atom Agency

A new Bricker amendment is complicating what otherwise is unanimous enthusiasm in the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for proposed United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

IAEA gives expression to President Eisenhower's dramatic suggestion before the United Nations Assembly December 8, 1953, that such an agency be formed to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The idea was generally acclaimed, especially by underdeveloped countries lacking in other fuel resources.

The treaty establishing IAEA has been ratified. What the Congressional Atomic Committee now seeks to do is to define the terms of this country's participation.

The phrase "Bricker amendment" has passed into the American political vernacular as describing an attempt to circumscribe the President's powers in an international endeavor. The present atomic specimen is no exception to the general rule.

It would require congressional approval of each transfer of fissionable material to the international agency, with the exception of amounts heretofore promised by the President. Thus it would represent a sharp limitation on the President's power to co-operate with the agency.

The State Department's complaints have produced a promise that the amendment will be reconsidered before it is brought to the floor.

Members who voted for it, however, insist it is not so simple as the issues usually posed by a Bricker amendment. Deeply intertwined in the story is the coming commercial rivalry over the production and sale of atomic reactors by the great powers, especially United States-British rivalry.

Britain has rushed ahead with the manufacture of reactors, using natural uranium fuel which is now abundant. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss has consistently refused to build this type and United States reactors require special nuclear material.

Foes of the amendment argue that it will force the world market for atomic reactors toward the British concept. They say buyers abroad will not want to buy a United States type whose fuel is subject to congressional restrictions.

The amendment's supporters suggest that if Chairman Strauss were not so monopoly-minded he could manufacture the British-type reactors also, so that the world buyers would have a choice of suppliers and assurance that the vital fuel would be in plentiful supply.

The time is growing very short in Congress for action in any complicated field. Any bitter dispute might mean the end of IAEA participation this year.

Immediately at stake are orders Japan is intending to place for atomic reactors. Reports here are that she is veering toward the British because they can assure her of abundant fuel and it is also available from other sources whereas the Strauss reactor as of now would confine her to the American market.

Compromise Reached On D. C. Stadium Bill

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

House and Senate conferees reached a compromise in an informal meeting yesterday which paved the way for passage of a bill authorizing a 50,000-seat stadium.

House sources said final action on the controversial and much-debated bill would come today. They expected passage of the bill in the form worked out at yesterday's meeting.

At the meeting, the Senate agreed to two of three House amendments. One would eliminate the 6 per cent interest on bonds that would finance the stadium and provides instead that the Secretary of the Treasury set the interest rate.

The other would reimburse the Government for the Federally-owned land near the National Guard Armory, which is proposed as the site of the stadium. The Senate had proposed that the land be transfered to the Armory Board and revert to the District when the stadium was paid for.

The House agreed to give up its amendment banning sale of beer in the stadium.

The agreement must be approved by both the House and Senate. Yesterday's meeting was unofficial because the Senate had not formally named its conferees. The action of the meeting is expected to stand, however.

House insists that Burke Airport funds remain in supplemental appropriations Bill. Page C1

The bill authorizes the District Armory Board to float a $6 million revenue bond issue to build the stadium. Backers of the bill have pointed out, however, there are no plans to build the stadium immediately. The authorization is needed, they said, to qualify for a $35,000 Federal grant to study the feasibility of the stadium.

Gov. Folsom Smothers Ala. Bias Measures

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—Governor James E. Folsom has smothered a resolution and kept three proposed acts of the legislature from becoming law by resorting to the pocket veto in measures calculated to deprive Negroes of their civil rights in this Southern state.

Governor Folsom killed, without signing, a joint resolution praising Governor Orval Faubus for his conduct in calling out National Guard troops to keep nine Negro students out of Little Rock's Central High School.

Other measures vetoed by Governor Folsom included House Bill 781, which relates to the incorporation of cities and towns—tailored especially to keep Tuskegee; House Bill 534, designed to regulate seating on public buses and railroads, and House Bill 934, relating to the destruction of records maintained by the board of registrars in various counties of the state.

Folsom Sticks To It

WHY did Folsom veto the segregation bills? *The Advertiser* does not pretend to know, beyond the reasons given by Folsom. What is easily understood that it was a remarkable thing for a politician to do, particularly against the flare of the army's operations in Little Rock.

We do not even refuse to give Folsom credit for honest conviction in the matter. He is crude and abandoned in such matters as buying the pension vote, but he has never been a demagogue on the racial issue. Throughout both his administrations there is a conspicuous pattern of sympathy for the colored man's aspirations and a willingness to defy dominant public sentiment to uphold his viewpoint.

He has wavered, as for example when he denied having opposed nullification, but he has always snapped back to what seems to be inborn liberality toward social change.

Folsom was almost consumed in the blaze over his having had Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem around to the mansion for a snort. But he keeps boring back in a fashion that would not seem well advised for a man who wants to be the first governor to serve a third term.

THE bills vetoed by Folsom were:

¶ To authorize the attorney general to defend officials involved in suits over maintaining school segregation.

¶ To require males to obtain permission before sitting beside a female on bus or train.

¶ To permit boards of registrars to destroy the forms used by people denied the right of voting, making it more difficult for the federals to convict officials.

¶ To prohibit Tuskegee Negroes from forming a city of their own.

Some of these bills are of quite questionable value, but considering the unanimity of the legislature and the heat of public wrath and frustration, it is notable that Folsom vetoed them.

★

IT MIGHT be argued that Folsom reasons that by the time he runs four years after this term, the federal cops and normal registration will have made the Negro vote in Alabama quite consequential. But he has the Negro vote already.

In every other field except the most incendiary one of race, Folsom has, as often remarked here, gotten his head down to renew his acceptance if not popularity—the central business of his administration now being to prepare the way to a third one.

Running for governor on a documented record of passive resistance to segregation is going over Niagara in a barrel. However, he is a veteran of two such trips and it will remain for others to say he won't make it the third time. After all, the voters do not require of Folsom obedience to the same rules imposed upon their other politicians—or at least they have not in the past.

Gov. Folsom Denies Extra Session Plan

Senate Told It's Now Or Never In Passing Appropriations Bills

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

With a firm "no special session" declaration, Gov. James E. Folsom warned the filibustering State Senate yesterday that it is now or else in passing appropriations bills.

Folsom told newsmen he doesn't intend to call the Legislature back "even if it fails to pass a general appropriation bill" in the remaining five days of the 1957 regular term.

"I ain't fixing to call a special session," the governor declared. "It would cost another half million to a million dollars. They aren't doing anything special now and I see no reason why they would do anything in a special session.

"Therefore, I cannot waste any more money along that line."

The Senate, lagging far behind the usual pace, has been stalled for most of the current term by a recurring filibuster over one bill or another.

FEAR EXPRESSED

Some legislators have expressed fear that the session will run out before either the huge general appropriation or the special educational appropriation measure is enacted into law.

Predictions by some administration leaders that Folsom would call an extraordinary session shortly after the present term ends had lessened the worry over the appropriations bills, however, because they could be passed in a special session.

The governor's statement today made the problem more acute. Attempts were made in vain last Friday to call both money bills up during a temporary filibuster truce.

What would happen if the session ends without appropriations to run the state government for the next two fiscal years is a matter of conjecture.

ALREADY IN EFFECT

Many legislators contend the appropriations already in effect would carry over automatically. Others say the governor might have inherent power to say how the tax money should be spent.

A ruling by the State Supreme Court probably would be necessary to settle it.

Folsom's disavowal of special session plans was prompted by recent speculation that he might recall the Legislature this winter. He had announced earlier, in fact, that he would keep the House and Senate in session month after month if necessary to pass a state purchasing bill and a legislative reapportionment act.

He pointed out today that the purchasing law has been enacted. As for reapportionment, he said, "I don't see any prospects" for it. He recalled that a constitutional amendment to reapportion the Legislature was overwhelmingly rejected by the voters last November."

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Plan To Aid Negroes Move North Hits Snag In House

A resolution proposing to explore the possibility of setting up a resettlement commission to move Negroes out of the South ran into a snag in the Alabama House of Representatives yesterday.

The resolution, sponsored by Macon County's Sen. Sam Engelhardt, cleared the upper chamber without difficulty but was shunted into the House Rules Committee.

Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, proposes to set up a four-member legislative committee to look into the matter further.

Such a commission, if established, the Senate said, would be provided funds to buy up property in northern cities and resell it to Negroes interested in moving North.

Negroes "will, no doubt, receive a cordial welcome from their northern friends," the resolution said, "and opportunities will abound for their full social, educational, economic and spiritual development."

The Senate declined to act on continuation of segregation but deplored racial violence and denied the existence of "a supreior right or privilege in the one race to exploit the other."

IN THE SENATE

State C of C Raps Corporate Tax Bill

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

While education leaders yesterday held high hopes for passage of a corporate income tax which would yield $8 million to $9 million for the Special Education Trust Fund the State Chamber of Commerce came out in opposition to the measure.

The bill, offered by Rep. Roscoe Roberts of Huntsville would disallow corporations within the state to deduct from their state income taxes similar payments to the federal government.

ROBERTS

Roberts' measure already has passed the House, and is now on the Senate calendar. Only Friday it was reported that Gov. James E. Folsom has agreed to put it on a special order calendar, where it is conceded a better than even chance of passage if not filibustered to death.

In coming out against the measure, the state chamber listed seven reasons why it took the action, plus six recommendations for helping schools. The reasons:

1. The proposal is discriminatory as it singles out one class of taxpayers:

2. The bill is of doubtful constitutionality;

3. The bill can be a deterent factor in the industrial development of the state;

4. The bill was for the announced purpose of providing aid for the institutions of higher learning and as it now stands it will accomplish this purpose to a much smaller degree than expected;

5. Education in Alabama receives about four-fifths of its support from the state level and only one-fifth from the local level. Taxes at the state level have reached the saturation point. This bill does nothing but add to the burden borne by the state;

6. The measure is at best a stopgap remedy and can only temporarily relieve the situation which will be recurring;

7. The Special Educational Trust Fund has been growing by leaps and bounds. Estimates of the Department of Revenue indicate even greater increases in the next two years.

The recommendations:

1. That there be more local responsibility in the field of educational support for the secondary and elementary schools—thus, relieving the Special Educational Trust Fund to the extent that more money could be available to the institutions of higher learning;

2. That some equitable formula be devised for the distribution of the support of education between the state and the local communities;

3. That some formula be devised for equitable distribution at the state level between institutions of higher learning and the elementary and secondary schools and that this can best be accomplished by establishing separate funds for the two levels of education;

4. That the Edwards-Lackey bill, H.B. 79, be passed, which provides for a long-range comprehensive study of the entire educational problem;

5. That the State Chamber of Commerce set up a committee of five outstanding industrialists who will invite a like number of educators to serve as an advisory committee for the appraisal of our educational system and to make recommendations and

6. That the Education Committee of the State Chamber concentrate its efforts on the study of curriculum for the purpose of urging high school students to take courses which will prepare them for advance college work in technical and scientific lines and that the colleges offer training in courses to better prepare the students for positions in business and industry.

The statement calls attention to the study of financing education published by the organization in 1953 and the recommendations made in this study and the fact that the report issued in April 1957 by the Legislative Sub-Committee on Financing Education in a large measure supports these recommendations.

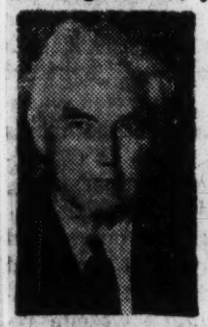
Sen. Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile has vowed to filibuster the bill to death if he can, while Sen. E. O. Eddins of Demopolis, has taken the same pledge.

With a sitdown filibuster or "at length reading" of all measures "at length reading" of all measures before the upper chamber causing a slowdown there, the measure faces something of a roadblock this week.

EDDINS

Senators Make Pledge To Prolong Slowdown

Two Black Belt senators, fighting passage of various measures now before the upper house of the Legislature, yesterday pledged to further stymie action there unless they can put off action on at least two bills until the 36th legislative day.



DAVIS

That would virtually kill the measures.

Sen. Albert Davis of Aliceville, nas prepared a resolution asking that consideration of the Hare Judicial Reforms bill be put off until the last day of the meet.

Sen. E. O. Eddins of Demopolis, also said he has a similar resolution to offer on another bill. He did not say what his bill is aimed at, but Davis said it seeks to delay action on reapportionment.

However, Eddins is also openly opposed to the corporate income tax bill now before the body, on grounds that it goes against what he termed "a mandate of the people."

In a referendum last fall, voters refused to increase the income tax on corporations.

Davis already has the Senate dragging its feet, with "at length" reading keeping the body virtually at a standstill Friday. He said he will keep up the tactics unless the judicial measure is delayed.

The Pickens County lawmaker, who opposed the measure because he says it would give judges too much power, and also follows too closely the rules of civil procedure in federal courts, told The Advertiser:

"There are approximately 1,800 bills before the two houses of the Legislature. I feel that if I can help to kill 1,500 of them, I will have accomplished far more for my people than I would if I help pass them."

Both Davis and Eddins are in excellent position to maintain their stands: Neither has a major measure before the Legislature which he needs to pass.

Alabama Election Dec. 17

The 1957 legislature was among the most worthless. It cost many thousands of dollars, but almost adjourned without so much as smashing a budget. But we have not seen the last of its legacies, for on Dec. 17 Alabama will have a constitutional election in which there will be 25 amendments on the ballot.

The new custom of throwing a massive ballot at the voters amid the swirl and distraction of the Christmas season is getting well established. In December, 1951 there was a constitutional election with 24 amendments to be voted upon; in 1955, there were 30.

In the most ideal circumstances, 25 amendments is too much to heave at the voters. They obviously will not be studied and mastered by a large element of the electorate.

They should be offered in broken doses.

However all that is, here are the amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Authorizes $10,000,000 bond issue for Navigable Waterway Docks. (Act No. 151)

AMENDMENT NO. 2

Authorizes $3,000,000 bond issue for building and improvement purposes at the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind. (Act No. 383)

AMENDMENT NO. 3

Authorizes increase from 3% to not exceeding 4½% in interest rate on bonds ($4,000,000) ratified Nov. 6, 1956 for buildings at the State Hospitals for Mental Deficients.

AMENDMENT NO. 4

Authorizes $4,500,000 bond issue for building and improvement purposes at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham. (Act No. 307)

AMENDMENT NO. 5

Authorizes $4,500,000 bond issue for building and improvement purposes at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. (Act No. 369)

AMENDMENT NO. 6

Authorizes increase from 2½% to not exceeding 4%, in interest rate on bonds ($2,000,000) ratified Nov. 6, 1956 for hospitals, health centers, tuberculosis hospitals and related medical facilities. (Act No. 141)

AMENDMENT NO. 7

Mobile County—authorizes $3,000,000 bond issue for public school buildings. (Act No. 370)

AMENDMENT NO. 8

Cleburne County—special 5 mill district tax for public school purposes. To be first submitted to the voters of the school district. (Act No. 519)

AMENDMENT NO. 9

Russell County—special 8 mill school tax to be first submitted to the voters of said county. Authorizes the issuance of bonds. (Act No. 527)

AMENDMENT NO. 10

The legislature may authorize the use of any portion of the proceeds of any special county taxes for the purpose of providing hospital care for certain indigent residents of the county. (Act No. 524)

AMENDMENT NO. 11

Obligations for public improvements or school houses, shall not, under certain circumstances, be deemed an indebtedness in municipalities of less than 6,000 population. (Act No. 368)

AMENDMENT NO. 12

Walker County—the legislature may fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of any county officer. (Act No. 179)

AMENDMENT NO. 13

Marion County—ratifies Act. No. 29 which authorizes the county to provide for schools and other improvements, to acquire and dispose of all kinds of property or equipment, to promote the development and the location of new industries, to become a stockholder in any corporation, to lend its credit or grant public moneys, to levy a special ad valorem tax, to construct a dam, to create a public corporation, etc. (Act No. 177 refers to Act. No. 29)

AMENDMENT NO. 14

Bullock County—may acquire and dispose of all kinds of property or equipment, to promote the development and location of new industries, to become a stockholder in any corporation, to lend its credit or grant public moneys, to become indebted and issue bonds, to levy a special 1% sales tax, to construct a dam, to create a public corporation, etc. To be first submitted to the voters of said county. (Act No. 176)

AMENDMENT NO. 15

Tallapoosa County—special ¾% district tax for public schools. To be first submitted to the voters of the school district. (Act No. 174)

AMENDMENT NO. 16

Colbert County—special 5 mill district tax for public schools. To be first submitted to the voters of the school district. (Act No. 34)

AMENDMENT NO. 17

Butler County—special 1% property tax for education. To be first submitted to the voters of said county. (Act No. 182)

AMENDMENT NO. 18

Macon County—the legislature may alter, reduce, or abolish Macon County; and transfer its territory to contiguous counties. (Act No. 526)

AMENDMENT NO. 19

Walker County—no municipality shall have power to levy or collect any license, tax or fee on the right to work for wages or on salaries. (Act No. 376)

AMENDMENT NO. 20

DeKalb County—the legislature may fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of certain county officers. (Act No. 377)

AMENDMENT NO. 21

Madison County—the legislature may fix and regulate the fees or salary of the judge of probate or any other officer of Madison County. (Act No. 183)

AMENDMENT NO. 22

Colbert County—the legislature may fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of any county officer. (Act No. 175)

AMENDMENT NO. 23

Cullman County—the legislature may fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of any county officer. (Act No. 114)

AMENDMENT NO. 24

Dallas County—the legislature may fix and regulate the fees or salaries of certain county officers. (Act No. 173)

AMENDMENT NO. 25

Montgomery County — the legislature may fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts in said county and the method of disbursement thereof. (Act No. 520)

$116 Million Schools Bill Given Okay

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 8-10-57

Senate Measure Adds $31.2 Million For General Fund

The Senate Finance and Taxation Committee yesterday reported for second reading an educational bill calling for a record of $116 million for schools next year, plus a whopping 31.2 million for the state's general fund.

Both figures would be increased for the year ending Sept. 30, 1958—end of the second fiscal year of the biennium—with $119 million going to schools, and a record 31.9 for the general fund.

At the same time, the House Ways and Means Committee came up with its version of the biennial spending bill, but no approximate figures were announced as the bulky bill was sent up for second reading.

The Senate measure came out after the upper chamber had given final approval to an enabling act calling for a $3 million expenditure for development of inland docks. The measure had been on the calendar for weeks as unfinished business, pending revision by a bonding attorney.

The expenditure is contingent, however, upon approval of a $10 million bond issue by voters in a referendum.

The Senate also yesterday approved a measure to permit school districts to increase their ad valorem taxation for education, with voter approval. That bill also calls for a constitutional referendum.

In a day which saw a filibuster sputter for nearly an hour, the upper house also approved a $1,500 yearly salary increase for circuit solicitors, after it had been amended from $3,000.

The filibuster developed over a measure by Sen. Roland Cooper of Camden to provide for competitive bids on purchases made by counties.

Sen. Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile went to the microphone to "do some talking about that," and was broken off only after a long parlimentary hassle, in which factional lines often split sharply.

ACTION DELAYED

Action was delayed until the next legislative day, with the bill to be in the category of unfinished business on a special order calendar established last Tuesday by the Rules Committee.

Earlier in the day, the Senate won a round of applause from a group of retired school teachers when it took up out of order and passed a measure to boost their pensions from $62 to $90 monthly.

Montgomery, Ala.

The group represented former teachers who attained the age of 70 before July 1, 1951.

Meanwhile, educational leaders withheld pressure for passage of a measure which would increase school money by disallowing deduction of federal income tax payments in paying state income taxes.

Advertiser

The measure went on the Senate calendar yesterday. Already through the House, it would provide some $7.75 to $9 million annually, sponsors of the measure say.

Sat 8-10-57

The House continued to set a fast pace, taking action yesterday on 43 bills. Included were the passage of 20 general bills, a like number of local bills while three other measures were killed.

And it was this negative action which was most significant yesterday. Killed outright was a measure offered by Rep. Emmet Oden of Russellville which proposed to exempt farm machinery and tractors from the state three per cent sales tax.

Oden argued that "it seems only fair" that such equipment should be exempt from the tax because industrial and manufacturing equipment was also exempt.

WARNING ISSUED

But Reps. McDowell Lee of Clio and Joe Dawkins of Montgomery warned that passage of the measure would cost education an estimated $3 million a year.

"If this much is taken from education it will have to come out of money appropriated for teachers' salaries," Dawkins said.

The House promptly killed the bill.

Also receiving the same fate was a measure offered by Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana which would have authorized the governor to employ 25 additional Highway Patrolmen in the event of racial disturbances.

This bill was killed by a vote of 46-42 after Reps. Roberts Brown of Oeplika and Reginald Richardson of Greensboro pointed out that the governor already had such authority.

Most of the general bills passed were non - controversial which prompted little or no debate.

IRONICAL TWIST

In an ironical twist, the House approved overwhelmingly a bill aimed at Tuskegee Negroes, then turned right around and by an almost identical vote passed a bill calling for a record state appropriation for Tuskegee Institute.

The bill aimed at the Negroes specifies that no municpiality can be created within the police jurisdiction of an existing city. This is designed to prevent the formation of an all-Negro city by those who were recently gerrymandered out of the city limits of Tuskegee.

The appropriation bill provides for a state grant of $400,000 a year for the next two years to the Negro institution. This is $50,000 a year more than the Institute has ever received.

After passing the Kendall bill by a vote of 75-3, the House came right back to approve the Tuskegee appropriation by a vote of 76-5.

Infants OK's to hold stock, peanut fee reduced—

Legislature hoists governor's pay from $12,000 to $25,000 per year

News
Sun. 9-8-57

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7—Bills relating to the question of maintaining racial segregation in the schools and the registration of voters were passed Friday night by the Senate.

One required the attorney general to defend suits filed against school officials in connection with the refusal to admit Negroes to white schools. The other would permit county registrars to dispose of unsuccessful applications for registration after holding them 30 days.

Exactly 107 bills were passed during Friday's legislative session and now await signature of the governor.

One of the measures passed was a socalled uniform qualifications law for life insurance agents.

Three companion bills, also approved by the Senate, would give Alabama schools a one-time or "windfall" tax collection amounting to $3,200,000 from Alabama utilities, railroads and telephone companies.

The measures authorize payment of the gross receipts taxes of the concerns on Sept. 25, of next year, instead of Oct. 1. That would permit the schools to receive a double tax payment during the next fiscal year since payment on Sept. 25, 1958, would put the money to the credit of education during 1957-58. The 1956-57 gross receipts taxes of the utilities and railroads are payable Oct. 1, 1957, the beginning of the state's 1957-58 fiscal year.

Two general and several local pay raising bills were approved Friday.

One would boost pay of Alabama Public Service Commissioners $1500 a year, effective Jan. 1, 1959. The other would increase pay of the governor from $12,000 to $25,000, effective on the same date.

In addition, the Senate gave final approval to a bill naming the new bridge across the Tombigbee River near Coffeeville the "James E. Folsom Bridge."

PASSED BY SENATE:

H. 390, by Stembridge: Amending Sec. 513, Title 51, to reduce the license on peanut and milk vending machines from $12 to $3.

H. 209, by Steagall and Hain: Permitting an infant to hold stock or other securities in corporations, etc.

H. 871, by Thomas: Regulating qualifications, applications, examinations and licensing of all persons selling life insurance.

H. 549, by Stokes: Repealing an act of 1953 authorizing life insurance companies to invest in loans to corporations whose securities have been approved by the State Securities Commission.

H. 637, by Lackey: Authorizing establishment of the Birmingham Airport Authority.

H. 502, by Pirkle: Providing that persons selling tractors or other like road machinery shall have a lien for the full price thereof on the vehicle.

H. 150, by Hodges: Providing for a refund of a portion of the state tax paid on gasoline used in operating tractors used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

H. 899, by Hawkins: Providing appropriations of funds which are available to the Division of Employment Security of the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations out of funds credited to this state's account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

H. 978, by Nettles and Johnson of Elmore: Providing that the attorney general shall defend suits against school officials growing out of the refusal to admit any persons to a school in this state.

H. 229, by Fite: Amending Sec. 180, Title 51, to provide that railroads must pay the gross receipts tax on Sept. 25, instead of Oct. 1 of each year. (This gives education a one time windfall collection next year, since the tax will be paid on Oct. 1 and, for the next year on Sept. 25 of the same year.)

H. 230, by Fite: Amending Sec. 182, Title 51 to require electric producers to pay the annual hydro electric tax on Sept. 15, instead of Oct. 1.

H. 232, by Fite: Amending Sec. 182, Title 51, making the same provisions as H. 229 and H. 230, in reference to gross receipts tax on telephone companies.

H. 292, by Pirkle: Providing further for the prevention, eradication and control of diseases of poultry by authorizing maintenance of diagnostic laboratories, etc.

H. 716, by Dawkins and Martin: Transferring the duty of paying court costs in certain criminal cases to the comptroller.

H. 981, by Brannan: Providing for disposition of certain real estate in Baldwin which is part of the Dixie Graves Parkway from Gulf Shores to Fort Morgan.

H. 714, by Nolen: Exempting the home of paralytic war yeterans from payment of ad valorem taxes on their homes.

H. 304, by Goodwyn: Appropriating funds to effectuate the purposes of Act No 59, of 1955, relating to republication of the 1940 Code.

H. 690, by Ramey: Providing retirement benefits to any state employe who had attained the age of 60 on or before Oct. 1, 1945, who declined membership in the Alabama Employes Retirement System.

H. 727, by Davis: Amending Sec. 12, Title 48, to boost the pay of Alabama Public Service Commissioners from 0$10.000 to $11,500 a year.

H. 767, by Davis: Amending an act of 1949 providing for the appointment of a deputy register in the Circui Court in Equity in Cullman. (Pay raiser.)

H. 108, by Fite: Authorizing any county now owning a water works plant to transfer such plant to any municipal corporation situated in the same county.

H. 643, by Boyd and Bassett: Amending Sec. 52, Title 37, to authorize municipal offices in Pike County to hold regular public meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

H. 338, by Locke of Choctaw: Regulating further the office of solicitor of the First Judicial Circuit: creating a special solicitor's law enforcement fund.

H. 838, by McNider: Designating the new Tombigbee River at Coffeeville as "The Jim Folsom Bridge."

H. 497, by Thomas: Amending of 1953 to authorize uniform non cancellable hospital insurance policies.

H. 937, by Dawkins: Amending Sec. 31, Title 17, to permit county registrars to destroy records of unsuccessful applications for registration after holding them 30 days.

H. 754, by Locke of Perry: Providing for the correction or perfecting of marriage records.

H. 821, by Hall: Providing for payment of pensions and other benefits to employes of the state or any political subdivisions whose compensation is paid from funds derived from more than one unit of government.

H. 393, by Brown of Lamar: Making an appropriation for each of the next two fiscal years to the Armory Commission to be used in providing necessary armory facilities for national guard units.

H. 895, by Speaks: Providing for the operation of Thorsby Institute in Chilton County as a high school in the public school system of Chilton County.

H. 956, by Hawkins and Hanby:

Amending further Sec. 425, Title 51, relating to the excise tax on financial institutions.

H. 848, by Hain: Amending an act of 1951 creating a State Bureau of Publicity and Information by adding a member to the Advisory Board.

H. 1067, by Grouby: Providing for distribution of the Autauga County fine and forfeiture fund.

H. 1947, by Vacca: Amending further Sec. 173, Title 13, relating to civil cases when tried, etc.

H. 1075, by Dickson and Brooks: Levying an additional tax of 2 cents a bottle on beer sold in Lowndes County.

H. 1076, by Dickson and Brooks: Boosting pay of members of the governing body of Lowndes County.

H. 1077, by Roberts and Reynolds: Creating the Madison County Court.

H. 1078, by Reynolds and Roberts: For the relief of I. Schiffman & Co.

H. 1079, by Reynolds and Roberts: Regulating expenditure of money accruing to the Madison County Highway and Traffic Control Fund.

H. 1080, by Reynolds and Roberts: Altering the boundary of Huntsville.

H. 1082, by Adams of Jefferson: Authorizing Jefferson County to pay a certain sum to inferior court judges in Jefferson County is less than $5900.

H. 1081, by Goodwyn: Proposing an amendment to the constitution authorizing the Legislature to regulate court costs and charges in Montgomery County.

H. 1092, by Selman: Authorizing Walker County to levy a county sales tax.

H. 1094, by Selman and Shumate: Futher defining the police jurisdiction of certain incorporated areas in Walker County.

H. 1095, by Stokes: Altering the boundary of Enterprise.

H. 1096, by Merrill and Albea: Authorizing Anniston to sell certain land to the Alabama Society for Crippled Children & Adults.

H. 1105, by Haltom: Regulating pay of Lauderdale County circuit court bailiffs.

H. 1106, by Haltom and Broadfoot: Amending an act authorizing the Lauderdale County sheriff to employ an additional deputy.

H. 1107, by Haltom and Broadfoot: Amending further Sec. 15 of an act establishing the Lauderdale County Law and Equity Court.

H. 1108, by Haltom and Broadfoot: Authorizing any Lauderdale County savings and loan associations to establish branch offices anywhere in the county.

H. 1109, by Haltom and Broadfoot: Authorizing Lauderdale County to allow the sheriff two deputies.

H. 1119, by Goodwyn and others: Amending Act 288 of 1955, regulating the licensing of barbers in Montgomery County.

H. 1003, by Stembridge and Kendall: Validating public corporations for hospitals attempted to be organized.

H. 1004, by Stembridge and Kendall: Amending an act of 1949 so as to authorize the amendment of the certificate of incorporation of any public hospital corporation at any time organized under said act, etc.

H. 1087, by Callahan and others: Proposing an amendment to the constitution for the purpose of increasing the maximum rate of interest which may be borne by bonds that may be issued under the provisions of the amendment to the constitution that was proposed by Act No. 37 of 1956. (Increases the maximum from 2½ to

creasing the pay of Alabama gov-

H. 483, by Goodwyn: Creating the Committee on Aging of the State of

H. 1088, by deGriffenried: Amending maximum rate of interest. (Enabling act for amendment proposed in House

H. 446, by Lee of Barbour: Making a conditional appropriation to be used in the control and eradication of the fire ant.

H. 280, by deGraffenried: Amending further Sec. 648, Title 51, relating to the excise tax collected and paid on gasoline.

H. 969, by Tyson: Altering the boundary of Bayou La Batre.

H. 1043, by Huddleston: Altering the boundary of Sheffield.

H. 1043, by Huddleston: Changing the method of compensating certain Colbert County officers.

H. 1044, by Davis: Abolishing the Hospital Board for Cullman County and creating in lieu thereof the Cullman County Hospital Administration Board.

H. 1049, by Lackey: For the relief of Irene Dorrough and Pearl Hyatt.

H. 1050, by Haltom and Broadfoot: Providing for the permissive change in the basis of compensating the Lauderdale County coroner.

H. 1051, by Love: Altering the boundary of Lockhart.

H. 1052, by Kirkham and Holliman: Further regulating meetings of the Marengo County registrars.

H. 1053, by Cox: Altering the boundary of Arab.

H. 1054, by Simon, Tyson and Murphy: Amending an act of 1951 providing for and fixing the compensation of the chief clerk in the office of the Mobile County tax assessor.

H. 1056, by Goodwyn: Amending Sec. 4 of an act of 1955, relating to joint public hospital boards in Montgomery County.

H. 1061, by Stembridge: Amending Sec. 6 of an act of May 24, 1957, creating the Houston County Board of Revenue.

H. 1062, by Brewer and Gilchrist: Amending an act of 1955 relating to the compensation of the chief deputy sheriff of Morgan County.

H. 1068, by Ferrell: Altering the boundary of Hammondville.

H. 1070, by Johnson of Elmore: Altering the boundary of Eclectic.

H. 1086, by Callahan and deGraffenried: Providing further for extending boundaries of municipalities in Tuscaloosa County.

H. 1090, by Summerlin: Providing for the compensation and travel expenses of the Crenshaw County superintendent of education.

H. 1093, by Dawkins: Providing further for the election of members of the Montgomery County governing body.

H. 1097, by Stokes: Supplementing the salaries of circuit judges in Coffee County.

H. 1098, by Mathews: Increasing compensation of the county attorney of Clay County.

H. 1101, by Hain and others: Providing an additional expense allowance for judges in the Dallas County circuit.

H. 1110, by Roberts and Reynolds: Amending an act of 1939 regulating the practice of barbering in Madison County.

H. 1111, by Roberts and Reynolds: Amending further Sec. 15 of Act 213 of 1911, establishing in Precinct One of Madison an inferior court in lieu of all justices of the peace and notaries.

H. 1112, by Roberts and Reynolds: Amending Secs. 1 and 2 of an act of 1953, providing for the solicitor's fund in Madison County.

H. 1113, by Holliman and Kirkham: Altering the boundary of Demopolis.

H. 1122, by Kendall: Altering the limits of Castleberry.

H. 1124, by Harrison: Providing further for the economic development of Shelby County.

H. 1125, by Taylor: Boosting the salaries of the chairman and members of the Butler County Board of Equalization.

H. 1126, by Taylor: Boosting pay of registrars in Butler County.

H. 1127, by Taylor: Providing further for compensation of members of the Butler County Jury Commission.

H. 1136, by Cox: Altering the boundary of Guntersville.

H. 1140, by Lackey: Hiking pay of election officers in Jefferson County.

H. 1141, by Lackey: Authorizing the Jefferson County Board of Education to sell interest bearing tax anticipation warrants for construction and equipping school buildings.

H. 1142, by Vacca: Fixing the fees and allowances of Jefferson County constables.

H. 1143, by Lackey: Authorizing the Jefferson County commission to levy additional privilege licenses (a 1 per cent countywide sales tax) for school purposes when such tax is approved by the voters of Jefferson County.

PASSED BY HOUSE:

S. 92, by Flowers: Authorizing a discount of 2 per cent on the first $5000 of gas taxes paid to the state and 1 per cent on all amounts of tax paid in excess of $5000 to gasoline refiners, distributors or wholesalers of motor fuel who collect the gas tax under provisions of Sec. 648, Title 51.

S. 145, by Reeves: Amending Sec. 75, Title 15, providing for expenses of bringing back absconding felons from other states.

S. 146, by Reeves: Amending Sec. 75, Title 15, providing for expenses of returning absconding felons who waive extradition.

S. 148, by Reeves: Amending Sec. 3, Title 54, providing for the salary of the deputy sheriffs.

S. 308, by Calvin: Amending further Sec. 69, Title 45, relating to court costs payable out of the convict fund.

S. 310, by Calvin: Amending further Sec. 89, Title 11, relating to fees of the circuit courts in criminal cases.

S. 445, by Smith: Amending further Sec. 31, Title 13, relating to supernumerary judges.

S. 501, by Davis of Pickens: Relating to civil remedies and procedure; authorizing the joining of the agent, servant or employes as a defendant with the principal or master in certain civil actions, etc.

S. 309, by Calvin: Amending further Sec. 27, Title 11, relating to fees and commissions allowed registers.

S. 307, by Calvin: Providing for a fixed amount of costs for clerks of the circuit courts who are ex officio clerks of county courts.

S. 306, by Calvin: Amending further Sec. 21, Title 11, relating to fees allowed clerks of circuit courts in civil cases.

S. 129, by Leonard: Making an appropriation for use and benefit of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind.

S. 43, by Goodwin: Amending Sec. 56, Title 19, relating to rights of way to public roads or highways.

S. 90, by Flowers: Amending further Sec. 3, of an act of 1947, providing additional supernumerary judges for the state.

34b 1957

ALABAMA

Filibuster Stalls Move hour To Vote On Money Bills

Clotur[illegible]ove Defeated In Twilight Of Session

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

The State Senate last night refused to invoke cloture to cut off a filibuster despite the fact that it might leave the state without operating funds after Sept. 30.

Sat. 9-14-57

The vote on a rules committee resolution which sought to clear the way for a vote on the two vital appropriation bills still bottled up on the final night of the 1957 legislative session was 18 for and 17 against cloture.

Under the Senate rules, it would have taken 24 affirmative votes, or two-thirds of the elected membership, to cut off debate.

The gag rule has been applied only once in recent legislative history. That came 10 years ago to cut off a filibuster against a proposed trade ship to be sent to South America.

COULD SPELL DEFEAT

The failure to break last night's filibuster which was directed against a special order calendar putting the appropriation bills ahead of all else may well have meant defeat for the appropriations.

Education leaders have refused to let the bills come up unless the Senate agreed to vote first on a proposed school tax increase. And opponents of the tax bill have blocked it with filibustering tactics and were ready to do so again.

With final adjournment of the Legislature only hours away, the failure to pass the appropriation bills would leave the state without money to operate on after the present fiscal year ends Sept. 30.

The pending money bills carry funds for the next two years starting Oct. 1.

SUPPORTING MOVE

Voting for cloture in the Senate were:

Sens. Harlan Allen of Cullman, Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, Gerald Bradford of Clarke, Joe Calvin of Morgan, Roland Cooper of Wilcox, Smith Dyar of Marshall, Richmond Flowers of Houston, Tully Goodwin of Covington, Milton C. Grisham of Limestone, H. P. James of Bibb, Broughton Lambert of Tallapoosa, Kyser Leonard of Talladega, Reuben Newton of Walker, Ben Reeves of Pike, E. L. Roberts of Etowah, Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, A. C. Shelton of Calhoun and Joe Smith of Russell.

Opposing the gag rule were:

Sens. B. L. Cantrell of Colbert, Joe Davis of Lowndes, Albert Davis of Pickens, E. O. Eddins of Marengo, Sam Engelhardt of Macon, Walter Givhan of Dallas, David M. Hall of Greene, Ralph Jones of Monroe, George Little of Barbour, Neil Metcalf of Geneva, M. H. Moses of DeKalb, E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, Staten Tate of Coosa, Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile, Herman Vann of Madison, Dave Yarbrough of Autauga and George Yarbrough of Randolph.

Advertiser

Those who voted for cloture explained that they did so reluctanly but because an emergency confronted the state with the threat of adjournment without passing the appropriation bills.

Education leaders were blocking the appropriations in hope of forcing action on the school tax—a proposed corporation income tax increase which would produce an additional eight million dollars a year for the schools.

Reversing itself, the Senate late in the afternoon showed a belated willingness to call the appropriations up ahead of two other controversial measures—a proposed corporation income tax increase and a 20-million dollar road bond issue.

Sat. 9-14-57

LEFT LAGGING

Earlier in the day, the members had voted to put the bond issue and tax bill on top and leave the appropriation measures lagging behind.

Opponents of the highway spending bill and the corporation tax increase who had filibustered more than 12 hours without a pause to block those bills abruptly ended their debate when the Senate refused 20-15 to table a special order calendar giving priority to the appropriations.

But education leaders and administration followers promptly began a filibuster of their own hoping to force the road bond and tax measures ahead of the appropriations again.

Folsom Sticks To It

WHY did Folsom veto the segregation bills? *The Advertiser* does not pretend to know, beyond the reasons given by Folsom. What is easily understood that it was a remarkable thing for a politician to do, particularly against the flare of the army's operations in Little Rock.

Advertiser

We do not even refuse to give Folsom credit for honest conviction in the matter. He is crude and abandoned in such matters as buying the pension vote, but he has never been a demagogue on the racial issue. Throughout both his administrations there is a conspicuous pattern of sympathy for the colored man's aspirations and a willingness to defy dominant public sentiment to uphold his viewpoint.

Sat. 9-14-57

He has wavered, as for example when he denied having opposed nullification, but he has always snapped back to what seems to be inborn liberality toward social change.

Montgomery

Folsom was almost consumed in the blaze over his having dined Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem around to the mansion for a snort. But he keeps boring back in a fashion that would not seem well advised for a man who wants to be the first governor to serve a third term.

June 16 ★ 1-57

THE bills vetoed by Folsom were:

¶ To authorize the attorney general to defend officials involved in suits over maintaining school segregation.

¶ To require males to obtain permission before sitting beside a female on a bus or train.

¶ To permit boards of registrars to destroy the forms used by people denied the right of voting, making it more difficult for the federals to convict officials.

¶ To prohibit Tuskegee Negroes from forming a city of their own.

Some of these bills are of quite questionable value, but considering the unanimity of the legislature and the heat of public wrath and frustration, it is notable that Folsom vetoed them.

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IT MIGHT be argued that Folsom reasons that by the time he runs four years after this term, the federal cops and normal registration will have made the Negro vote in Alabama quite consequential. But he has the Negro vote already.

In every other field except the most incendiary one of race, Folsom has, as often remarked here, gotten his head down to renew his acceptance if not popularity—the central business of his administration now being to prepare the way to a third one.

Running for governor on a documented record of passive resistance to segregation is going over Niagara in a barrel. However, he is a veteran of two such trips and it will remain for others to say he won't make it the third time. After all, the voters do not require of Folsom obedience to the same rules imposed upon their other politicians—or at least they have not in the past.

Senate Okays Measure To Slice Macon County

Snarl Ended; BaseballRule Stirs Action

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

The State Senate yesterday invoked baseball rules on itself to partially untangle a long-standing snarl, then passed nearly two score bills, among them one to abolish Macon County.

It also passed, for the second time in as many sessions, a measure calling for a long-range study of education's needs, after tacking on one amendment. The change provides that three members of a study commission required in the bill will be educators.

The baseball procedure came on the recommendation of Sen. Ralph Jones of Monroeville, with the support of Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Alexander City, Senate floor leader.

Under it, each senator was given one time "at bat" in an effort to pass one bill. He had three chances or "strikes" to pass a measure, with the right to choose a new bill if objections were voiced over the first brought up.

WITH MAY PRIMARY

The Macon County measure, calling for a constitutional referendum, would give the land to Montgomery, Lee, Bullock, Elmore and Tallapoosa Counties. The referendum would be held to coincide with next May's Democratic primary, and would become effective four years later if approved by the voters.

Introduced by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, the measure is shifting the county's heavy concentration of Negro population to counties having fewer Negroes. It also would mean that all Negroes now qualified to vote in the county would be forced to reregister in the counties which th were shifted.

Macon is the site of Tuskegee Insitute. The city of Tuskegee was gerrymandered in an earlier local legislation measure also pushed by Engelhardt, in such a manner as to put some 410 Negro voters outside the city limits.

The Lackey-Edwards education study—named for its House sponsors—passed late in the 1955 session of the legislature, but never became law because the governor failed to sign it.

21-MAN COMMISSION

The measure cals for a 21-man commission to study the needs of education. Education leaders fought it down the line, on grounds that schools should be represented on the commission.

Sen. George Yarbrough of Wedowee, an education leader in the Senate, won the amendment putting three such members on the commission.

While steering completely clear of the big filibuster issues which have snarled the Senate for weeks, members of the upper house also gave unanimous approval to a measure which would permit sheriffs to refuse to hold in local jails prisoners charged with civil rights violations.

The measure was sponsored and called up by Sen. Albert Boutwell of Birmingham.

Sen. E. O. Eddins of Demopolis also won passage of a measure limiting the number of illegitimate children in one family eligible for state welfare checks to two. As many as five now can receive aid from the Department of Pensions and Security.

The "baseball" truce in yesterday's session came after Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa dropped a virtual bombshell by challenging a rule under which "at length" reading of all bills has stalled the upper house for weeks.

Sen. Lamberth made a motion that bills be read by title only. Several senators objected, and the reading started again.

But Skidmore stepped to the mike and declared, "Mr. President, there's a motion before this Senate."

The chamber quieted briefly, and the floor was cleared. While the gallery jammed and senators reached for rule books, Skidmore, Joe Calvin of Decatur, Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison and others debated the point.

When Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick ruled that any senator could demand "at length" readings on either first, second or third readings, as has been the rule for more than 50 years, Skidmore challenged the ruling.

While making it clear that he meant nothing personal in his challenge, the Tuscaloosan called for a roll call vote, which he lost 20 to 11.

HOUSE QUIT EARLY

The House of Representatives, growing increasingly annoyed at the Senate stall, quit and went home yesterday after an indifferent 70-minute session.

Other than the passage of seven noncontroversial general bills, the House had little to show for its efforts. Some 18 bills were introduced, all local, but there were no committee reports nor were any local bills passed.

At the outset the lower chamber had voted 55-11 to consider nothing but local bills. But later the seven general bills were brought up out of order and passed. Then the paychecks arrived and the House adjourned until 11 a.m. Tuesday, never reaching the local bills on the calendar.

Most important of the general bills passed was a measure which state officials hope will clear the way for the sale of $4 million in mental hospital bonds approved by the voters a year ago.

As originally passed by the voters, the issue specified the bonds could not be sold at an interest rate in excess of three per cent. But due to the unfavorable market the state has been unable to sell the bonds at that rate. The bill passed yesterday would raise the maximum interest allowed for the bonds to four per cent.

Also passed was a conditional appropriation of $690,000 to the Armory Commission to be used in armory construction. The money will be released only if all other state appropriations are paid in full.

Another measure which passed will legalize the driving of automobiles in the state which are equipped with four headlights. Many new cars are now so equipped, but as yet they are illegal in this state.

Folsom Signs Nullification Resolution With Misgivings

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta Ga 6-9-57

Constitutional Convention Needed To Be Effective, Governor Says

Sun 6-9-57

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 8—Gov. James E. Folsom and state Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega, who fought it out a year ago for election as Democratic national committeeman from Alabama, clashed again this week over the most effective way to accomplish interposition and nullification.

Folsom, who lost to McKay in a hot race for the key Democratic Party post, signed a new and stronger nullification resolution authorized by the legislature to nullify U.S. Supreme Court integration rulings or any other decisions. This resolution has been adopted by the House and Senate with only one dissenting vote.

But in approving the resolution, the governor declared that Rep. McKay and other supporters of the proposal are "barking up the wrong tree."

Gov. Folsom, who had permitted a milder interposition and nullification resolution by Rep. McKay to become effective without his signature in last

ALABAMA

year's legislative session, insisted that only by action of a constitutional convention could such measures be made effective.

The chief executive had termed McKay's first resolution as having the effect of "a hound dog baying at the moon."

"I have never been against any nullification resolution," said Folsom. "I did approve and sign this one. But I stand on what I told the Legislature before. And that was that the only effective means of accomplishing anything in the way of nullification is by written ordinance of the people."

Rep. McKay, Sylacauga lawyer, in commenting on the governor's statement, said, "I'm happy to see that the governor has finally realized and recognized the will of the people of Alabama, as expressed on several occasions through their representatives in the Legislature and by the people themselves at the polling places."

Gov. Folsom said he again would recommend to the Legislature that it authorize the calling of a constitutional convention.

But Folsom's first call on the Legislature for such a convention was rejected by the lawmakers because they felt he would attempt to use it to push through some of his pet legislative reapportionment bills, such as his 67-senator proposal — a senator for each county. This plan has been voted down three times by Alabama's electorate.

Folsom pointed out there is precedent for such action by a convention, which he said steemed from the War Between the States.

"The states tried nullifying acts of Washington for 50 years, and they never got anywhere with resolutions," said the governor. "The only way they ever got anywhere was through conventions."

Believed in Principle

But Rep. McKay said that "Mr. Folsom apparently has forgotten that Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were two of the framers of the constitution and two of the most influential members of the constitutional convention, to the extent that Madison has been called the father of our constitution."

"Both Madison and Jefferson were believers in the principle of interposition and were authors of the interposition resolutions adopted by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky when the federal constitution was only about six years old."

McKay pointed out that the Kentucky and Virginia interposition resolutions were adopted by legislatures and not by constitutional conventions.

Solons Deny Having Heard Of 'Peonage'

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 8-10-57

Two members of the House of Representatives yesterday said they were misquoted in The Montgomery Advertiser in connection

THOMAS LEE

with statements attributed to them in connection with alleged "peonage" in Barbour County.

Reps. MacDowell Lee of Clio and Sim Thomas of Eufaula, House colleagues of Sen. George Little who reported on "information" concerning such "peonage" by use of welfare funds, said they had heard only that some Negroes drew the payments without working, but had no further information on the subject.

The Advertiser incorrectly quoted an Associated Press story and said the two reported they were "aware of the situation."

Little, of Eufaula, reported that some unwed Negro mothers were being kept on the farm through payment of aid to dependent illegitimate children.

State law now permits up to five such children $10 each monthly in aid. Little said he had heard of families with as many as two daughters, each of whom had four or five children, living on a farm working for virtually no pay, while receiving state aid.

FARM OWNERS

He said farm owners threatened to have them cut off if they refused to work.

Lee, in an address to the Legislature yesterday, denied emphatically that neither he or Thomas had ever heard of any Negroes being held in peonage.

"Neither Mr. Thomas nor myself have ever heard such allegations," Lee declared. "I merely wanted to take this opportunity to set the record straight."

Lee added that he had "heard of some reports" where Negroes lived off the welfare funds and refused to work "but I never heard of any white farmers holding Negroes in peonage."

NO FOLLOW UP

Meanwhile, the uproar produced by Sen. Little's statement Thursday failed to produce any follow-up action in the Legislature as had been anticipated.

A bill is pending in the House which provides that state aid would not be extended to a parent who had more than one illegitimate child. However no attempt was made yesterday to bring the bill up out of order for consideration.

A local bill was passed in the House, however, affecting only Bullock County. It is somewhat different in that it specifies that no expenditures of any public funds of Bullock County would be permitted for illegitimate children.

LEGISLATIVE LOG

Advertiser P. 1
Wed. 8-21-57
Montgomery Ala.

SENATE

MAJOR ACTION:

Filibustered via "at length reading," for four hours, 40 minutes, passing only one bill with local application to Jefferson County, and one amendment to bill relating to Dallas County.

INTRODUCTIONS:

Bill to raise pay of State Superintendent of Education to $12,500, beginning with next term.

COMMITTEE SCHEDULE:

10 a.m.—Finance and Taxation, Senate Chamber.

2 p.m.—Banking, executive session on short loan bills, Room 331.

HOUSE

34b

MAJOR ACTION:

By vote of 90-3 returned to Gov. Folsom the competitive bid bill which the governor had earlier attached an executive amendment.

By vote of 91-0 passed two Senate bills calling for a $3 million bond issue to finance construction at the Institute for Deaf and Blind at Talladega, subject to voters approval.

By vote of 61-16 approved bill proposing that salary of governor be increased from present $12,000 a year to $25,000.

Approved measure calling for a conditional appropriation of $250,000 to be used in the eradication of fire ants.

By vote of 68-14 passed measure proposing to set up rules and regulations governing practice of cosmetology in Alabama.

Passed two measures to implement "Freedom of Choice" amendment, one bill permitting the abolition of public schools, the other giving teachers protection against retirement benefits loss in event schools are closed.

COMMITTEE SCHEDULE:

9 a.m.—Judiciary, Room 331.

ANTI-NEGRO BILLS GET COMMITTEE OK

Senate Group In Alabama Approves 3 Measures

BUT PASSAGE DOUBTFUL

Commercial

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 21.—The Senate Judiciary Committee Wednesday approved a measure designed to prevent "racial incidents" and two bills aimed at Negro voting.

Capitol observers agreed, however, that final passage of the proposals is doubtful because of the prolonged filibuster in the upper chamber. Only six legislative days remain in the regular session.

The race bill would require male passengers to get consent before occupying a seat with a woman passenger on buses, trains and other forms of public transportation.

The bill, passed by the House, makes no mention of race or color but its author, Representative Nick Hare of Monroeville, said "it will help prevent an incident where a Negro man might sit down beside a white woman."

If the measure becomes law the man could not occupy the seat without the woman's consent.

8-22-57

The other bills approved by the committee would outlaw common law marriage and make children of common law couples illegitimate. The author, Senator E. O. Eddins of Demopolis, said it is aimed primarily at Negroes who practice common law cohabitation.

The second bill would make vagrants of unwed couples living together as well as parents of illegitimate children.

Under separate measure, illegitimate children and their parents would be disqualified as voters. Alabama law already provides that vagrants are ineligible to vote.

Folsom's Antics On The Bid Bill

Advertiser p. 3-F
Sun. 8-18-57
Montgomery, Ala.

By Bob Ingram

GOV. JAMES FOLSOM'S decision to offer an executive amendment to the state purchasing bill could very well have been the death blow to any legislation of that type during this session of the Legislature.

INGRAM

Just what prompted Folsom to take such action is not immediately discernible. In so doing he contradicted the facts twice.

When the measure finally passed the Senate after weeks of costly debate the governor agreed to make but one executive amendment, that to correct a technical mistake. Otherwise, he wanted the bill just as approved by the Senate. He told Sen. Joe Calvin of Decatur just that.

And later in a press conference Folsom had nothing but good words to describe the measure.

"It's a good workable bill," Folsom declared. Everybody present assumed from that statement that the governor was satisfied.

Then without warning he reversed himself and attached an executive amendment which would give preference to Alabama bidders. Actually this proposal has considerable support in the Legislature.

Appealing To Home Industry

REP. JOE DAWKINS of Montgomery has sought to amend the original bill to give a 5 per cent advantage to Alabama bidders. It failed to win approval by a scant seven votes in the House.

On the surface such preferential treatment for Alabama firms has some merit. The idea of keeping Alabama money at home is appealing.

But the primary purpose of the state competitive bid bill was to save Alabama taxpayers money. That means buying the produce at the lowest price possible. And if it is economy which the Legislature is interested in then Folsom's suggested amendment is out of order.

Rep. Pat Boyd of Troy, who has teamed with Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden in pushing the bill through the House, isn't expected to go along with Folsom's amendment.

His argument to date has been that if a firm from Georgia, Mississippi or Maine can supply the desired product at a price less than that offered by an Alabama firm, then the contract should go to the out-of-state firm.

"My interest in the legislation is to save the money of the taxpayers," Boyd said in opposing the Dawkins amendment several weeks ago. "There is no place for any preference in legislation of this type."

Boyd, however, has not indicated whether he will stick to this contention if it means jeopardizing the passage of the bid measure.

The Senate Is In Doubt

EVEN IF BOYD and his House colleagues agree to the amendment there is still considerable doubt about what may happen in the Senate. So congested is the situation in the upper house that there is a good chance a vote for or against the amendment may never be reached.

If that happens and the bill dies Gov. Folsom will be compelled to accept full responsibility for its death. He has made a lot of noise about wanting a bid bill, but actions still speak louder than words.

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Folsom's monkeyshines on the bid bill gave a big boost to speculation that when the lawmakers leave Montgomery in mid-September they won't be gone for long.

There are growing reports that the governor is giving thought to a special session early in October, and possibly others to follow.

If the bid bill now pending fails to win approval this session it would make an excellent subject for a special session. So would the proposed Judicial Reform Bill, now dying a slow death in the Senate.

No less important is the fact that Folsom could pay off some political obligations by calling a series of special sessions. A good number of lawmakers fare far better on their legislative compensation than they do back home. And they are ready and willing to trade a few votes here and there if given assurance of more sessions to come.

Board Of Revenue Change

A LOCAL BILL has been introduced in the House by the Montgomery delegation which proposes to alter the manner in which members of the Board of Revenue are elected. The bill's sole purpose is to lessen the liklihood of a Negro candidate being elected in the future.

The measure specifies that all five members of the board would be elected by a vote of the entire county. Under the present law the members are elected by districts — three from the northern, one each from the southeastern and southwestern districts.

The legislation was conceived as a direct result of a measure now pending which proposes to abolish Macon County, giving a sizable hunk to this county. Most of the area which would be annexed by Montgomery would become a part of the southeastern district and conceivably Negro voters would outnumber whites in that particular area.

However, this can be evaded by requiring all revenue board candidates to run on a countywide basis where the white voters will still prevail.

The measure goes one step further in that it provides that a candidate for any of the three districts must have resided in the district he seeks to represent for at least five years.

On Segregation Measures

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

In the first six weeks of their 1957 session, Alabama legislators have introduced more than a score of bills aimed at preserving racial segregation and white supremacy.

Most of them would affect the still-segregated public schools, implementing laws enacted in previous sessions.

Other measures are designed to prevent mass Negro voting. One bill would prohibit white and Negro women from sitting together on buses, trolleys or trains without the women's consent.

Still another would prohibit further federal low-cost housing unless the government agreed to pro-segregation stipulations in the contracts.

How many of the racial measures will be enacted into law is problematical, particularly in view of the continuing filibuster which has stalled legislative procedure in both the House and Senate.

One bill seems virtually certain to go through, however. Passed by the Senate Friday, it would change the city boundaries of Tuskegee to exclude all predominantly Negro residential areas.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, is the author of the strictly local bill affecting only the one city. And as a local bill, it probably will clear the House without challenge under the traditional legislative courtesy rule.

Purpose of the measure is to disqualify some 400 Negro voters from participating in city elections. Although they could still cast their ballots for county, state and federal officers.

Four pending bills would empower state and local authorities to close or abolish public schools if racially integrated or threatened with integration.

Sen. Gerald Bradford of Clarke County introduced one to give the State Board of Education authority to close any school where white and Negro pupils were enrolled together.

Three others by Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox, provide a way for city and county boards to discontinue public schools and turn them over to privately operated corporations composed of school patrons.

When the "freedom of choice" amendment was submitted to the voters last year, the Legislature inadvertently erased from the law two sections requiring local boards to make separate white and Negro schools available. Bills have been introduced this time to restore the requirement.

Another pending measure seeks to give school authorities judicial powers to make them immune from lawsuit. A companion bill would require the attorney general's office to defend any school board made defendant in a segregation suit.

On a broader aspect, a separate measure was introduced to create the office of solicitor general to represent any public official who might be sued for abiding by segregation laws.

Two bills affect the tenure law that now give job security to school teachers. One would let local boards fire any teacher by unanimous action without a hearing; the other would forefeit the tenure benefits of a teacher who joins the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Effective officials who are sworn to support both the Federal and State Constitutions would be required under another proposed law to enforce segregation laws regardless of what the federal courts say.

ALABAMA SENATORS BATTLE FILIBUSTER

Vote All-Night Session To End Stalling Tactics

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 18. — (AP) — Angry state senators voted Tuesday to stay in session all night to break a paralyzing administration filibuster raging through its third day.

Administration leaders apparently were determined to hold the floor until the day ended at midnight, so a majority bloc rammed through a motion to reconvene at 12:01 a.m. to wear the filibuster out.

And they said they will block any adjournment Wednesday unless the administration yields.

The majority bloc was determined to drive to an early showdown on a pending state purchasing bill. The filibuster was blocking it.

The vote was 19-10 in favor of staying in session.

In the House a similar move to keep the House in session failed when members voted 51-37 against suspending the rules to bring up a proposal to reconvene at 12:01.

The House bogged down in another stalling maneuver on that side of the Capitol, too, as administration followers fought to delay a showdown on the state purchasing issue.

At one point during brief House debate, administration leaders were accused of having "perpetrated a fraud" on the people. The accusation was made by Representative Bob Gilchrist of Morgan County while the chamber paused briefly to consider a legislative pay cut resolution.

Gov. James Folsom in recent weeks propsed to reduce lawmakers' pay from $30 to $20 a day. He explained that he wanted to give House members a chance to save some of the taxpayers' money by practicing some of the economy they have been advocating in recent weeks.

All-Night Session Looms—

Filibuster Squad Resumes Talkfest In State Senate

MONTGOMERY, June 19 (AP)—A filibuster which has paralyzed the Alabama Senate for two weeks ended abruptly late today with an agreement to postpone consideration of two controversial issues until sometime next month.

Under the agreement, the Senate voted to take no action until the 22nd legislative day on an administration-opposed state purchasing bill and two administration-supported legislative reapportionment measures.

By the previous routine of meeting two days a week, the 22nd legislative day will come in mid-July. Today was the 14th legislative day.

MONTGOMERY, June 19 (AP)—Refreshed by sleep, the Alabama Senate resumed an around-the-clock filibuster this afternoon with another all-night session in prospects.

Feverish efforts were made to break the deadlock which has blocked a showdown on an administration-opposed state purchasing bill. But the outcome was uncertain.

A majority bloc resisting the filibuster put through a motion during the afternoon to recess for 35 minutes for a strategy caucus.

The members, anxious to bring the purchasing bill to a vote, met behind closed doors to determine their future course.

Holding a bare one-vote majority on previous roll calls which showed the relative strength, the majority bloc was forced to keep all 18 of its members on the Senate floor as much of the time as possible to hold a quorum necessary to keep the Senate in session.

Administration leaders by contrast could keep one or two of their followers in the Senate to continue the filibuster and let the others rest until time for them to talk again.

Meantime, the Senate already had voted to reconvene again at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow to start another long day in hope of wearing out the seven-man administration filibustering squad.

Today's session began at the same hour after the chamber had been in continuous session for 12 hours from noon yesterday to midnight. Weary from a sleepless night, the senators finally agreed shortly after 7 a.m. to take an eight-hour break.

Committee work came today as a lull after a storm of filibustering in both the House and Senate yesterday.

The House finally reached a compromise last night to stop its marathon of wrangling over an administration-opposed competitive bid bill and doesn't meet again until Friday.

Under the agreement the purchasing measure was postponed until the 22nd legislative day, about four weeks from now.

But the upper chamber stuck to its guns for 19 hours before recessing shortly after 7 a.m. to let members get some rest before going into another round of filibustering this afternoon.

Law-making operations in the Senate have been almost completely tied up for the past four days with administration forces putting on a last ditch fight against the Senate companion version of the purchasing bill.

Some independent supporters of a stronger competitive bid law have tried to work out a compromise to end the deadlock with an amendment to make the bill effective at the beginning of the next administration.

Filibusters Here And Yonder

Filibusters snarl Legislatures a lot of legislation in Congress.

It's costing us Alabamians a lot of money to have the proceedings of the legislature slow-timed. In fact, as of last week, this session has cost $200,000 and only eight piddling bills have been enacted.

So we fume over a filibuster in the Alabama legislature to block action on bill governing state court procedures, whereas we approve the filibuster of Southern force bills in Congress is one of legislation that is not just undesired, but simply intolerable to a quarter of the nation. Filibusters should accompany only that which is irreconcilable.

The filibuster, in which a minority element can thwart the majority, is an informal offshoot of the doctrine of the U.S. Constitution that majority rule must be limited lest it become mob rule. For example, a jury verdict must be unanimous. The Constitution cannot be

One might say, then, that it's all a matter of whether the ox is gored in the shoulder or rump. But in fact that would not adequately deal with the question of filibusters.

The reform of courtroom procedures is, of course, important as a state issue, but its enactment cannot be construed as profoundly important. It does not justify the paralysis of filibuster.

Alabama Gets Off Light On New Taxes

THERE seems some logic to the contention that Alabama's taxpayers may very well benefit by the inactivity of the legislature this summer. Admittedly the upkeep is taxing, but it would be no less had the sluggish lawmakers worked up a sweat. Add to this the unpleasant experience of taxpayers in the 44 other states where legislatures have been in session this year and a good case can be built that Alabama never had it so good.

U. S. News & World Report has just completed a survey of state spending and taxing in the 45 states where legislatures have been in session. Here's what the survey showed:

"State spending is to take another giant step. Budgets are breaking all records. Twenty-one states are raising taxes again, on top of a succession of earlier boosts. Others will be forced to raise taxes later."

Alabama stood out like a sore thumb in the survey. Of the 45 states included in the survey, 44 will be operating on increased budgets in the next fiscal year. Alabama is the lone and pleasant exception. Nor is Alabama among the group of 21 states which has experienced tax increases.

Actually Alabama has not yet earned the recognition as being the only state which will operate on less money during the next year than is now being expended, as the legislature has not yet acted upon Gov. Folsom's recommended budget. But unless it is amended upwards rather sharply, then certainly state agencies will get less next year to spend than they had this year. The total appropriated for the current biennium was $372,000,000, compared with Folsom's request for 1957-59 of only $351,000,000. This will represent a cut of 6%.

Meanwhile in 43 other states budgets have already been approved by the legislatures and in every case increases were noted. New Hampshire still lacks legislative approval of a record budget which would be an increase of 62%.

THE spurts in state spending already approved range from a 1% increase in West Virginia ($210,000,000 to $213,000,000 a year) to a 50% increase in Florida ($220,000,000 to $333,000,000 a year). The biggest increase in spending from a dollars and cents viewpoint is in Ohio where the legislature has approved a two-year budget of $1,900,000,000, an increase of $600,000,000.

California has by far the biggest budget—it will spend $1,900,000,000 during the next fiscal year. New York state is a distant second in total spending with an annual budget of $1,600,000,000. Only two other states have annual budgets in excess of $1,000,000,000—Illinois with $1,100,000,000 and Texas with $1,000,000,000.

Quite naturally the revenue necessary to back up these increasing state appropriations has been secured for the most part from new taxes. The neighboring state of Florida, to support its tremendous budget, has applied its 3% sales tax to a flock of items that previously were exempt, including clothing purchases of less than $10, cigarets, and mixed drinks and beer sold in restaurants and taverns. In addition a 1% sales tax went into effect on cars and taxes on intangibles were doubled—from $1 to $2 per $1,000 on stocks, for example.

Other routes were followed in other states. Montana doubled its tax on cigarets—from 4¢ a package to 8¢. And the liquor tax was also doubled, from 4% to 8%.

In three states—Arkansas, Maine and Rhode Island—the sales tax was increased from 2% to 3%, gasoline taxes were hiked in other states and two states—Indiana and Oregon—followed Alabama's example in enacting a state income tax withholding law to bring in a onetime "windfall" to help meet increased appropriations.

★

FOR THE most part the new taxes which will finance bigger budgets are primarily channelled into two phases of state government operation — schools and highways. For example, Texas will give $128,000,000 more to its schools during the next two years, and much of Florida's increase is earmarked for a new state university, six junior colleges and pay raises for teachers ranging from $300 to $900 a year.

Georgia will give $14,500,000 more to its schools next year, while Louisiana's school budget will be jumped 18%.

Spending on highways will be stepped up sharply in practically all the states, with much of the extra money coming from increased federal aid. Including federal funds, Texas will spend $339,000,000 more on roads during the next two years than in the last two, and Ohio will spend $370,000,000 more.

In conclusion, *U. S. News & World Report* observes that the prospect is for "bigger and bigger budgets, higher and higher taxes."

All work and no play might make Jack dull, but if the Alabama legislature turned to all work and no play it might make jack scarce.

Negro Resettlement Hits Snag In Alabama House

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 13 (AP)—A resolution proposing to explore the possibility of setting up a resettlement commission to move Negroes out of the South ran into a snag in the Alabama House of Representatives today.

The resolution, sponsored by Macon County's Sen. Sam Englehardt, cleared the upper chamber without difficulty, but was shunted into the House Rules Committee.

Usually this means death for controversial resolutions in the House.

Senator Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens' Councils, proposes to set up a four-member legislative committee to look into the matter further.

Such a commission, if established, the senator said, would be provided funds to buy up property in Northern cities and resell it to Negroes interested in moving North.

Negroes "will, no doubt, receive a cordial welcome from their Northern friends," the resolution said, "and opportunities will abound for their full social, educational, economic and spiritual development."

The Senate declined to act on another resolution which urged continuation of segregation but deplored racial violence and denied the existence of "a superior right or privilege in the one race to exploit the other."

Folsom At 49: An Old Man, He Says

By Bob Ingram

GOV. JAMES E. FOLSOM, a one-time boy wonder in Alabama politics, celebrated his 49th birthday Thursday. He vowed it would be his last such celebration.

INGRAM

"If Jack Benny can stay 39, I can stay 49," Folsom explained.

At noon on the eve of his birthday the press converged on the Mansion for a picture of the governor eating potlikker and cornbread in keeping with the beginning of National Potlikker Week.

It was here that the suggestion was made that the governor should submit to an interview, a reminiscing sort of thing, on his life. After all, be he a good or bad governor, Folsom has earned himself a niche in state history. A story of the 49 years just ended seemed justified. The governor didn't think so.

"Aw shucks, The Advertiser ain't interested in that; it wouldn't make much of a story," Folsom said, wiping turnip green potlikker from his chin. Advertiser

R.S.V.P. A 3 B. Montgomery Ala.

THAT was that until late Wednesday afternoon. Then the phone rang. The governor's office was calling with a message:

"Gov. Folsom wants you and your wife to attend his birthday party tonight at the Mansion. Will you be there?"

A quick call to the wife for clearance, a babysitter lined up, and the invitation was accepted. Sun. 10-13-57

The slurpers at the trough at the Mansion had to move over and make room for another—the press had arrived.

The puzzlement as to why a critical reporter should be invited to a party limited exclusively to the upper strata of the Folsom hierarchy was not long in being cleared.

"You wuz the only reporter to ask me for an interview on my birthday, that's the reason I invited you here tonight," Folsom said. "I'm going to give you that interview. Nobody else but the Advertiser will have it. How about that for an exclusive?"

To the rather cramped den of the Mansion we went, the entourage including the governor, Press Secretary Ed Brown, Public Safety Director Bill Lyerly, Lawrence Sebring of the Department of Corrections and Institutions, and this reporter.

Nobody else was invited, nobody else could get in. After a couple cried Folsom bluntly ordered the den door to be locked and thereafter there were no interruptions.

Old But Young

DRESSED in a pair of blue gabardine slacks, a dark green sport shirt and good-looking, highly polished black loafers, Folsom sprawled out on the sofa and began the interview.

"I'm an old man in politics, I'm solid an old man," Folsom said, seemingly making this admission with a degree of sadness. "Any man who is elected twice as governor is an old man in politics."

After letting that sink in, the governor continued.

"I'm an old man in politics, but I'm a young man when it comes to the age of my family, and my family has got to come first," he declared. "I put them first in everything, that's the reason I won't run for public office again."

Col. Lyerly chuckled out loud, Brown grinned knowingly, Sebring had a big smile on his face.

Folsom scowled good-naturedly at the unbelievers in the room, and during the pause that followed he was asked what he considered the high point of his life.

"The high point? There's no single high point. I guess my family background is my high point. I inherited my politics," Folsom said. "Half of my family was for secession, half of them were against it."

Another pause allowed another question: "Don't you consider your election as governor in 1946 and 1954 as two of your high points?"

"Well, I never was elected to anything at any other time, so I guess I would call 'em high points," Folsom said.

Folsom then returned to the nostalgic vein.

"Did you know I am old enough to have spent six years in the horse artillery," Folsom said. "I'll bet you don't even remember the horse artillery. That makes me pretty old. But I was in the horse artillery for six years in the Alabama National Guard at Elba. Old Chestnut was my favorite horse."

Folsom then related an interesting coincidence in his life of which he was noticeably proud.

"I'm probably the only human who served on the first Hog Island ship made in World War I and also served on the first Liberty ship made in World War II," Folsom said. "You don't remember it but Hog Island ships were the same thing as the Liberty ships of World War II. They called them Hog Island ships because that was where they were built—on Hog Island near Philadelphia.

"The name of that Hog Island ship was the Quistconck, and it was dedicated by Mrs. Wilson, the wife of the president," Folsom said. "And the first Liberty ship, the Patrick Henry, was dedicated by Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the World War II president."

"Why I'll bet I'm the only man who ever served on both them ships—the first Hog Islander and the first Liberty ship," he continued. "And both of them dedicated by the wives of the wartime presidents."

Half And Half

RETURNING to his family background, Folsom reemphasized that the "high light" of his life was the fact that he "inherited my political success."

"All the folks on my father's side were secessionists, while on my mother's side they were against it," Folsom said. "My father didn't have but one or two slaves and he freed them 10 years before the war. He was a big man, 6-6, and he went all over the Wiregrass—I call it the Piney Woods—speaking against secession. He had four sons and they were all as big as I am and they went with him as bodyguards. While he was speaking on the inside against secession they were on the outside fighting."

"Now they were different on my father's side," Folsom continued. "My grandmother had four brothers and all four of them were killed in the Civil War. So you see I was raised up in a divided family. But I'm against secession right now."

It was here Folsom abruptly returned to his future political plans, and in returning he undid all he had said before.

"I don't intend to run for office again," Folsom said, "but they say the road to hell is paved with good intentions."

"I'll ride on that trolley," Lyerly shouted gleefully. "Give me two tickets."

"That's a good one, Governor," Sebring chimed in.

The Race Bill Vetoes

WITH THAT question settled Folsom turned to the racial question. Advertiser P. 3 B

"There's been a lot of talk about me vetoing those segregation bills," Folsom said, referring to several measures he killed by pocket veto at the end of the session. One would have prohibited the incorporation of a city within the police jurisdiction of another city and was specifically aimed at preventing Negroes who were gerrymandered out of Tuskegee from forming their own municipality. Montgomery, Ala.

"The greatest exponent the South has ever known for good race relations was Booker T. Washington," Folsom declared. "Booker T. Washington's policies have been Alabama's greatest asset down through the years." Sun. 10-13-57

"Any person who thinks I'll deny the great Institute of Tuskegee the right of city citizenship is definitely wrong," Folsom declared. "Tuskegee Institute is a national symbol of peaceful race relations. I as governor will never deny that symbol the privilege of city citizenship if they so desire."

"My policy has been not to agitate the Negro race," Folsom added. "Our relations are probably better than in any other Southern state."

With that remark Folsom arose, signifying the end of the interview. We all returned to the trough for food, drink and birthday cake.

Vital Revenue Measures Pushed Through Senate

Advertiser p. 1
Montgomery, Ala. 3-4-b

BULLETIN

The Alabama Legislature passed the two vital appropriation bills last night with only three minutes remaining in the 1957 regular session. The passage of the general and educational appropriation bills came after the Senate had invoked the cloture rule on two occasions to break a paralyzing filibuster led by Sen. E. W. Skidmore (Tuscaloosa). The unprecedented use of the cloture rule came following a 45 minute meeting of the senate with Governor Folsom in his office.

Sat. 9-14-57

In a sudden form-reversal the Alabama Senate last night invoked the rule of cloture, thus halting the long filibuster which had blocked consideration of appropriations bills.

The education appropriations bill was immediately brought up for consideration. However, Sen. E. W. Skidmore demanded a full-length reading of the voluminous bill.

Senate clerks estimated the at-length reading would consume all of the remaining time of the 1957 legislative session. It would take about two hours.

The only chance of passage of the bill rested at that point in Skidmore's right to withdraw his request if he so desired at a later time.

A dramatic bid was made to break the Senate deadlock shortly after 7 p.m. when a move was made to invoke cloture, thus forcing a halt to debate. But members of the upper house, intensely jealous of their right of unlimited debate, refused to invoke this seldom used rule.

The motion actually received a majority of favorable votes, 18-17, to be exact, but Senate rules specify cloture can be invoked only upon the approval of 24 members of the upper chamber.

When this bid failed it became apparent there was little likilhood either the general or educational appropriation bills would be passed.

WITHOUT OPERATING FUNDS

Unless the money bills were passed before the clock reached midnight the state would be left without operating funds to maintain the schools and other governmental agencies after Sept. 30.

Just what the result of such a development would be in anybody's guess. Never before since the adoption of the 1901 State Constitution has the Legislature failed to pass the appropriations bills, thus there is no precedent for this situation.

Advertiser

Shortly after the cloture move had failed, Sen. E. W. Skidmore returned to the microphone and resumed the filibuster which had raged throughout a long day which began at 12:03 a.m.

9-6-A

"Boys, I'm going to talk for about an hour," Skidmore said, "and all of you will have time to go out and get some coffee."

With that remark he kicked off the final phase of a talkathon which seemed certain to kill the session, the appropriations bills, the corporate tax and the $20 million road bond issue.

PREVENT VOTE

Sat. 9-14-57

Skidmore and his outnumbered supporters have prevented a vote on the money bills for weeks, insisting that the Senate first take a vote on the bill proposing to hike the cooporate income tax.

From the beginning the Tuscaloosa lawmaker had insisted he was not bluffing in his threat to postpone consideration of the money bills until the Senate acted on the tax measure. It was becoming increasingly apparent last night that Skidmore spoke the truth when he said he was not bluffing.

Specifically, Skidmore was filibustering in opposition to an amend special order calendar reported out by the Senate Rules Committee.

The amendment had placed the appropriations bills at the top of the list for consideration, followed by the bond issue.

Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Alexander City, leading the administration fight for immediate action on the road bond bill, moved to table the Rules Committee amendment . In the highly significant vote that followed the Senate refused by a count of 20-15 to table the amendment, thus giving approval to taking action first on the money bills.

Rep. Dawkins Heads Education Committee

Rep. Joe M. Dawkins of Montgomery yesterday was elected chairman of the newly created Alabama Education Study Commission.

The group is empowered to make a detailed study of the state's educational system and report its findings back to the regular session of the Legislature in 1959.

The election of Dawkins highlighted the initial meeting of the 21-member commission yesterday.

Tom Russell, Alexander City industrialist and a former state president of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce, was elected vice chairman.

170 Bills Dropped Into House Hopper

LEGISLATIVE LOG

advertiser p. 1
Sat. 5-11-57

SENATE

MAJOR BILLS INTRODUCED: Montgomery, Ala.

A bill to regulate small loan companies.

Appropriation to the State Board of Education to prevent cutting activities of vocational education teachers.

A bill calling for reapportionment of the Legislature.

A bill to provide for the appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama by the governor, with Senate consent.

A bill calling for a $3,000,000 appropriation to the Alabama Institute for the Blind and Deaf, Talladega, for construction and improvements.

A bill providing for the abolishing of public schools under certain conditions.

A bill providing for referendums at local level on whether public housing will be provided.

34b—HOUSE Ala. Legislature

MAJOR BILLS INTRODUCED:

A bill to authorize the closing of public schools in the event of integration and the creation of private school systems; by Oakley of Wilcox.

A measure providing for the election of the State Board of Education which in turn would elect the state superintendent of education; by Simon of Mobile.

A $300 bonus for veterans of World War II and the Korean War, to be financed by a 3 per cent tax on heavy machinery; by Shumate of Walker.

A series of bills designed to require the State Revenue Department to refund all state income tax overpayments; now only refunds of $5 or more are made.

Several measures aimed at tightening up state laws relating to small loan companies.

Bills to increase the salaries of members of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and all circuit judges.

A bill to require competitive bids on state contracts calling for the delivery and application of hot plant mix, the measure stemming directly from Atty. Gen. John Patterson's legal assault on the Highway Department; by Boyd of Pike.

Legislation prohibiting race-mixing in athletic events, recreational places and amusement parks; by McKay of Talladega.

A bill seeking to prohibit cities from levying occupational income tax, and further, to declare invalid such a tax already imposed in Gadsden; by Callahan of Tuscaloosa.

SENATE

The following bills were introduced in the Alabama Senate yesterday: (In order: number of bill, sponsor and purpose of bill).

S.98—Allen: Providing changes in registration laws and administration thereof in Cullman County.

S.99—Vann: Regulating small loans companies.

S.100—Vann: Appropriation to State Board of Education for vocational education.

S.101 — Lamberth: Providing for an amendment to Sec. 352, Code of 1940, pertaining to public welfare.

S.102—Bentwell: Reapportionment of the legislature.

S.103—Gesham and James: Providing for changing in the licensing of chiropractors, creating state board of chiropractic.

Sat. 5-11-57 K 8-a Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

S.104—Gresham and James: Exempting chiropractors from the board of medical censors.

S.104—Skidmore: Amending Sec. 21. of an act passed in 1951, pertaining to motor vehicle responsibility.

S.106—Skidmore: Fixing compensation of certain officers of certain cities with not less than 94,000 and not more than 134,000 inhabitants.

S.107—Skidmore: Providing that no written statement be offered in evidence in criminal proceedings unless a true and correct copy is provided the defendant.

S.108—Skidmore: Amending Sec 211, Title 46, Code 1940, relating to advertising optometrists.

S.109—Metcalf: Provide for appointment to Board of Trustees of University of Alabama by governor, rather than election by membership of board.

S.110—Metcalf and Roberts: Providing for the fixing of fees and mileage for witnesses in criminal cases.

S.111—Metcalf, Roberts: Providing for the fixing of fees and mileage of witnesses in criminal cases.

S.112—Metcalf et al: To further regulate the state military, providing for qualification of officers, et cetera.

S.113—Reeves: Amend Sec. 325, Title 15, Code of 1940, pertaining to imprisonment of persons convicted of felonies in state penitentiaries.

S.114—Reeves: Regulating payment of court costs by State Board of Corrections.

S.115—Robison: Providing for the destruction of state warrants and certain other records after seven years.

S.116—Robison: Providing for invalidation of state warrants after two years, if not cashed by payee; except that claim may be made within six additional years.

S.117—Robison: Montgomery annexation bill.

S.118—Flowers et al: Providing for a constitutional amendment changing laws on internal improvements, relating specifically to waterways, docks and other facilities.

S.120—Bradford: Providing for construction, maintenance and operation of state docks on inland waterways, with bonds to be issued by state.

S.121—Bradford: Providing for refunds of state taxes on gasoline destroyed by fire or other means except by evaporation. Providing for penalties for violators.

S.121 — Bradford: Permitting city and county boards of education to terminate contracts of teachers for certain causes.

S.122—Bradford: Providing for abolishing of local schools under certain conditions, on appeal of local authorities to state board of education. Provides for appeal to legislature.

S.123—Bradford et al: Providing for local referendums on construction of public housing in Alabama municipalities.

S.124—Leonard: Providing for $3,000,000 general obligation bonds for construction and improvement at Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, Talladega.

S.125—Leonard et al: Calling for appropriation for Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, Talladega.

S.126—Allen: Amending an act of 1953 which created Department of Public Safety.

S.127—Allen: Amending Sec. 61, Title 36, providing for the disposistion of funds from drivers license fees.

S.128—Allen: Providing for the disposition of taxes on lubricating oils.

S.129—Allen: Providing for disposistion of funds collected as penalties for violation of motor vehicle driving laws.

S.130—Allen: Definition of fines for violation of motor vehicle laws.

S.131—Yarbrough of Autauga: Providing for control on holders of stocks in corporations within the state.

S.133—Vann and Moses: Providing for amendments to constitution to pertain to manner of amending constitution on local issues.

S.134—Lamberth et al: A bill to protect the public in relation to actions of insurance agents, solicitors and brokers.

S.135—Lamberth et al: Attempting to set up certain qualifications for agents and collectors of premiums of life and health insurance.

HOUSE

The following bills were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday: (In order, number of bill, sponsor, purpose and committee assignment):

H. B. 14, Grouby: Legislation relating to civil court procedure as recommended by the Hare Judicial Committee; Judiciary Committee.

H. B. 15, Grouby: Authorizing the assigning of two assistants attorneys general to the Revenue Department; Ways and Means.

H. B. 16, Grouby: Legislation to control the operation of small loans, affixing an interest rate of 3 per cent the first month, 2 per cent thereafter each month; Business and Labor.

H. B. 17, Grouby: Local bill authorizing the extension of the city limits of Prattville; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 18, Lee of Barbour: Exempt livestock from the payment of ad valorem taxes: Ways and Means.

H. B. 19, Thomas: To prohibit hospital insurance companies cancelling policies which have been in effect two years or more; Health.

H. B. 20, Thomas: Authorizing the Conservation Department to work out a reciprocal agreement with adjoining states relating to fishing licenses: Conservation.

H. B. 21, Ashworth: Local legislation relating to Bibb County; Local Legislation No. 1

H. B. 22, Ashworth: To prohibit the cancellation of hospital insurance policies after being in force for two years; Judiciary.

H. B. 23, Ashworth: Legislation to make uniform the insurance laws of Alabama; Judiciary.

H. B. 24, Ashworth: Legislation amending certain laws relating to industrial accident insurance policies; Judiciary.

H. B. 25, Killough: Local bill relating to Butler County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 26, Killough: Legislation to regulate the length of logs transported another person's property; Judiciary.

H. B. 27, Taylor: To prohibit the payment of state funds to an unwed mother after her first illegitimate child; Public Welfare.

H. B. 28, Taylor; A bill to require diesel-fuel operated trucks to have an exhaust pipe at least 8 feet above surface of road; Judiciary.

H. B. 29, Merrill: To validate certain adoption procedures relating to children of divorced parents; Judiciary.

H. B. 30, Albea: To declare that persons over 18 but under 21 years of age who marry forsake their legal status as minor; Judiciary.

H. B. 31, McClendon: To authorize the refunding of state income tax overpayments of less than $5; Ways and Means.

H. B. 32, McClendon: To authorize the creation of a reciprocal agreement with adjoining states relating to fishing licenses; Conservation.

H. B. 33, Merrill: Relating to the adoption of children of divorced parents; Judiciary.

H. B. 34, Hunt: To reapportion the Legislature, increasing the Senate to 40 members, the House to 120 members; Constitutions and Election.

H .B. 35, Hunt: A constitutional amendment to authorize counties and school districts to increase property taxes, proceeds earmarked for education; Education.

H. B. 36: Hunt: To appropriate $7 million to the Special Education Trust Fund which would be used to pay "bonuses" to local communities which increase their school revenue effort; Ways and Means.

H. B. 37, Locke of Choctaw: To impost a special fee for the issuing, transferring and registering of certain mineral rights; Judiciary.

H. B. 39, Hanby: Legislation relating to the procedure for appealing decisions made by the Oil and Gas Board; Judiciary.

H. B. 38, Hanby: Legislation relating to the levying of property taxes on oil and gas property; Judiciary.

H. B. 40, Hanby: To authorize the Conservation Department director to have a study made of state - owned property relative to oil; Judiciary.

H. B. 41, Hanby: Relating to the size of drilling units to be employed in Alabama oil fields; Judiciary.

H. B. 42: Hanby: Legislation relating to the power of the Oil and Gas Board to conduct public hearings; Judiciary.

H. B. 43, Hanby: Relating to further authority of State Oil and Gas Board; Judiciary.

H. B. 44, Hanby: Relating to the Oil and Gas Board's authority in the operation of pools; Judiciary.

H. B. 45, Pirkle: Local legislation relating to Cleburne County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 46, Stokes: Legislation to prohibit the payment of state funds to unwed mothers after their first illegitimate child; Judiciary.

H. B. 47, Huddleston: Local legislation relating to Colbert County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 48, Huddleston: To create a state licensing committee for barbers, to set rules and regulations for same; Health.

H. B. 49, Huddleston: A constitutional amendment to allow Colbert County to increase its property tax five mills for education; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 50, Huddleston: Legislation to change the name of Florence State Teachers College to Florence State College, Public Welfare.

H. B. 51, Huddleston: Local bill relating to Colbert County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 52, Franklin: Local bill relating to Coosa County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 53, Franklin: Local bill relating to Coosa County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 54, Summerlin: Legislation authorizing the state to take custody of all but the first child born to an unwed mother and re-locate such children in a "responsible" home; Public Welfare.

H. B. 55, Summerlin: Legislation to permit the election of the members of the County Boards of Equalization; Ways and Means.

H. B. 56, Davis: Requiring all motor vehicles carrying liability insurance to display a sticker indicating the vehicle is insured; Ways and Means.

H. B. 57, Davis: Legislation relating to the court costs in Cullman County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 58, Davis: Relating to traffic regulations on the highways regarding proper insurance coverage; Judiciary.

H. B. 59, Steagall: To create an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund from which a party in a damage suit with a judgment can be paid if the second party is uninsured; Judiciary.

H. B. 60, Steagall: Legislation relating to the registration of motor vehicles as regards the vehicles insurance coverage; Judiciary.

H. B. 61, Steagall: To permit persons

H. B. 103, Brassell: To exempt all property of the American Legion from property taxes; Ways and Means.

H. B. 104, Brassell: To provide an additional fee for the sale of motor vehicle tags; Ways and Means.

H. B. 105, Brassell: To alter the fees paid to justices of the peace; Ways and Means.

H. B. 106, Brassell: Additional legislation relating to the fees of constables; Ways and Means.

H. B. 107, Fite: Local legislation relating to Marion County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 108, Fite: Legislation relating to municipally - owned waterworks plants; Local Government.

H. B. 109, Fite: Legislation requiring certain banks to print additional data on checks; Business and Labor.

H. B. 110, Fite: Legislation relating to legal proceedings in certain civil cases; Judiciary.

H. B. 111, Fite: To authorize the issuance of special license plates for automobiles at a cost of $1 (National Guard plates); Ways and Means.

H. B. 122, Fite: Legislation concerning the issuance of special permits for oversized vehicles; Transportation.

H. B. 113, Fite: Legislation authorizing the erection of safety signs on paved county roads; Transportation.

H. B. 114, Fite: Legislation pertaining to the traffic right of way on county roads; transportation.

H. B. 115, Fite: Legislation pertaining to oversize vehicles and permits for same; Transportation.

H. B. 116, Fite: Local bill relating to Marion County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 117, Simon: Local bill relating to Mobile County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 118, Tyson: Local bill relating to Mobile County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 119, Simon: Local bill relating to Mobile County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 120, Simon: Local bill in Mobile permitting the service of court and legal documents by certified mail rather than registered mail; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 121, Simon: Local bill relating to Mobile County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 122, Simon: To make a special appropriation to the Gulf States Marine Fish Commission; Ways and Means.

H. B. 123, Simon: To amend the constitution providing for the election by the people of a nine-member State Board of Education which in turn would elect the State Superintendent of Education; Educations.

H. B. 124, Simon: Setting out qualifications for the State Superintendent of Education: Education.

H. B. 125, Simon: To fix salaries of circuit judges in Mobile County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 126 Simon: Constitutional amendment providing for election of state superintendent of education by board of education and ordering such election, Constitution and Elections.

H. B. 127, Simon: Salary raise for Mobile solicitor, Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 128, Simon: Local bill pertaining to Mobile County, Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 129, Simon: Special appropriation for Legislative Reference Service, Ways and Means.

H. B. 130, Tyson: Providing for recovery of usurious interest on loans; Business and Labor.

H. B. 131, Tyson: Requires open records by locan companies, Business and Labor.

H. B. 132, Dawkins: Creates three clinics in state for treatment of alcoholics, Ways and Means.

H. B. 133, Dawkins: Provides automatic refund of state withholding tax for overpayment of $1 or more and refund upon request for less than $1, Ways and Means.

H. B. 134, Dawkins: Places privilege tax of 10 cents per case on wine to finance alcoholic clinics, Ways and Means.

H. B. 136, Dawkins: Amends state lodging tax, provides exemption for permanent residents after 30 days, Ways and Means.

H. B. 137, Goodwin: Special appropriation for vocational education, Ways and Means.

H. B. 138, Goodwyn: Provides state scholarship program for Negro nurses, Ways and Means.

H. B. 139, Goodwyn: Additional appropriation for the state Nurses Board for office supplies, Ways and Means.

H. B. 140, Goodwyn: Provides state scholarship for nurses, Ways and Means.

H. B. 141, Goodwyn: Provides for destruction of unpaid state warrants after seven years, Judiciary.

H. B. 142, Goodwyn: Provides for voiding of unpaid state warrants outstanding at close of each fiscal year, Judiciary.

H. B. 143, Goodwyn: To raise salary of State Supreme Court justices from $12,000 to $17,500 annually, Judiciary.

H. B. 144, Goodwyn: To raise salary of State Court of Appeal judges to $17,000 annually, Judiciary.

H. B. 145, Goodwyn: To raise salary of Alabama circuit judges to $13,500 per annum, Judiciary.

H. B. 146, Hall: Provides annexation of certain property in the city limits by the City of Montgomery, Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 147, Goodwyn: To raise salary of members of State Board of Pardons and Paroles to $10,000 from $7,500 per annum, Ways and Means.

H. B. 148, Windle: Amends existing law pertaining to licenses for sawmills, Ways and Means.

H. B. 149, Boyd: Legally define application of hot plant mix as public improvement and subject to competitive bidding, Rules.

H. B. 150, Hodges: Simplify state gas tax refund to farmers; Ways and Means.

H. B. 151, Pruitt: Local bill pertaining to Sumter County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 152, McKay: Appropriation for Talladega School for Deaf and Blind;

H. B. 153, McKay: Provides for development of public recreational facilities; Ways and Means.

H. B. 154, McKay: To repeal turnpike project, Judiciary.

H. B. 155, McKay: Bill pertaining to probation and suspension of execution of court documents; Judiciary.

H. B. 156, McKay: To authorize exchange of codes by states; Judiciary.

H. B. 157, McKay: To require segregation of races in sports events, recreational activities and in places of such activities; Government.

H. B. 158, McKay: Legislation relating to fishing licenses in Alabama; Conservation.

H. B. 159, Adams of Tallapoosa: Authorizing construction of an auditorium at Piedmont Agricultural Substation at Camp Hill; Ways and Means.

H. B. 160, deGraffenreid: Removes liability of motorist when guest injured in automobile; Judiciary.

H. B. 161, Callahan: Constitutional amendment prohibiting cities from levying occupational license tax, retroactive provision; Constitution and Elections.

H. B. 162, Callahan: Bill pertaining to game and fish law; Conservation.

H. B. 163, Callahan: Constitutional amendment prohibiting the City of Tuscaloosa from levying occupational license tax; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 164, Callahan: Provides old age assistance plan for teachers of 30 years service at age 60; Ways and Means.

H. B. 165, deGraffenreid: Prohibits optometrists from operating out of jewelry stores and advertising; Judiciary.

H. B. 166, deGraffenreid: Authorizes Department of Revenue to allow two per cent discount on taxes paid on time on the first $5,000 and one per cent discount for all amounts above $5,000 not to exceed $200 per month; Ways and Means.

H. B. 167, DeGraffenreid: Authorizes payment of relief to Murray L. Lollar; Ways and Means.

H. B. 168, Shumate: Provides $300 bonus to veterans of World War II and Korean conflict and levies three per cent sales tax on heavy machinery and equipment.

H. B. 169, Shumate: Local bill pertaining to Walker County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 170, Selman: To make a special appropriation to the Walker County Junior College; Ways and Means.

H. B. 171, Selman: To require the Revenue Department to refund income tax overpayments of less than $5; Ways and Means.

H. B. 172, Selman: Local bill relating to Walker County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 173, Selman: An amendment relating to the property tax rate levied by the state; Ways and Means.

H. B. 174, Stokes: To require the state to give the Department of Insurance legal counsel; Judiciary.

H. B. 175, Nettles: To make a special appropriation to the Foundation Seedstock Organization; Ways and Means.

H. B. 176, Oakley: To authorize local school officials to close a school or schools under its authority on petition of a majority of the school patrons involved; Education.

H. B. 177, Oakley: To authorize school boards to lease school property in the event such schools have been closed under the provisions of H. B. 176; Education.

H. B. 178, Oakley: To authorize local school boards to contract with private groups to provide schools for children affected by the closing of public schools; Education.

H. B. 179, Oakley: Legislation authorizing the transfer of state schools funds appropriated to a county to be used in financing the private schools; Ways and Means.

H. B. 180, Oakley: Legislation declaring that any teacher or state employee who is a member of the NAACP forfeits his or her protection provided under teacher tenure or the merit system.

H. B. 181, Oakley: To strip legal rec- under 16 and over 65 to be given hunting licenses free of charge; Conservation.

H. B. 62, Hain: To withhold state aid to children other than the first born to an unwed mother; Public Welfare.

H. B. 63, Edwards: Legislation relating to the compensation of election officials; Ways and Means.

H. B. 64, Edwards: To increase the pay for jury service to $10 a day; Ways and Means.

H. B. 65, Hawkins: An amendment to the constitution whereby all future amendments affecting a local area or county would have to be approved only by the voters involved; Local Government.

H. B. 66, Hawkins: Legislation pertaining to legal service on non-resident owners of motor vehicles; Judiciary.

H. B. 67, Oden: A bill to exempt farm vehicles from the three per cent sales tax but make them subject to a one per cent tax; Ways and Means.

H. B. 68, Oden: Legislation relating to group life insurance; Business and Labor.

H. B. 69, Oden: Legislation to require the superintendent of banks to levy a fee for inspecting the books of banks and other financial institutions; Business and Labor.

H. B. 70, Oden: A bill requiring competitive bids by the state for labor, services and equipment; Business and Labor.

H. B. 71, Oden: A companion bill to H. B. 70, also relating to competitive bids; Business and Labor.

H. B. 72, Oden: Another compaion bill, also pertaining to competitive bids; Business and Labor.

H. B. 73, Martin: Legislation to make uniform the collection of all state taxes; Judiciary.

H. B. 74, Martin: Legislation prohibiting county prisoners with terms of less than one year being sent to state prisons; Ways and Means.

H. B. 75, Martin: Legislation to authorize the state to pay the upkeep of certain county prisoners; Ways and Means.

H. B. 76, Stembridge: Local bill relating to Houston County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 77, Stembridge: Local bill relating to Houston County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 78, Stembridge: Local bill relating to Houston County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 79, Lackey: To create a School Study Commission to make a long - range investigation of education problems in the state (the Lackey-Edwards bill of previous legislative scraps.); Ways and Means.

H. B. 80, Lackey: A local bill relating to Jefferson County; Local Legislation No. 2.

H. B. 81, Perry: Requiring the state to issue reflector - type automobile tags; Ways and Means.

H. B. 82, Nice: Authorizing the creation of three clinics for alcoholics, to be located in Montgomery, Mobile and Birmingham; Ways and Means.

H. B. 83, Nice: To make a special appropriation for capital improvement at Boys Industrial School; Ways and Means.

H. B. 84, Nice: Legislation to put the House Clerk and Secretary of the Senate on a flat salary not exceeding $10,000 a year; Rules.

H. B. 85, Pery: To enact lergislation relating procedure in blasting in ore mines, as recommended by the Bureau of Mines; Business and Labor.

H. B. 86, Perry: Legislation relating to the transfer of securities to minors; Judiciary.

H. B. 87, Perry: Legislation relating to additional fees for sheriffs in extradition cases; Judiciary.

H. B. 88, Vacca: To require licensed automobile drives to stand periodic examinations; Judiciay.

H. B. 89, Vacca: To make a special appropriation to the Alabama Civil Air Patrol; Ways and Means.

H. B. 90, Vacca: To exempt YMCA buildings from the state three per cent lodgings tax; Judiciary.

H. B. 91, Vacca: To require all jails to employ a jailer, warden or some similar official in the event the jail is occupied; Judiciary.

H. B. 92, Vacca: Legislation relating to the regulating of absentee voting; Judiciary.

H. B. 93, Kendall: To authorize the issuance of temporary driving permits to persons between the ages of 15½ and 16 years old; Judiciary.

H. B. 94, Kendall: To place members of the Legislature on an annual salary of $2,500; Ways and Means.

H. B. 95, Haltom: Legislation to change the manner in which a constitutional convention can be called; Constitutions and Elections.

H. B. 96, Haltom: A constitutional amendment relating to Lauderdale County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 97, Haltom: A constitutional amendment relating to qualifying and voting; Constitutions and Elections.

H. B. 98, Haltom: A constitutional amendment relating to voting and registration; Constitutions and Election.

H. B. 99, Brown of Lama: A local bill pertaining to Lamar County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H. B. 100, Brown: Legislation relating to the disposal and acquisition of property owned by cooperatives; Business and Labor.

H. B. 101, Roberts: Legislation regulating the operation of small loan companies in Alabama; Business and Labor.

H. B. 102, Brassell: To authorize fees for constables in criminal cases; Ways and Means.

LEGISLATIVE LOG

SENATE

COMMITTEE ACTIONS: Advertiser

Judiciary Committee continued until next week further hearings on trading stamps restriction bills, after representatives of more than 5,000 retail outlets said they favor the measures.

Three bills setting penalties similar to those of federal laws for trafficking in narcotics, given favorable report by Judiciary Committee.

COMMITTEE SCHEDULE: Montgomery, Ala

9 a.m.—Immigration, Industrial Resources and Labor, to consider right to work repealer, Senate Chamber.

10 a.m.—Senate convenes for 12th legislative day.

HOUSE

Fri. 6-12-37

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Business and Labor Committee okayed bill hiking state license tax on financial institutions; sent to subcommittee was a measure which seeks to control the number and type of automobiles bought by the state.

Ways and Means Committee by vote of 6-5 delayed action on series of bills which would un-earmark taxes levied two years ago for old age pensions; favorably reported was a bill to redefine meaning of "capital" to specify that "assets" would not include short term loans of less than one year.

SCHEDULE:

10 a.m.—House convenes for 12th legislative day.

No committees scheduled.

Resolution Hits 6 Court Decisions

House Votes Nullifying Manifesto

Pro-segregation forces in the Alabama Legislature came up with a seething new Nullification Resolution yesterday in which six recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court were declared "null and void and of no force or effect" in this state.

Apparently designed to coincide with the third anniversary of the court's school segregation decision, the resolution is an enlargement and extension of the first such nullification manifesto adopted two years ago.

Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega, Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama and author of the original interposition measure, also sponsored the resolution adopted yesterday. It cleared the House by a vote of 86-1 with Birmingham Rep. Charles Nice casting the only dissenting vote. The resolution did not come up for a vote in the Senate.

However, the Senate at the same time was also firing some shots of its own at the high court. An anti-court resolution by Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, head of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, won unanimous Senate approval. It merely reiterated the Legislature's intention to resisit integration of the races "by all lawful means."

The McKay resolution dropped in yesterday seeks to nullify the school segregation ruling and three additional Supreme Court ruling:

"The labor union case decided on May 21, 1956; cases relating to criminal proceedings decided on April 23, 1956 and Jan. 16, 1956; the anti-sedition case decided on April 2, 1956; the case relating to intrastate commerce decided on April 23, 1956; and the case relating to teacher requirements decided on April 9, 1956."

"We urge firm and deliberate efforts to check these and further encroachments on the part of the federal government, and on the part of said court through judicial legislation, upon the reserved powers of all the states, powers never surrendered by the remotest implication but expressly reserved and vitally essential to the separate and independent autonomy of the states in order that by united efforts the states may be preserved," the resoluttion added.

Earlier in the day a Montgomery Baptist minister had sounded the keynote of the day's activity in the opening prayer in the Senate.

The Rev. Henry L. Lyon, pastor of the Highland Avenue Baptist Church, sought divine guidance in his prayer to enable Southerners to "rededicate ourselves to the preservation of our ways of life."

"The Bible teaches us the Golden Rule," he said in his prayer, "but never does the Bible teach us to mongrelize our race."

Several other bills of a racial nature appeared in the Senate yesterday. Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens offered a measure which would give school boards more authority in the firing of teachers. His plan is obviously aimed at teachers who advocate integration.

Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox offered a proposed amendment to the Constitution to tighten up Alabama's poll tax requirements. this, too, is aimed at discouraging Negroes from voting.

ACTION LIMITED

Action in the House yesterday—other than the Nullification Resolution—was limited to the passage of some 22 local bills.

In the upper house Sen. Kyser Leonard of Talladega offered a bill to regulate the issuance of trading stamps by retail stores, and giving the stamps, subject of a major controversy within recent months, an optional monetary value.

The stamps generally are redeemed for household goods or gifts.

A minor hassle threatened at one point when Sen. Reuben Newton of Walker objected to a resolution by Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva, to etablish a joint Senate-House Nuclear Energy Committee.

Newton said he doubted the value of such a committee, and, when told by Metcalf it would require no appropriation, replied that he doubted its value even more if it had no money.

LEGISLATIVE LOG

SENATE

BILLS INTRODUCED:

Leonard of Talladega, a bill regulating the issuance of trading stamps, and giving them optional monetary value instead of gifts.

RESOLUTIONS

Engelhardt of Macon, resolution deploring Supreme Court rulings on integration; approved unanimously.

Eddis of Marengo, resolution dissolving joint House-Senate Oil Committee, set up Sept. 2, 1955. Rules Committee.

HOUSE

HOUSE ACTION:

A series of seven bills relating to the action of county boards of registrars were introduced in the House.

By a vote of 86-1 the House adopted another "Nullification Resolution," this one declaring null and void a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions affecting states rights. The plan was presented by Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega, author of the original "Nullification Resolution."

A bill was introduced proposing to increase the legal speed limit on U.S. highways in Alabama to 65 miles per hour for automobiles, 55 for trucks.

A measure proposing to reduce the amount which can be withheld from a person's paycheck under garnishment proceedings was introduced by Rep. Woodrow Albea of Calhoun.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

The Constitution and Elections Committee reported out favorably a proposed amendment calling for the reapportionment of the Legislature. The bill, authored by Rep. Robert Hunt of Chambers, would increase Senate membership to 40, House membership to 120.

A favorable report was given by the Constitution and Elections Committee to a proposed amendment which would permit the holding of a limited Constitutional Convention; the proposal further specifies that any constitution ratified by a convention would have to be approved by the voters.

McKay's new resolution introduced on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's school integration decision strikes at that decision and six others which he contends violate states rights.

It passed the House of Representatives 86-1 but hasn't come up for a vote in the Senate.

HOWEVER, the Senate passed and sent to the House another resolution strongly critical of the Supreme Court and pledged the Legislature to continue its fight for segregation "by all legal means."

This resolution, by Macon County's Sen. Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, said the court deserted 86 years of legal precedent in its 1954 school segregation decision.

Other prosegregation bills were introduced in the Senate Friday by Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens and Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox.

Davis' bill would permit school boards to fire teachers regardless of the teachers' tenure law by unanimous action. It is directed at teachers who advocate integration.

The Wilcox senator offered a constitutional amendment to make Alabama's poll tax more restrictive by restoring the cumulative provision knocked out several years ago by another amendment.

Rep. Charles Nice Jr. of Jefferson County who cast the only dissenting vote against the nullification resolution, said he did so because he didn't feel it would accomplish any worthwhile purpose.

FILIBUSTER STALLS ALABAMA LAWMAKERS

Rebel House Group Joins In Senate Tactic

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 3. —(AP)—Legislation to create an ol[illegible] commission in Alabama Monday was ready for introduction Tuesday if the House of Representatives breaks a paralyzing log jam.

But until the House disposes of the filibustering tactics of reading the journal at length, little work will be accomplished and the House won't even get around to the introduction of bills.

Taking their cue from the Senate, a rebellious group of House members threw the lower chamber into a stall Friday with the seldom-used device of forcing the journal of the previous day's proceedings to be read.

Nothing else was accomplished before the House gave it up and recessed for the week end. Unless the members decide otherwise, the clerk will resume the reading when the Legislature reconvenes Tuesday.

Across the hall, the Senate faces the prospect of another day of restricted activity unless Senator Albert Davis of Pickens decides to give up his time-killing campaign.

Mr. Davis for the past three legislative days has forced the Senate to listen to the reading at length of every new bill introduced and every bill up for passage.

He is trying to take up as much time as possible in hope of killing a voluminous judicial reform bill already passed by the House.

Legislature blasts court decision, then recesses

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 18 —(AP)—The Alabama Legislature was in week-end recess after members blasted away Friday at the U. S. Supreme Court with a broad new interposition resolution.

Sponsored by Talladega's Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., Democratic national committeeman for Alabama, the resolution proposes to extend the range of his original nullification resolution of 1955, to cover six more Supreme Court rulings.

Alabama was the first state to approve such a resolution seeking to interpose states rights above those of the federal government where the Constitution doesn't specifically delegate the authority.

LEGISLATIVE LOG

Advertiser Sat. 6-1-57
Montgomery, Ala. P.1

SENATE

BILLS INTRODUCED

By Sen. Sam Engelhardt, a measure to require the labeling of blood placed in blood banks, to show whether donor is white or Negro.

By Sen. E. L. Roberts, a proposal to amend the Constitution to extend voting privileges to 18-year-olds; enabling act on same measure also introduced.

By Sen. A. C. Shelton, a bill to change the system of naming members of the Board of Trustees, University of Alabama, putting their appointment up to the governor after first board has been elected by Legislature.

Another bill by Sen. Shelton to provide for treatment of alcoholics at the Alabama State Hospital.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

A resolution commending newspaper columnist David Lawrence on his "fair" coverage of conditions as they exist in the South, and for his stand on Supreme Court actions concerning the South.

HOUSE

HOUSE ACTION:

Roll was called, resolution was passed commending Columnist David Lawrence for his "fair" coverage of racial conditions in the South, a part of the journal was spread at length, the pay checks were delivered and the House adjourned.

Racial Bills Share Legislative Stage

Post-Herald Thurs. 6-13-57
Birm. Ala. P.1

Segregation And Civil Rights Vie With Truck Tag Proposals

MONTGOMERY, June 12 (AP) — Segregation and civil rights shared attention with less controversial issues as legislative committees worked through a busy schedule today.

Without debate, the House Ways and Means Committee approved a bill aimed at lessening racial tensions where integration is ordered by the federal courts in public transportation.

The measure would make it unlawful for a male passenger to sit beside a woman without first getting her consent. While no mention is made of race or color, the bill is designed to prevent white and Negro men and women from taking seats together on buses or trains.

Committee members voted a favorable report without discussing the recent Supreme Court decision knocking out city and state bus segregation laws in Montgomery.

Today's action will send the measure back to the House Friday and puts it in position for a possible floor vote next Tuesday if the House gets that far on its calendar.

Meanwhile, Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens County charged in a statement that a pending judicial reform bill already passed by the House is in reality an "Alabama civil rights bill." It would drastically revise rules of civil court procedure in this state.

Davis, who at one time led a filibuster to stall consideration of the measure before it could be reported to the Senate from the House, said it would give "too much power" to judges in state courts. Much of the revision is patterned after federal court rules.

The pro-segregation Black Belt senator gave two illustrations to show how, in his opinion, the suggested new rules could work:

A group of Negroes could get an injunction against activities of a White Citizens Council and any council member who defied it could be subject to a contempt citation.

Or, Davis said, if a damage suit were filed against a Board of Registrars charged with racial discrimination, a judge could set aside a verdict for the defendants and enter a judgment against them.

"I don't know any judge we have now who would do that," the senator continued, "but we might have some day, especially if enough Negroes get registered to vote. Why toy with that sort of a chance?"

"It's power, power, power for the judges," he added. "It's these federal rules that are ruining us up in Washington. Why should Alabama adopt them here?"

Senate and House Committees worked through the day on a heavy backlog of bills.

The Ways and Means Committees spent nearly two hours arguing over a measure to repeal Alabama's so-called unfair cigaret sales law, but found itself deadlocked and took no action.

The existing law prohibits merchants from selling cigarets below cost plus 8 per cent. Rep. Roland Faulk of Geneva County, sponsor of the repealer, called the law "socialistic" and contrary to the American tradition of free enterprise.

Opponents, on the other hand, argued that the law should remain unchanged to protect the tobacco industry and prohibit chain stores from using cigarets as "loss leaders" to attract business.

The committee was divided 7-7 on a motion to kill the repealer and another motion to approve it.

Members of the House Health Committee approved legislation to forbid insurance companies' cancelling hospital accident and medical policies except on the anniversary date of the policies.

The committee also endorsed a series of measures to set up a "fair practice" code for all insurance companies.

Post-Herald

Down the hall, the House Judiciary Committee reported out a constitutional amendment to raise the corporation income tax rate from a maximum 3 per cent to 5 per cent, and to increase personal exemptions from $300 to $600 for each dependent.

P. 2

Rep. A. K. Callahan of Tuscaloosa, the author, estimated it would produce an additional $8 million a year in school revenue.

The same committee, meeting in executive session, killed a bill to require railroads to install electric warning lights on cabooses.

Senate Finance Committee members heard opposing arguments on a measure to let truck lines buy their license tags anywhere they do business. Jefferson County, where many of the big freight lines are headquartered, has been getting the bulk of the revenue.

Small county senators generally endorsed the bill; big county members and the League of Municipalities opposed it.

The bill was reported out favorably by a 6-5 vote, but some senators said they were letting the measure reach the Senate floor with plans to oppose it there.

The league's executive director, Ed Reid, said it would encourage cities and counties to hold down property assessments to compete for the tag business. Property taxes must be paid on every vehicle before a tag is issued.

Cities get 63 per cent of the revenue from tags sold to owners living within their corporate limits. Counties get 63 per cent on tags sold to rural owners.

Reid said a truck line—or even a merchant who delivers to neighboring communities—could single out localities which have the lowest property tax and buy their tags there.

He said nearly 100 small towns have no municipal ad valorem taxes and suggested they would deliberately refrain from putting any on in order to attract the truck business.

But larger cities where truck lines are located still would have to provide police and fire protection and other governmental services without benefit of the tag revenue, Reid added.

Sen. Gerald Bradford of Clarke County agreed it would encourage truckers to "shop for cheaper tags" and would force cities and counties to "compete with the others to get our assessments down."

But Probate Judge Kenneth Griffith of Cullman County and other proponents of the bill argued that truckers can buy tags anywhere under the present law. They said the pending bill is merely a means of preventing "lawsuits and intimidation."

GRIFFITH

One such suit is pending. Dixie Highway Express of Birmingham bought some tags in Sumter County and Jefferson County is protesting the transaction, claiming they should have been purchased there.

Griffith disagreed with Reid and Bradford that the bill would invite price-cutting competition. He said there "won't be such difference" between one county and another in the amount of truck assessments.

The House Local Government Committee approved a bill to allow municipalities to impose licenses on small loan companies.

Also reported favorably by this committee was a watered-down version of a bill which proposed to strengthen a municipality's hand in annexing adjacent areas where most of the property owners want it.

This measure, which carried the blessings of the League of Municipalities, was revised in a subcommittee to allow annexation by mutual consent where all the affected property owners are in agreement.

As originally drawn a city could initiate an annexation referendum without requiring a petition signed by at least two qualified voters on each quarter section representing at least 60 per cent of the property to be annexed.

The bill was changed to allow annexation elections, where petitions signed by owners representing 80 per cent of the property or 80 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property requests to be brought into a municipality.

Eliminated was the provision in the present law requiring at least two property owners per quarter section to agree to the annexation.

Representatives of industry who strongly opposed the bill as originally introduced helped work out the compromise which came out of committee today.

They had argued against changing the law to allow cities to expand their boundaries to take in industrial properties and subject them to municipal taxes and regulation.

Of 'All-Winter' Session—

Reapportionment Foes Hold Line Despite Folsom Threat

MONTGOMERY, June 13 (AP) —Opponents held their ground today despite a bold threat from Gov. James E. Folsom to keep the Legislature in session through the Winter to get what he wants.

Folsom, reverting to his tactics of the past, issued a statement insisting again on passage of a reapportionment bill and a competitive bid law satisfactory to his administration.

"I'm for a bid bill and reapportionment," he declared, "and I'll fight it out on these two lines if it takes all Summer, Winter and a special session."

Spokesmen for the anti-reapportionment bloc in the Senate pooh-poohed the threat. Said Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County:

"It looks like it might be an expensive Winter for the state."

Legislators draw $30 a day while in session.

Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo County replied definantly that the governor will "have to keep us here for the balance of his administration (ending in January, 1959) to get reapportionment and he still won't get it."

Sen. Joe Calvin of Morgan County, author of a state purchasing bill on the Senate calendar, invited Folsom to support his measure if he wants a competitive bid bill. Administration opposition has blocked a vote on it.

The governor has opposed the Calvin bill on the grounds that it "takes too much out of the hands of elective officials" and also because it wouldn't regulate county as well as state purchases.

"Those who are sincerely interested in it (a purchasing law) should go ahead and insure its passage now," Calvin added.

An attempt by the Folsom-dominated Senate Rules Committee to put two reapportionment bills at the top of the calendar Tuesday touched off a filibuster that raged unchecked when the Senate recessed for the day. It will continue tomorrow unless the strategy changes.

A majority bloc anxious to get a vote on Calvin's purchasing bill sought to amend the rules committee special order and put the competitive bid bill first. At the same time they proposed to defer consideration of the reapportionment bills until late in the session.

Administration leaders started a filibuster to stall off a vote on the substitute special order which in effect would have killed the reapportionment measures.

Although he had indicated earlier that he wouldn't make a major issue out of it this time, the governor said in his statement today that "as far as I'm concerned, there is only one bill before the Senate and that is reapportionment."

"In my book reapportionment is 10,000 times more important than any other bill," he continued. "I'm for a bid bill and reapportionment and I'll fight it out on these two lines if it takes all Summer, Winter and a special session."

In his first administration and earlier in his second term, Folsom called repeated special sessions in a continuing but unsuccessful effort to get a reapportionment measure through.

A constitutional amendment to reshuffle the House and Senate was finally submitted to the voters last November and overwhelmingly defeated.

School Study Bill Signed Into Law

Commission Of 21 Members Provided

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 29 — The Lackey-Edwards bill, which authorizes a thorough study of Alabama's school needs, was signed into law by Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday.

The bill was sponsored by Reps. Rufus Lackey and Jess Edwards of Jefferson County.

Said Folsom on signing the bill:

"With it (the Education Department) being the biggest department in the state government, and since it hasn't been studied in a long time, a study is bound to be good.

"The people have overwhelmingly voted down revenue and bond issues pertaining to schools. After this study is made, the people wil have more confidence in voting revenue or bond issues for schools, if they are needed."

The new law, which appropriates $50,000 for the educational commission making the study, calls for "an analysis and evaluation of current educational programs and policies, and recommendations for changes and improvements therein."

It calls for the commission to find out "the financial needs for public education in the state, estimated annually for the 10 years beginning Sept. 1, 1959."

There will be 21 members of the commission—nine members of the Legislature, nine laymen with one from each congressional district, and three educators appointed by the governor.

Folsom declared that he would have approved the bill in 1955, but he didn't like the bill's "makeup" at that time. An amendment to the bill—adding the three members appointed by the governor—was approved by the House yesterday before the bill went to the governor.

There is talk already in the Legislature of "candidates" for the commission. Rep. Sim Thomas of Eufaula tried to start electing members to it in the House Tuesday, but Speaker Rankin Fite ruled him out of order, since the governor had not signed the bill into law.

It is expected the legislative members of the commission will be elected Friday, or possibly next Tuesday.

The commission will begin its study of Alabama schools as soon as all the members are named, and it will report its findings to the organizational session of the Alabama Legislature in January of 1959.

The nine laymen members of the commission will be elected by the state legislators from each congressional district.

The law calls for the commission to:

1. Make an analysis of educational needs, and recommend changes.

2. Estimate the financial needs of the schools for the next 10 years.

3. Compile a list of local taxes levied for education.

4. Estimate capital requirements for each type of institution.

5. Make recommendations about educational radio and television.

6. Make recommendations as to the methods of financing capital and operating requirements . . .

7. Make recommendations as to the adoption by the state, counties, or school districts of policies and programs for making grants of public funds to individuals or to private institutions for educational purposes.

'Bama Solons Kill Proposal to Send Negroes Up North

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A proposal which would have set up a commission to study the possibility of resettling Negroes up North has been killed by the Alabama House.

Under the proposed bill a legislative commission would have bought land in the North and resell it to those Alabama Negroes who wanted to go North. The land would have been purchased in "choice" white neighborhoods.

ALABAMA PLACEMENT BILL BECOMES LAW

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — Alabama's reinforced placement law, designed to preserve school segregation, became law last week when Gov. James E. Folsom refused to sign or vote the edit prior to the expiration deadline. The original placement law also went into effect without the governor's approval two years ago.

Amended by the legislature this summer, the statute gives local school boards almost unlimited power in connection with the assignment of pupils. It makes no mention of race or color, however.

The only charges written into the bill are those designed to protect board members against persecution or damage suit because of their official acts. In addition, the law gives them powers to subpena witnesses and compel them to testify under oath. The latter gives them some of the authority the courts have.

Ala. Segregation Bill Made Law; Governor Didn't Sign

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Bill Asks Governor's Race Be Closed To State Aides

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 8-10-57

Legislation which would vitally affect several prospective candidates for governor in 1958 as well as all future gubernatorial elections was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Rep. Vernon Summerlin of Luverne offered a bill, patterned after a similar law in Georgia, which would prohibit state officials from running for governor unless they resign at least a year before the election.

Summerlin insisted his bill was not "aimed at anyone" but that his only purpose is economy. He said state officials now are able to campaign in state cars, use state material, state time and state money.

Because less than a year remains before the May, 1958 primary, Summerlin's bill would allow present state officials to run for governor next year if they resign within 30 days after the bill is enacted into law.

Passage of the bill would affect at least three probable candidates—Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Public Service Commission President Jack Owen and Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd.

(Continued From Page 1)

And if the law were passed and interpreted to include judges as state officials, it also would affect Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton, also a likely candidate in 1958.

Summerlin said the measure would not apply to the lieutenant governor or members of the legislature because they do not draw a fulltime salary.

Alabama politics—

News 11-b

$193,686.60 buys Alabama small sack of legislation

Sun. 6-9-57 B'ham, Ala.

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 8—Alabama's lawmakers have just rounded out the fifth week of the 1957 session at a cost of $193,686.60.

Ten of the 36 legislative days have been completed and the net result has been unimpressive, to say the least.

Exactly 813 bills have been introduced — 293 in the Senate and 520 in the House. No bills of general importance have passed both houses. Relatively few have passed either the House or Senate. Even the number of local bills passing both houses appears to be far less than usual.

SPARROW

The session thus far has been one in which cross currents and confusion have been dominant. For four-and-one-half of the 10 legislative days the Senate has been deadlocked—for reasons of its own.

DURING three-and-one-half days one member immobilized the entire Senate. He was able to do it by using Senate red tape. He was anxious to slow down progress on the judicial reform bill, which he admittedly abhors.

The Senate was stalled another full legislative day by the action of another member seeking to discourage action on pending reapportionment measures.

The House, too, lost all of one legislative day and half of another through similar delaying devices. The House's action on both occasions was described as a "filibuster to discourage the Senate filibuster."

House speaker opposes members

NOT ONLY did one man paralyze the Senate more than three legislative days and another for another day, but one House member set out to defeat the will of a House majority by taking advantage of the powers of his office.

IT WAS THE SPEAKER versus 57 House members on one of the most important bills offered in an Alabama Legislature in recent years.

House members, however, found a parliamentary way to turn tables and get action on the measure—the competitive bid bill—which Speaker Rankin Fite had referred to the rules committee for the purpose of defeating it.

The same speaker, moreover, snared still another important bill bearing signatures of many House members. That bill would require competitive bids on road materials.

It remains to be seen Tuesday whether the House will order the speaker to put the measure back in circulation. And even if the House does so, it would still remain to be seen whether the Speaker will comply.

In several other instances the House's presiding officer bottled up other bills of general importance.

Important measures in Legislature

SEVERAL BILLS seeking to preserve racial segregation; a few pay-boosting measures; the bill streamlining court procedure and the competitive bid bills are regarded as foremost among the measures still in course of passage.

The most important general measure to pass both houses was a joint resolution declaring the U. S. Supreme Court segregation decisions null and void so far as Alabama is concerned. Gov. Folsom recently signed the measure, but derided it in doing so.

The following outlines the highlights of a legislative session which many right now are inclined to call the "do-nothing" legislative session.

Legislature convenes

MAY 7 — LEGISLATURE convened. More than 100 bills covering a wide range of subjects dropped into hoppers of House and Senate. One of the House measures was the competitive bid bill, bearing signatures of more than half the House membership as backers. Speaker Rankin Fite diverted the bill to his rules committee admittedly for the purpose of killing it.

MAY 10—PIKE Rep. Pat Boyd introduced bill to correct a defect in the law whereby road material producers with close ties to the administration were able to sell tremendous amounts of asphalt plant mix to the state without bids and at high prices. Speaker Fite bottled it up in his rules committee.

MAY 14—A NEW SHOWER of bills introduced, including several with segregation objectives.

Defy Supreme Court

MAY 17—BOTH houses loosed oral blasts of defience against the U. S. Supreme Court on the third anniversary of the high court's ruling banning segregation in the schools. One of the measures was a joint resolution by Talladega Rep. C. W. McKay Jr. placing Alabama in position of declaring the U. S. court rulings on segregation "null and void." More segregation bills were offered in the two houses.

MAY 21—FIRST FLOOR battle of the session took place in House over bill streamlining civil court procedure in Alabama. The bill was passed and sent to the Senate. First legislative payrolls disclose names of many kinfolks or close friends of legislators on payroll, along with others with political influence.

MAY 22—SENATE Bill No. 5 proposing an airtight purchasing system calling for competitive bids on all purchases in excess of $500 given favorable report by finance and taxation committee despite vigorous administration opposition. Senate constitution and constitutional revision and amendments committee conducted public hearings on proposals to restore constitutional provision, repealed in 1954, requiring for payment of all back poll taxes as a condition for voting. After the hearing the committee took no action either way.

Filibuster starts

MAY 24—SENATE pace ground to sudden halt as a result of Pickens Sen. Albert Davis' one-man filibuster intended to halt progress on the court procedure streamlining bill. He was able to deadlock the Senate an entire legislative day by insisting on a reading "at length" of the journal for the previous legislative day. Senate adjourned two hours later with nothing accomplished.

Bills of far reaching consequence, giving cities added powers to tax, hike license schedule, obtain properties, including utilities, by eminent domain, introduced in House. Also offered was a measure by Rep. McKay making it a felony for the governor and other elected public officials not to be governed by the principles of "nullification" in connection with segregation matters.

May 28—With lawyers voting largely in a bloc, the House amended the bill boosting pay of Alabama's 56 circuit judges by reducing the amount of the proposed raise from $5000 to $3000 a year, then passed the measure. Other bills containing pay boosts for Supreme Court justices and Court of Appeals judges held up on calendar. Sen. Albert Davis resumed his one-man filibuster deadlocking the Senate 100 per cent for the second consecutive day. On same day House passed bill lifting ad valorem tax on farmers' livestock.

'Buried' clause revealed

MAY 30—The Birmingham News exclusively revealed that an innocent-appearing measure, House Bill 134, contained a "buried" clause. It repealed a 10-year-old popular law requiring distillers doing business with the state to disclose their names of their Alabama agents and amounts paid them in salaries, expenses, etc.

MAY 31—House started filibuster of its own by refusing to waive the reading at length of the journal for the preceding day. The asserted purpose of this filibuster was to prevent the House from sending any bills, resolutions or messages to the Senate which could be used by Sen. Davis as further filibuster material. Before the filibuster was launched Montgomery Rep. Joe Dawkins announced he would ask the House to recall the "buried" clause bill. In the Senate Sen. Davis again tossed a monkey-wrench into the Senate machinery by insisting on full reading of the journal and all other matters before the Senate. For the third consecutive day the Senate's accomplishments were exactly nil.

JUNE 4—House abandoned its "filibuster to stop the Senate filibuster." House also recalled its action on House Bill 134, the "buried" clause measure. Gov. Folsom announced he had signed Rep. McKay's joint resolution declaring the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling null and void so far as Alabama is concerned. He added, however, his opinion the resolution meant exactly nothing. Sen. Davis finally withdrew his objections in mid-session to simplified handling of readings, reportedly after a deal whereby the judicial reform bill would be held up at least two more weeks for committee hearings. The Senate, however, passed only three bills—the first measures it has passed in more than two weeks.

New filibuster rumored

JUNE 5—HINTS of a resumption of the long Senate filibuster heard after Senate judiciary committee agreed to report favorably two reapportionment measures which do not have to be submitted to a statewide vote. This action stirred anger of Black Belters, who saw the measures as a menace to their counties long-held legislative advantage over other counties. Black Belters immediately threatened to resume the filibuster and to take it out in particular the most popular measure of the 1957 session, the competitive bid bill.

JUNE 6—House business and labor committee voted to report a substitute to a pending purchasing bill by the committee chairman, Rep. Emmett Oden of Franklin. The substitute was a copy of the bill originally introduced in the House by 57 representatives and promptly bottled up in Speaker Fite's rules committee.

JUNE 7—Senate filibuster resumed, this time on a move by Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo. The action was taken in an apparent attempt to force the Senate to hold up on the two reapportionment bills until the 25th legislative day. On the House side, Speaker Fite bottled up two more bills. He sent to his rules committee a measure by Jefferson's Rep. James G. Adams, proposing to reorganize the Highway Department to remove it from the governor's control. Speaker Fite sent another bill to the same committee. It would allow gasoline dealers a 2 per cent commission for collecting the gas tax for the state. Rep. Boyd filed notice in writing that on the next legislative day he would offer a motion to order the House rules committee to report the bill requiring competitive bids on road materials.

Probation Order Eased—

Schools Will Get Most Of Money Legislature Voted

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, June 7 — A "tax windfall" of some $5,700,000 will go to money-pinched Alabama schools this year, according to an announcement from Gov. James E. Folsom.

Governor Folsom has put into effect an 8.75 per cent cut in school funds. Because of more-than-expected income tax and other tax money coming in, he has reduced the cut to 3.5 per cent.

The reduction of the cut from 8.75 per cent to 3.5 per cent will mean that the schools will get some $5,700,000 more this year, according to one of Folsom's floor leaders in the House, Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery.

Dawkins said the flood of money coming into the state treasury from income taxes was more than expected. Some $10 million was expected from employes' withholding taxes this year, but Dawkins said the total would exceed $10 million by some $2,700,000.

The rest of the $5,700,000, he said, was coming as a result of more-than-expected money from delinquent income taxes and corporation taxes.

Folsom ordered the 8.75 cut when it became apparent that the expected revenues wouldn't measure up to the appropriations voted by the Legislature.

On an appropriation of some $110 million for this year, the cut amounted to about $9,775,000. Reduction of the cuts from 8.75 per cent to 3.5 per cent meant that education would get all but some $4,000,000 of the original appropriations.

R. L. Hungerford, tax evaluation specialist for the Revenue Dept., said the income tax windfall resulted from:

1. Delinquent taxpayers who have paid up.

2. Self-employed persons who had underestimated their income and consequently paid more tax then they had indicated in filing their estimated returns.

3. New taxpayers who didn't make returns before the present withholding system went into effect.

Hungerford explained that it was impossible to make an accurate revenue estimate last February, when the calculations were made. The withholding tax was new and the Revenue Dept. had no experience to guide it, he said.

The House of Representatives adjourned before an announcement of the windfall was made.

Just after the House was adjourned, Dawkins rushed to the microphone and said that Rep. James Branyon of Fayette had an announcement to make.

Branyon came down—as the legislators were leaving—and announced that "it looks like we'll have enough money" without making additional appropriations from the general fund.

Dr. A. R. Meadows, state superintendent of education, had said he needed some $257,000 to pay vocational teachers. He said the teachers would go without pay for some 17 days starting June 13 because, under the proration, the Education Dept. did not have enough money to pay them.

Branyon indicated that the windfall would take care of the vocational teacher pay problem.

Dawkins said the cuts had been made in the schools' "other current expense" category. With the added funds, he said schools would be able to spend more on maintenance, janitorial services, paying bus drivers, and other categories which were cut because of the proration.

The "windfall" would mean more than $500,000 to the state's institutions of higher learning, Dawkins said. The colleges and universities get some 12 per cent of total school funds, Dawkins said.

He said the schools "could put the money to use any way they see fit—they could give teacher bonuses if they wanted to."

Tuskegee Negro Exclusion Tried

Engelhardt Would Revise City Limits

MONTGOMERY, June 7 (AP)—Macon County's Sen. Sam Engelhardt launched a gerrymander bill in the Alabama Legislature today to keep most Negroes from voting in Tuskegee city elections.

The legislation would put most Negro homes and Tuskegee Institute outside the city limits. It would take the voting franchise from an estimated 400 Negro voters in municipal elections.

Only about 10 Negroes would retain their voting residence in the proposed city limits. Tuskegee's 600 white voters would not be affected by the change.

Introduced as a local bill, Engelhardt's plan will sail through the Legislature without opposition if the usual local courtesy rules are followed.

The Macon County senator is a leading champion of white supremacy in the Legislature and serves as executive secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils.

ALABAMA PROPOSES ANTI-JAILING BILL

Sheriff, Jailer Could Refuse Civil Rights Prisoners

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6. (AP)—A bill to give sheriffs and jailers in Alabama the right to refuse to take prisoners in Federal civil rights cases was introduced in the State Senate Tuesday.

It would amend an existing law to provide that the sheriff or jailer "may at his discretion" take Federal prisoners under their custody. The law now makes it mandatory.

Federal prisoners are housed in county jails, particularly while awaiting trial.

Senator Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who introduced the bill, said it was aimed at possible civil rights prosecutions. It would give a sheriff the right to refuse to take a defendant sentenced to jail for example, for contempt of court.

Senator Boutwell said he didn't know where Federal authorities could house prisoners if the sheriffs and jailers refused to ...e them.

BILLS INTRODUCED

SENATE

The following bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday, (in order by number, author, purpose and committee assignment):

S.B. 395, Davis of Lowndes, and 34 others, amending the School Placement Act of 1955 providing school boards with power to hold hearings on placements, and giving them judicial powers for such authority; Education.

S.B. 396, Bradford of Clark, and 34 others, authorizing school boards to discontinue operations of schools under the so-called Freedom of Choice amendment, and providing that they pay limited funds from education money, for private education of youngsters displaced. Education.

HOUSE

The following bills were introduced in the House yesterday (in order, number, sponsor, purpose and committee assignment):

H.B. 839, Brannan, relating to the printing of the names of counties on ballots; Constitutions and Elections.

H.B. 840, Brannan, to increase drivers' license fee, using additional money for employing ununiformed highway patrolmen; Ways and Means.

H.B. 841, Brannan, local bill relating to Baldwin County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H.B. 842, McLendon of Bullock, to amend the Alabama Motor Carrier Act; Local Government.

H.B. 843, Speaks, local bill relating to Chilton County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H.B. 844, Speaks, local bill relating to Chilton County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H.B. 34, Locke of Choctaw, legislation relating to the regulation of lighting equipment on motor vehicles; Transportation.

H.B. 846, Huddleston, to permit the breeding of pen-raised quail for commercial purposes; Judiciary.

H.B. 847, Davis, relating to the State Department of Insurance; Ways and Means.

H.B. 848, Hain, an act to create a Bureau of Publicity and Information; Ways and Means.

H.B. 849, Hain, bill for the relief of Harold Edwards; Ways and Means.

H.B. 850, Edwards of Escambia, to erect marker signifying site of Fort Crawford; Ways and Means.

H.B. 851, Oden, to rearrange the boundaries of Marion, Franklin and Winston counties; Local Legislation No. 1.

H.B. 852, Oden, relating to the enforcement of livestock laws; Agriculture.

H.B. 853, Gist, to require cigarette manufacturers to print on each package the amount of nicotine and tars contained in product; Health.

H.B. 854, Vacca, to exempt from taxation the filing and recording of bonds for religious purposes; Judiciary.

H.B. 855, Lackey, to authorize the president of the Birmingham City Commission $1,000 a year in travel expenses; Local Legislation No. 2.

H.B. 856, Lackey, local bill relating to Jefferson County; Local Legislation No. 2.

H.B. 857, Fite, to provide for and define mining permits; Judiciary.

H.B. 858, Murphy, local bill relating to Mobile County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H.B. 859, Dawkins, to prohibit cities from levying gross income tax on persons working in such cities; Local Government.

H.B. 860, Brewer, to define the term of barratry; Judiciary.

H.B. 861, Brewer, to specify that attorneys convicted of barratry are subject to disbarment; Judiciary.

H.B. 862, Brewer, relating to the delivery of deeds at tax sales; Judiciary.

H.B. 863, Harrison, to amend certain legislation relating to oil and gas development; Ways and Means.

H.B. 864, Harrison, relating to a tax oil and gas properties in Alabama; Ways and Means.

H.B. 865, Faulk, to authorize Department of Public Safety to draw up rules relating to lighting equipment on vehicles; Transportation.

H.B. 866, Johnson of Tallapoosa, local relief bill; Ways and Means.

H.B. 867, deGraffenried, local bill relating to Tuscaloosa County; Local Legislation No. 1.

H.B. 868, Kelly, to require two or more counties in the same senatorial district to alternate in the election of such senator; Rules.

H.B. 869, Oakley, to provide for the closing of schools in the event of racial integration; Education.

H.B. 870, Richardson, legislation to implement the School Placement bill, designed to preserve racial segregation; Education.

H.B. 871, Thomas, to license agents which sell life and health insurance; Health.

Governor Kills Ala. Bias Bills

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Governor James E. Folsom Monday night killed by pocket veto several measures passed by the Alabama Legislature aimed at sustaining segregation.

Among the dead measures is one which would have allowed registrars to destroy questionnaires and other records of unsuccessful voting applicants.

ALSO VETOED was a bill prohibiting the setting up of a new municipality within the police jurisdiction of an existing municipality. It was aimed at Tuskegee Negroes.

Another bill killed by Folsom's action would have required a male person to get permission from a female before sitting next to her on a train or bus.

Interim Committee To Probe Race Issue

The Alabama Legislature yesterday created an interim committee to study social problems with special emphasis to be placed on the question of voting rights.

A resolution approved by both the House and Senate authorized a 14-member House-Senate "screening" committee which has been functioning this session to continue to work after the current session ends.

The committee this summer has devoted its time in studying all types of segregation bills introduced in the Legislature. While its members will continue to function after the adjournment of the session they will serve without compensation.

Legislature Voids Tax On Livestock

Adventiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 6-22-57 p. 1

Measure Sent To Governor For Signing

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

The powerful Alabmama Farm Bureau Federation and Cattlemen's Assn. yesterday won passage of a law to exempt all livestock from ad valorem taxation, after losing a parallel bid in the courts.

A measure effecting the exemptions went to Gov. James E. Folsom for signature after the Senate adopted a House substitute for its own measure 32-0.

In passing the bill, the upper chamber rejected 21-11 a proposed amendment by Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva to limit exemptions to $50,000.

Metcalf and Sen. Reuben Newton of Walker argued that out-of-state concerns might send thousands of cattle to fatten on Alabama acres.

The measure nullifies a recent decision of the State Supreme Court which held cattle subject to ad valorem taxes. The case originated in Montgomery Circuit Court.

QUIET SESSION

In its first filibuster-free day in two weeks, the upper chamber went through a quiet session of receiving dozens of committee reports, bills already passed by the House, and some 20 introductions of new measures.

The quiet was broken for more than 15 minutes, however, by a sharp denunciation of the state's four biggest newspapers by Sen. E. L. Roberts of Etowah.

Taking issue with an editorial in the Birmingham Post-Herald, Roberts said all four papers are "Yankee controlled," and that he will introduce next Tuesday a strong new libel bill.

The bill proposed by the Gadsden attorney would provide that newspapers with more than 40,000 circulation can be sued for libel in any county where the papers are "circulated, delivered or sold."

MORE BILLS

While the Senate heaped more bills on its calendar by passing only one measure and receiving scores of others, Sen. Joe Calvin of Morgan also heaped new fuel on the flames of state purchasing.

The author of a controversial competitive bid bill, on which action is being held up by compromise, offered a new measure requiring either bids or public auctions on all sales of surplus state property.

Sen. Joe Smith of Russell cosponsored the measure with Calvin.

Sen. Herman Vann of Madison offered a measure to refund six of the seven cents per gallon now collected on aviation fuel in the state—a measure sure to set off a fight between airlines and the State Aeronautics Board, which already has come out against such action.

Sen. A. C. Shelton of Calhoun offered a bill to give the State Insurance Department stronger control over insurance companies, by supervisory means and the power to take them over, while Sen. Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile introduced a bill calling for a $20,000,000 road and bridge bond issue.

While this was going on, Gov. James E. Folsom sent both houses a message in which he said school budget estimates have been hiked considerably, and asking that collection dates on three big taxes be advanced, but not to be effective until next year.

He said new school estimates for the year are $113,657,000 and for next year, $116,157,000, adding that a revised budget is being prepared for introduction next week.

FISCAL YEAR

As for up-dating collection of hydro-electric, telephone and railroad taxes this year, as asked by the Department of Education in three bills now before the legislature, Folsom said the action should begin in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1958.

The House, back on a normal course after two legislative days of filibustering, passed few bills but continued its heavy pace of new introductions.

A total of 65 new bills were dropped into the hopper, bringing the total to date to 623. Among the introductions were several major proposals, topped by Morgan Rep. Albert Brewer's bill to authorize a record-breaking $100 million bond issue to finance a vast school construction program.

UNEXPECTED INCREASE

Brewer, who announced his bill several days ago, proposes that the bonds be financed by a part of the unexpected increase in existing taxes which were disclosed last week. By using this revenue no new taxes would be necessary to finance the bonds.

However, new taxes were the subject of two other bills offered in the House yesterday.

Chambers Rep. Robert Hunt introduced a bill proposing to increase the present three per cent sales tax to three and one-half per cent. He estimated this would bring in an additional $11 million a year for education.

SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

A part of this money, not to exceed $5 million, would be used to finance a school bond issue as envisioned in a second bill dropped into the crowded hopper yesterday by Hunt.

The bond issue bill offered by Hunt set no specific amount to be issued, merely providing that the cost of amortizing such bonds could not exceed $5 million a year. Revenue experts estimate $5 million annually, on the current market, could finance a bond issue in excess of $100 million.

The other tax bill offered yesterday was aimed at Alabama newspapers. Introduced by Butler Rep. H. B. Taylor, the bill would impose a state license on papers based on circulation.

MAXIMUM LICENSE

Newspapers with circulations of 10,000 subscribers or less, which includes practically all weeklies, would pay $50 a year. The maximum license would be $12,000 a year, this reserved for papers with a circulation in excess of 200,000.

Proceeds of this tax would be earmarked for education.

In another major development yesterday Jefferson Rep. Hugh Kaul offered to the House a resolution proposing to create a special coordinating committee to consider all racial legislation pending in the Legislature.

SEVEN MEN

The resolution proposes that the House speaker and president of the Senate appoint seven men from their respective bodies to serve on the committee.

The purpose of the committee would be to screen various segregation bills to eliminate "overlapping and possibly conflicting provisions" particularly as to the operation of public schools, voter registration and the use of police power.

At Kaul's request the resolution was sent to the Rules Committee, thus delaying immediate consideration by the House.

BY REP. McKAY

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. p. 1

Sat. 6-22-57

Bill Offered To Control Admissions To Colleges

By BOB INGRAM

A far-reaching bill aimed at giving the governing boards of Alabama's institutions of higher learning almost unlimited authority in admitting students was introduced in the House yesterday by a prominent segregation leader.

Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega, Alabama's Democratic National Committeeman and author of the state's two nullification resolutions, introduced the bill aimed directly at preventing race mixing on the college level.

This is the first bill ever introduced in Alabama designed to prevent integration in higher education. The many other school segregation bills were for elementary and high school grades only.

McKAY

While no mention is made in McKay's bill of segregation, integation or race, it leaves no doubt as to its intentions.

Specifically, the governing bodies of the colleges would be empowered to make investigations of applicants seeking admission, as well as investigations of students already enrolled, to determine if their enrollment or continued enrollment "would be dangerous to the lives, health or welfare of any student or employes" of the institution.

The measure specifies five factors upon which the investigation shall be made:

1. The morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the student;

2. His home environment.

3. The possibility or threat of friction or disorder among students at said institution resulting from such person's admission or continued enrollment in such institution;

4. The possibility or threat of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation within the community where such institution is located resulting from such person's admission or continued enrollment;

5. The possibility or threat of psychological injury to any student or students enrolled at such institutions.

The bill, similar to the School Placement Act passed in 1955, also would authorize the school boards to employ professionally trained investigators to aid in the probes.

The school boards would be armed further with the power to subpoena witnesses, records, books, documents and to take testimony under oath from persons subpoenaed.

The applicant or student failing to comply with cease and desist orders issued by the school board would be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of $500 and 12 months hard labor.

They Outnumber Whites

Louisville Defender 8-10-57

The Plot to Cut Negroes Out of 12 Alabama Counties

Pittsburgh Courier P. 7

34c Ala.

Using keen political foresight on both national and state levels, the South stands today as a victorious symbol of "white supremacy" with the "right to vote" still denied millions of the nation's "second-class" citizens.

The "body blows" dealt to the aspirations of would-be Negro voters of the South were handed out by a coalition of Northern and Southern Senators in Congress and, the State Legislature of Alabama, which is openly plotting to remove all vestiges of what seems to be a threat to white office holders in that state.

• At stake in the giant battle were the 156 Southern counties in 11 states of the rebel confederacy which have a majority of Negroes who have not been regarded as bonafide citizens of the United States. In addition to those 156 counties, many of the remaining counties have Negro populations which range anywhere from 38 per cent to 50 per cent of the total number of residents.

Alabama's State Senator Sam Englehart sounded the call to arms with a new bill which is aimed at abolishing Macon County. The reason for Englehart's bill, as he explains, is the threat of having "an almost certain integrated courthouse and legislature."

■

ENGLEHART'S activities have already resulted in taking the vote away from the Negroes of Tuskegee via the method of gerrymandering the city in such a manner that only about one dozen Negro voters were left on the city's rolls.

• The "wool hats" of Alabama have long feared the educated Negroes of Tuskegee and, Englehart with his crowd decided to do something about it. One of the amusing aspects of the situation cropping up from Englehart's bill to wipe out Macon County was just what to do with the city of Tuskegee.

Montgomery County objected to having Tuskegee included within her boundaries. The reason for this objection came up because the city of Montgomery is the only incorporated municipality in the county. If Tuskegee were taken into Montgomery County, this would mean that the county's only other incorporated town would have a majority of Negro residents.

However, Lee County decided to "welcome" Tuskegee within her borders. The "problem" of Tuskegee received a searching examination and some of the white solons thought about splitting up the city among three or four counties.

• Englehart was against this proposition because, as he put it, "Actually who gets the institute is not too important as there are not many Negroes who live on the campus. It's the Negro residential areas which will have to be split up.

"No county will inherit any voters, Negro or white. All the voters now living in Macon County will in effect lose their right to vote when their county is abolished. They will have to re-register in their home county before they become qualified voters. I would have thought that Bullock (County) would have wanted the city of Tuskegee as that would give them a sizeable increase in their white population, but they didn't agree to that."

• In additon to the "wiping out" of Macon County, Englehart warned that Marengo, Wilcox, Lowndes, Dallas, Hale, Greene, Perry, Monroe, Choctaw, Barbour, Bullock and Sumter Counties, all of which have predominantly larger Negro than white populations, will have to be abolished.

"And there are three others, Russell, Pickens and Clarke, which are on the borderline," said Englehart, and it may be necessary to abolish them, too. That is the only way the white people of Alabama can hope to get around the civil rights legislation."

■

ON THE BROADER national front the death knell was sounded for the civil rights bill by the adoption of the Anderson-Aiken amendment by a 52-38 vote which stripped the measure of all of its enforcement provisions. One of the quirks of the adoption of this amendment found Kentucky's two Senators, Cooper and Morton, voting against the "double-cross."

• A total of 24 "key" votes was cast by both Northern Republicans and Northern Democrats. Had a mere eight of those 24 votes been shifted, the Anderson-Aiken noose would not have been tied to the rights legislation.

• The 17 Republicans who voted with Eastland, Talmadge, Hill and Irvin, included Aiken of Vermont, Barrett of Wyoming, Bennett of Utah, Bricker of Ohio, Case of South Dakota, Cotton of New Hampshire, Curtis of Nebraska, Dworshak of Idaho, Flanders of Vermont, Goldwater of Arizona, Young of North Dakota, Hickenlooper of Iowa, Malone of Nevada, Mundt of South Dakota, Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Smith of New Jersey and Williams of Delaware.

• The Northern Democrats who joined up with the "wool hats" included Church of Idaho, Frear of Delaware, Green of Rhode Island, Mansfield of Montana, Murray of Montana, Chavez of Mexico and O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Also unmasked by their support of the crippling amendment were Fulbright of Arkansas and Kefauver of Tennessee.

Thus, by ripping away the teeth from the civil rights bill, these Senators gave a carte blanche to the South enabling the plotters to strip away from Negroes what few voting privileges they have to become in force.

• The Alabama situation thus stands as an example for the rest of the South to follow. If Englehart and his gang are successful in emasculating the Negro vote in Alabama, then similar moves most certainly will be attempted in other "critical" areas.

One thing remains crystal clear, the South not only rules at home, but it is firmly in the saddle up North in Washington, helped to the seat of power by the chicanery of Senators who value political deals more than they do simple justice and the principles upon which this nation was founded.

CAPITOL ROUNDUP

'Anti-Race Mixing' Bills Planned

State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega said yesterday he would renew his efforts during this session of the legislature to enact legislation prohibiting race mixing at sports events, recreational parks and public amusements.

McKAY

The 36-year-old Sylacauga attorney, author of Alabama's nullification resolution, said he plans to introduce such a measure when the Legislature reconvenes Friday.

McKay's proposal would also require segregation in taxis, restaurants, parks, motels, hotels and other such facilities offered for public use.

The lawmaker introduced a similar bill during the 1955 regular session but it never got out of commitee.

Two southern states — Georiga and Louisiana — have enacted similar laws banning integration in athletic contests. And recently the Montgomery City Commission passed an ordinance prohibiting race-mixing in sports events and at recreational facilities in the city.

A bill to set up three clinics for alcoholics will be introduced in the House within the next few days by Reps. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery and George Hawkins of Etowah.

HAWKINS

Dawkins said yesterday the clinics would be created in central locations throughout the state "to help in the treatment of the ever increasing problem of alcoholism."

The clinics would be financed by a fee levied on liquour and wine distilleries—a 20 cents per case fee on liquor, 10 cents per case on wine.

"It is my understanding the distilleries do not object to this plan," Dawkins said. "They already pay a license fee for the privilege of doing business in Alabama, this would merely increase the fee."

The controversial one per cent occupational license tax levied by the City of Gadsden last summer and recently ruled valid by the State Supreme Court will soon come under legislative fire.

Rep. A. K. Callahan of Tuscaloosa said yesterday he will introduce two proposed constitutional amendments Friday aimed directly at outlawing such taxes.

One of Callahan's proposed amendemnts would specifically prohibit such a tax being levied in Tuscaloosa, while the second is both statewide and retroactive. It would knock out the Gadsden tax and at the same time prohibit any other city from imposing such a tax.

The Gadsden tax, levied by the city commission without a vote of the poeple, was a one per cent levy automatically deducted from the paycheck of every employed person working within the city limits.

Audits on four county agencies were released yesterday by the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts, and in every instance the examiners found little to criticize.

Agencies audited were the Jackson County Board of Revenue, and the county court, circuit court in equity and circuit court (criminal division) of Crenshaw County.

Rep. Bob Kendall Jr. of Conecuh announced yesterday that legislation designed to put into motion an indigent sick care program will be introduced in the House early next week.

KENDALL

The legislation, conceived after months of study by the Legislative Interim Committee on Indigent sick Care, was given a strong endorsement by Gov. James E. Folsom in his opening session address to the Legislature.

In addition, Folsom has recommended a state appropriation of $500,000 to set the program into action.

As recommended by the interim committee, each county in the state would share equally in one-fourth of the state appropriation, while the remaining 75 per cent would be available to particpating counties on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Thus if Folsom's $500,000 appropriation is approved, each county would automatically qualify for a grant of approximately $1,865 to initiate a local program.

The primary purpose of the legislation is to give financial aid to needy persons requiring hospitalization and at the same time give some relief to Alabama hospitals which in the past have suffered considerable loss in providing their services without pay.

Rep. Emmett Oden of Franklin, whose appointment to the influential House Ways and Means Committee Tuesday caused considerable concern among the Jefferson County delegation, promised yesterday in tongue-in-cheek fashion to "do my best to look after the interest of Jefferson County."

Oden was named to a vacant seat on the committee Tuesday by House Speaker Rankin Fite, filling a vacancy resulting from the election of former Jefferson Rep. Paul Meeks to the probate judgeship of his county.

The Jefferson House delegation had expected that one of their number would be named to the place but instead Fite appointed Oden.

Rep. Rufus Lackey of Jefferson, who replaced Meeks as chairman of the seven-man delegation, said he felt his county should be represented on the committee in that "we represent one-sixth of the state's population and pay one-thind of all taxes collected in the state."

FILIBUSTER STARTED IN ALABAMA HOUSE

Opponents Delay Judicial Reform Bill

QUICK VOTE STALLED

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 21.—Opponents of a controversial judicial reform bill filibustered an attempt Tuesday by proponents to bring the measure up for a quick vote.

The bill would pattern Alabama civil laws after Federal judicial structure.

The filibuster came about when Representative Karl Harrison demanded that the 121-page bill be read at length.

First Major Action

Controversy over the measure marks the first major action in this session of the Alabama Legislature, which convened May 7.

The bill would give circuit judges more authority in disposing of cases and decrease the cost to litigants.

The bill is the work of a judicial reform commission composed of 21 prominent members of the bench and bar. They spent two years and $75,000 of the state's money devising the recommendations now before the House.

Representatives Judson Locke of Perry County, Ira Pruitt of Sumter, Charles McKay of Talladega, Reginald Richardson of Hale and Birgis Ashworth of Bibb County led the floor fight to keep the bill from coming to a quick vote.

"It'll take the lawyers of Alabama 10 years to learn all these new rules," Mr. Ashworth said.

Laws In 'Fluid State'

"If this bill is passed," argued Representative Pruitt, "our civil laws will be in a fluid state for 25 years and will increase the amount of litigation in our courts instead of decreasing it because our courts will have to reinterpret all of these new laws."

In other action Tuesday the House gave unanimous approval to a Senate resolution by Senator Sam Englehardt of Macon County which nullifies the United States Supreme Court integration decision.

NOTICE
STATE OF ALABAMA
COUNTY OF MACON

Notice is hereby given that a bill substantially as follows will be introduced in the Legislature of Alabama and application for its passage and enactment will be made, to-wit:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

To alter, re-arrange, and re-define the boundaries of the City of Tuskegee in Macon County.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of Alabama:

Section 1. The boundaries of the City of Tuskegee in Macon County are hereby altered, re-arranged and re-defined so as to include within the corporate limits of said municipality all of the territory lying within the following described boundaries, and to exclude all territory lying outside such boundaries:

Beginning at the Northwest Corner of Section 30, Township 17-N, Range 24-E in Macon County, Alabama; thence South 89 degrees 53 minutes East, 1160.3 feet; thence South 37 degrees 34 minutes East, 211.6 feet; thence South 53 degrees 57 minutes West, 545.4 feet; thence South 36 degrees 03 minutes East, 1190.0 feet; thence South 53 degrees 57 minutes West, 675.2 feet; thence South 36 degrees 19 minutes East, 743.4 feet; thence South 33 degrees 50 minutes East, 1597.4 feet; thence North 61 degrees 26 minutes East, 1122.8 feet; thence North 28 degrees 34 minutes West, 50.0 feet; thence North 59 degrees 11 minutes East, 1049.3 feet; thence South 30 degrees 48 minutes East, 50.0 feet; thence North 50 degrees 08 minutes East, 341.1 feet; thence North 47 degrees 08 minutes East, 1239.4 feet; thence South 42 degrees 51 minutes East, 300.0 feet; thence South 47 degrees 00 minutes West, 1199.5 feet; thence South 64 degrees 09 minutes East, 1422.0 feet; thence South 24 degrees 13 minutes East 488.7 feet; thence South 73 degrees 25 minutes West, 370.8 feet; thence North 79 degrees 25 minutes West, 2285.3 feet; thence South 61 degrees 26 minutes West, 1232.6 feet, thence South 41 degrees 03 minutes East 792.3 feet; thence South 12 degrees 03 minutes East, 842.2 feet; thence North 88 degrees 09 minutes East, 4403.6 feet; thence South 0 degrees 15 minutes West, 6008.2 feet; thence North 89 degrees 59 minutes West, 4140.2 feet; thence North 34 degrees 46 minutes West, 6668.7 feet; thence North 35 degrees 00 minutes West, 380.4 feet; thence North 16 degrees 55 minutes West, 377.2 feet; thence North 54 degrees 29 minutes East, 497.8 feet; thence North 35 degrees 02 minutes West, 717.5 feet; thence South 54 degrees 03 minutes West, 1241.9 feet; thence North 36 degrees 09 minutes West, 858.4 feet; thence North 44 degrees 23 minutes East 452.2 feet; thence North 22 degrees 33 minutes East, 1305.9 feet; thence North 56 degrees 43 minutes East, 236.3 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 2. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this Act are repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

5/16/4t

LEGISLATIVE LOG

Advertiser Wed. 5-22-57

Montgomery, Ala. P.1

SENATE

BILLS INTRODUCED:

A series of bills aimed at maintaining segregation and further limiting the registration of Negro voters, including the outlawing of common law marriage; barring from registration the parents of illegitimate children, and others, by Sen. Eddins of Marengo.

A bill by Sen. Bradford of Clarke to permit city boards of education to adjust pay of school teachers according to qualifications.

A bill by Sen. Tate of Coosa to regulate interest rates and fees charged by short loan companies.

Another bill by Sen Tate to earmark oil or gas royalties from state owned land for the fighting or prevention of forest fires.

A bill by Sen. Allen of Cullman for a constitutional amendment making it necessary that only the counties involved need approve by referendum such amendments or matters as pertain to any specific counties. Also a similar bill by Sen. Roberts of Etowah which would include cities as well as counties.

COMMITTEE SCHEDULE:

10 a.m.—Finance and Taxation, Senate Chamber, public hearing on judiciary changes.

11 a.m.—Finance and Taxation, Senate Chamber, hearing on raising pay of judges and solicitors.

HOUSE

BILLS INTRODUCED:

A series of 16 bills relating to municipal government were introduced; all products of the Legislative Interim Committee on Municipalities.

Morgan—Rep. Bob Gilchrist introduced five bills designed to take $9,500,000 in tax money now earmarked exclusively for old age pensions and instead earmark it only for the Department of Pensions and Security.

Two bills by Rep. Otto Simon of Mobile and others designed to take Alabama's institutions of higher learning out from under the State Board of Education and instead create a Board of Regents to direct the colleges and university.

COMMITTEE SCHEDULE:

9 a.m.—Public Welfare, House Lounge.
9 a.m.—Judiciary, Room 334.
9:30 a.m.—Local Government, Speaker's Office.
10 a.m.—Ways and Means, Room 336.
10 a.m.—Health, House Chamber.
10 a.m.—Local Legislation No. 1, Room 332.
10 a.m.—Agriculture, Cloak Room.
11 a.m.—Education, Lounge.

Some Lawyers Oppose It—

Post-Herald P.1

Judicial Reform Bill Starts House Fight

Wed. 5-22-57

Birm., Ala.

FROM PRESS REPORTS

MONTGOMERY, May 21—Opponents of a controversial judicial reform bill filibustered an attempt today by proponents to bring the measure up for a quick vote.

The bill would pattern Alabama civil laws after federal judicial structure.

The filibuster came about when Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby demanded that the 121-page bill be read at length.

Controversy over the measure marks the first major action in this session of the Alabama Legislature which convened May 7

The bill would give circuit judges more authority in disposing of a case and decrease the cost to parties involved in a suit.

"Some of the most capable men in Alabama worked on this bill," said Rep. Robert Brown of Opelika, former speaker of the House.

The bill is the work of a judicial reform commission composed of 21 prominent members of the bench and bar. They spent two years and $75,000 of the state's money devising the recommendations now before the House.

Rep. L. N. Payne of Talladega County sought to have the bill carried over until June 7 "for additional study."

"Sixteen laywers in my county are against it," he said.

The House voted 53-41 to table Payne's motion to carry the bill over. Twelve amendments recommended by the judiciary committee were then adopted by the House, 60-5.

Hawkins moved for a vote on the proposal but Harrison had the long bill read at length.

Reps. Judson Locke of Perry County, Ira Pruitt of Sumter, Charles McKay of Talladega, Reginald Richardson of Hale and Birgis Ashworth of Bibb County led the floor fight to keep the bill from coming to a quick vote.

"It'll take the lawyers of Alabama 10 years to learn all these new rules," Ashworth said.

House Speaker Rankin Fite, speaking in support of the bill, said, "we've got an element in the state that just doesn't want to rock the boat. They want to keep things as they are."

"If this bill is p..ssed," argued Pruitt, "our civil laws will be in a fluid state for 25 years and will increase the amount of litigation in our courts instead of decreasing it because our courts will have to reinterpret all of these new laws."

In other action, a far-reaching resolution seeking to nullify other U. S. Supreme Court decisions besides the school integration decree cleared the Alabama Legislature today with only one dissenting vote.

Originating in the House and approved there last Friday with one negative vote, the resolution was adopted by the Senate today without opposition.

Since it is a joint resolution acted on by both Houses, it goes to Gov. James E. Folsom for his signature or disapproval.

The resolution was patterned after the original interposition doctrine adopted by the Legislature two years ago, but it goes much further. The statement of policy enacted in 1955 mentioned only the school decision; the one approved today includes several others.

Folsom refused to sign the interposition resolution two years ago and it went into effect without his approval. Sources close to the governor's office predicted, however, that he will sign the new one.

The resolution seeks to set aside the school decision along with other Supreme Court rulings affecting:

The right of states to enact anti-sedition laws.

Criminal proceedings.

The dismissal of public employes for refusing to say whether they have ever been connected with the Communist Party.

"Right to work" protection.

Intrastate commerce, including the right of states to regulate seating of passengers. It includes the decision which ended bus segregation in Montgomery.

Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega County, the author, told the Senate Rules Committee the resolution seeks to nullify the questioned court decisions on the grounds that the Supreme Court had no legal right to make them.

He said they violate states rights which "we have never surrendered" to the federal government and consequently are "illegal decrees."

McKay, who said "we have hundreds of thousands of friends throughout the nation who feel as we do," told the committee he feels certain that if enough other states adopt similar expressions of sentiment, "the Supreme Court and Congress will have to back water."

The House meanwhile completed legislative action on a Senate resolution condemning once again the school integration decree and pledging the Legislature to use "all lawful means" of getting around it.

It was introduced by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County last Friday on the third anniversary of the school decision but didn't get to the House in time for action before the Legislature recessed for the week-end.

The Senate passed a bill by Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva to raise witness fees from 75 cents to $3 a day. It also approved a measure by Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa to reverse a recent State Supreme Court decision by exempting all livestock from state ad valorem (property) taxes.

The Senate Judicary Committee voted out favorably two bills. One would require counties to keep short term prisoners instead of sending them to state prisons, with the state continuing to pay maintenance costs.

Another series of pro-segregation bills was introduced today by Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo County. They are aimed at restricting Negro voting.

Without mentioning race, the bills would disqualify illegitimate children and their parents from voting and would make them vagrants.

They also would outlaw common law marriages and thus make illegitimate children of the offspring born to common law parents.

Bills also were introduced today to change drastically the formula for determing teacher pay scales, and to decide who can cast an absentee vote in an election.

Bill Would Ease 'Rights' Jailings

Ala. P.1-A

Wed. 5-22-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7 (AP).—A bill to give sheriffs and jailers in Alabama the right to refuse to accept prisoners in Federal civil rights cases has been introduced in the State Senate.

It would amend an existing law to provide that the sheriff or jailer "may at his discretion" accept Federal prisoners under their custody. The law now makes it mandatory.

Federal prisoners are housed in county jails, particularly while awaiting trial.

Senator Albert Boutwell, who introduced the bill yesterday, said it was aimed at possible civil rights prosecutions. It would give a sheriff the right to refuse to accept a defendant sentenced to jail for example, for contempt of court.

Mr. Boutwell said he didn't know where Federal authorities would house prisoners if the sheriffs and jailers refused to house them.

Home Rule

Advertiser 3-15-57 4-A

In Alabama And Other States Cities Are Handicapped By State Control

Montgomery Ala. 3-20-57

By Nelson Cole
Of The Advertiser Staff

AUTHORS of the Alabama Constitution of 1901, and a majority of state legislators ever since, apparently dislike to delegate authority.

Because of this, growing municipalities and towns throughout Alabama are literally tied hand and foot to an already over-worked legislature.

COLE

Possibly the legislature can take it, but one city official said it meant that he must attempt to run an eight-cylinder city with seven of them in bad need of repair.

Simply, it means that Alabama cities — faced with a dynamic technological potential as to amaze experts — have little or no say over their local affairs.

An elected city official becomes in the basic sense a law enforcer rather than the lawmaker he is elected to be by the people.

To compound matters, and not only are the cities denied independence but often stuck with archaic horse-&-buggy day laws.

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

FOR EXAMPLE, the legislature (via the Constitution) sets a definite limit of the amount of debt a city can be in.

If an Alabama city of more than 6,000 residents wants to sell revenue bonds and pay for them by special taxation, it can do so without the bonds counting against its debt limit.

For cities under 6,000 residents, the bonds must be counted against their debt limit—which therefore often stops a small, but expanding town from building needed civic facilities.

Why does this exist? Answers are many and varied but none gives a constructive approach to the problem.

Alabama does not stand alone with this problem, however. Nor is it confined to Southern states, or for that matter, any special group of states. It's an erratic pattern across the U. S.

ALABAMA AND 18 OTHER STATES

A STAFF WRITER for *The Christian Science Monitor* recently pointed this out in a series of articles:

"At least 29 states have taken some positive action in extending home rule to some, if not all, cities and towns. . ."

[But] there are thousands of municipalities in the 19 so-called non-home-rule states still trying to solve 1957 problems with mass production, hand-me-down charters from the state capital or special grants dating from colonial or territorial days.

"The municipal machine just cannot operate efficiently with antiquated or makeshift parts manufactured by overworked legislatures often unacquainted with local conditions and subject to all sorts of pressures from special interest groups."

GAYLE FAVORS HOME RULE

CITY OFFICIALS, such as Montgomery's Mayor W. A. Gayle, have strong opinions about the matter — as one would suspect them to have.

"Generally, without going into our own specific problems," Gayle said, "I will say that nowadays there is a most desperate need by our cities for home rule.

"I would support any move to give us an effective self-governing charter," he said.

His beliefs are generally echoed throughout the state.

ALABAMA

Folsom Gains Aid; Tax Bill 'Bait' Okayed

Advertiser Thurs. 6-13-57
Montgomery, Ala. P.1

Black Belt Backs Truck Fee Move

The Folsom administration climbed into bed with the Black Belt yesterday, in a move which pro-Folsomite senator declared, "gives us a lot more fodder to chew on."

The remark came from pro-Folsom Sen. E. L. Roberts of Etowah, one of two Folsomite dissenters when the powerful Senate Finance and Taxation Committee voted out 6-5 a controversial measure which would permit truck lines to buy license plates in any county where they do business.

Folsom's floor leader, Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa, earlier had explained that he voted for the measure "because I had a talk with the governor, and I don't go against his wishes since I represent him on the floor."

OPPOSITION CITED

Roberts was fighting the bill because his home town of Gadsden has several major truck lines who now purchase tags and are assessed for taxes there. His reference to "fodder" obviously was to the fact that the administration already is involved in a filibuster to prevent a state purchasing bill getting on the Senate calendar ahead of a reapportionment measure.

The measure was introduced by Sen. Harlan G. Allen, also a member of the Folsom team, but got its strongest backing from Black Belt Senators E. O. Eddins of Marengo and Roland Cooper of Wilcox. On their side but absent, and pairing his vote, was Sen. Walter Givhan of Dallas.

In a session which saw factional lines snarled at times, and one in which lobbyists sat on the edge of their chairs, Sen. Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile, another big trucking center, had to go with Roberts.

CEIVED HER PERMISSION.

Hare's bill makes no mention of race but the young Monroeville attorney conceded that it is aimed directly at preventing Negro men from sitting by white women and white men sitting by Negro women.

Hare said he had discussed his proposal with transportation officials in Alabama as well as the Public Service Commission.

The committee's action means that the bill should reach the House calendar next week for possible passage.

The senate committee hassle over the truck tags bill saw at least two senators who said they were committed to it in committee do an about face and say they would fight it on the floor.

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston, assistant floor leader, said he was afraid of what it might do to his own growing county.

Advertiser

And Sen. Ben Reeves of Pike, said he had changed his mind, but had promised his vacationing probate judge that he would vote for the measure in committee.

TEAM FORMED

P2-a

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson—potentially heaviest loser if the bill passes—was teamed with Roberts in the fight to kill the measure. He and Roberts called in Ed E. Reid, executive director of the Alabama League of Municipalities and Dee Kendrick, president of the Jefferson County Commission, to buck the measure.

Reid said a truck line—or even a merchant who delivers to neighboring communities—could single out localities which have the lowest property tax and buy their tags there.

He said nearly 100 small towns have no municipal ad valorem taxes and suggested they would deliberately refrain from putting any on in order to attrack the truck business.

But larger cities where truck lines are located would still have to provide police and fire protection and other governmental services without benefit of the tag revenue, Reid added.

ENCOURAGED 'SHOPPING'

Sen. Gerald Bradford of Clarke County, agreed it would encourage truckers to "shop for cheaper tags" and would force cities and counties to "compete with the others to get our assessments down."

But Probate Court Judge Kenneth Griffith of Cullman County, and other proponents of the bill argued that truckers can buy tags anywhere under the present law. They said the pending bill is merely a means of preventing "lawsuits and intimidation."

One such suit is pending. Dixie Highway Express of Birmingham bought some tags in Sumter County and Jefferson County is protesting the transaction, claiming they should have been purchased there.

Griffith disagreed with Reid and Bradford that the bill would invite price-cutting competition. He said there "won't be such difference" between one county and another in the amount of truck assessments.

Lawmakers Vote 58-25 For Measure

Advertiser
Wed. 5-22-57
Montgomery, Ala.

The House of Representatives late yesterday passed the controversial Judicial Reform Bill after opponents of the plan had stalled a vote for more than three and one-half hours.

P1

When the vote was finally taken at 6:20 p.m. the measure passed by the convincing vote of 58-25, but its passage came only after it had touched off the first major and modernize civil court proce-

The voluminous bill, the result dure in Alabama. In all, the bill

woul make 80-odd changes in court rules, most of them based on the more up-to-date procedutes of almost two years of study by a special Judicial Reform Commission, is designed to expedite dispute of the 1957 regular session. now in use in federal courts.

Proponents of the wholesale revision vowed in debate yesterday that the changes would work for the benefit of all the people; opponents took the opposite view and fought desperately to delay a vote.

SOUGHT DELAY

Led by Reps. Ira Pruitt of Sumter and Karl Harrison of Shelby, the opposing group first sought to delay consideration of the measure until the tenth legislative day. his motion was tabled by a vote of 53-40.

The opponents then turned to a parliamentary weapon, the right thy of a member to demand that a bill be read at length. This demand was made by Harrison, and it was granted.

House reading clerks worked in shifts in reading the highly t nical, 130-page measure; it took them two hours and 55 minutes to complete the job.

But when the mammoth reading job was over, victory was at hand for the proponents.

Rep. Pruitt returned to the floor to make one final plea in opposition to the bill, warning that he felt "we are making a mistake, we are carrying it too fast."

ON DEAF EARS

But his plea fell on deaf ears. Members of the House who had milled around the chamber throughout the afternoon were in no mood to change their minds at that late date.

Moments after the vote was taken Montgomery Rep. Joe M. Dawkins moved to have the vote reconsidered, then moved further to table his original motion TVHi was a parliementary step to make certain the bill could not be brought back up for further debate.

Rep. Reginald Richardson of Hale, vigorously opposed to the court reform, leaped to his feet and moved that the House adjourn.

House speaker Rankin Fite of Marion, who spoke in behalf of the measure, ignored Richardson's request and remmed Dawkins' proposal through.

Richardson in turn stalked angrily out of the chamber, a scowl on his face.

In the debate that preceded the reading of the bill at length, 10 men spoke on the bill—four for the measure, six against.

'PATCHWORK' PLAN

Joining Fite in supporting the bill were Reps. Bert Haltom of Lauderdale, George Hawkins of Etowah and Roberts Brown of Lee.

Speaking against the bill were Harrison, Pruitt and Reps. L. N. Payne of Talladega, Judson Locke of Perry, Virgis Ashworth of Bibb and Charles McKay of Talladega.

Haltom, said court procedure in Alabama, today was a "patchwork" which needed to be corrected, and called the bill under consideration "an efficient, conservative overhauling."

And he added that there were some among the opponents of the bill who "don't want to rock the boat—they want to keep things just like they are so they won't have to study."

Harrison, in opposition to the bill, observed that "if this is as good a bill as they say it is then it should be able to stand the light of day, of public inspection."

LOCAL BILLS APPROVED

The reform bill was the first measure on the bulky calendar to be considered after the House had given quick approval to a number of local bills.

The only real fireworks in the Senate yesterday flared from a recessed meeting of the Rules Committee at the press table.

While other members of he upper house clustered around, Committee Members E. L. Roberts of Etowah and Richmond Flowers of Houston questioned Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega about his latest "Nullification Resolution."

The measure came to the Senate and was sent immediately to the Rules Committee on a motion from the floor. The recess was granted for McKay to be heard.

Senator Roberts asked "seriously and not facetiously" if McKay though the resolution really helped, or whether they could "change the color of the Supreme Court."

McKay said he believed his earlier resolution, passed last year, had won Alabama "thousands of supporters from the West Coast to the Eastern Seaboard, and even from Japan."

Roberts stressed he wasn't against the resolution, declaring that he thought the court had "gone haywire," but wondered if too many such resolutions might undo what they seek to do.

LUMPED TOGETHER

Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens said he had heard from many persons complimenting passage of the earlier resolution, among them "an Italian in New Jersey whose name I can't pronounce."

Flowers, with some support, argued that all such actions should be lumped together, then "let us get together later and put all our thinking together, to come up with the best and strongest thing we can."

But Sen. Gerald Bradford of Clarke took issue with Flowers, particularly regarding an assumption that other resolutions may be offered.

The challenge drew a heated motion from Flowers to vote it out of committee, with assertion, "I'll take time out and vote for 10 of these a day for the rest of the sessio if we keep havig them come up or et over."

The mnotion carried, and the re lution subsequently was adopted without dissent.

Gov. James E. Folsom, who refused to sign McKay's earlier resolution, reportedly will approve the new one.

Sen. E. O. Eddins introduced in the Senate four prosegregation bil one of which would outlaw common law marriages and others aimed at barring from voter lists the parents of illegitimate children and others.

The bills do not mention race but are obviously aimed at Negroes. came up wisnth a meaure which would add from two to 24 days the periods for Boards of Registrars to meet in Tuscaloosa, Etowah, Calhoun, Madison, Walker, Talladega, Dallas, Lauderdale and Morgan.

Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva wo paage of a bill to raie nwsithness fees from 75 cents to $3 per day in civil cases, but asked a delay on a similar bill to raise criminal case witnesses from $1.50 to $3.

Senate Unit Balks Delay In Court Bill

Judicial Reform Controversy Goes Into Night Session

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

The Senate Judiciary Committee went into an overtime session last night hearing opponents of the controversial Hare Judicial Reform Bill. But two other legislative committees referred to subcommittees two other controversial measures, while voting out several others.

The overtime Judiciary committee session developed after Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens tried to delay further committee action until next Wednesday or Thursday. Other members voted him down, and decided to hear all opponents last night.

While the Judiciary group held the spotlight, its House counterpart sent a controversial bill to control activities of optometrists to a subcommittee, and did the same to a measure calling for compulsory auto insurance.

ACTION DELAYED

The House Judiciary group also delayed for one week action on a bill aimed at shoplifters which would relieve policemen and merchants who hold suspects for arrest from libel liabilities when they can prove "probable cause" to believe the person guilty.

The latter measure is strongly pushed by the Alabama Retail Merchants Council, whose executive manager, Charles S. Keller, told the committee that merchants in the state lose from $3.5 millions to $5.5 millions of dollars annually to shoplifters.

At the same time, the powerful Hiuse Ways and Means Committee, despite efforts to come up with a balanced budget, approved the exemption of farm machinery from state sales taxes.

Farmers now pay a one per cent tax on tractors and 3 per cent on equipment drawn by tractor. The measure was introduced by Rep. Emmett Oden of Franklin, and had strong support from the Farm Bureau.

CIGARET TAX LAW

Also given favorable reports by the same committee were a bid to repeal the so-called "unfair cigarette sales law," one calling for a referendum on a $10,000,000 inland docks bond issue, and another to regulate insurance firms dealing in "unusual services," or "surplus line" activities.

Another voted favorably would exempt persons over 65 from the necessity to purchase a hunting license, plus another to reduce the license fee on peanut vending machines from $12.50 annually. The committee finally agreed to set it at $2.

Led by Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston, pushing a similar bill in the Senate, a delegation of Wiregrass peanut salesmen and others said they cannot stand the present high license, and that counties would benefit through placing of hundreds more machines, bringing in more revenue.

ON SEGREGATION

In one of the busiest committee days of the current session, two groups headed toward soft-pedaling segregation, with one super committee proposed to study all such measures.

The super committee plan was proposed by Rep. Hugh Kaul of Jefferson, in the House Local Legislation Committee. It drew the quick support of Rep. Charles W. McKay, Talladega, sponsor of a bill to ban race mixing in sports, which was under discussion.

McKay moved to delay action on his bill while the super committee idea is pursued further.

While that was going on, the Education Committee called in State School Supt. A. R. Meadows for a closed door session from which it was reported that the committee wishes to take a much closer look at a series of bills introduced by Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox.

All deal with establishment of private schools, which Meadows has openly opposed. Meadows also holds the theory that the fewer laws on the books concerning segregation, the less vulnerable is the state on the segregation front.

AUTO INSURANCE

Education Committee Chairman Vernon Summerlin of Crenshaw, later reported no action was taken on the Oakley measures.

The compulsory auto insurance bill effectively jammed by the judiciary committee drew strong protests from insurance firms. Spokesmen appearing before the committee said it would force them to accept insurance they now can reject, thereby forcing rates upward.

The optometrists' measure, over which members of that profession are split, is backed by the optometric association, but opposed by non-members. It would, in effect, set strict limits on who can operate optometric establishments, hitting particularly at department stores, and would set heavy qualifications on advertising by optometrists.

Rep. Pat Vacca of Jefferson, head of a three-man subcommittee to study the measure, said he would bring back a report to the full committee, but observers agreed the bill probably is dead.

CAPITOL ROUNDUP

Sen. Engelhardt Pushing Bill For Sovereignty Commission

By BOB INGRAM

The creation of a State Sovereignty Commission with almost unlimited powers to direct Alabama's fight to preserve racial segregation will be sought in the May session of the Legislature.

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon disclosed yesterday he would introduce such a proposal when the lawmakers convene here next month. Engelhardt heads the big Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils, a pro-segregation organization.

The nine-member commission, patterned after similar groups in Mississippi and South Carolina, would include the lieutenant governor and two members of the Senate, three House members and three laymen.

Engelhardt said he would seek approval for an appropriation of $50,000 to meet the expenses of the commission during its first year in operation.

While no mention of race is made anywhere in the bill, Engelhardt concedes the entire purpose of the proposal is to strengthen the state's fight toward maintaining separation of the races.

Vast powers are given the commission in the Engelhardt bill—the right to subpoena and examine witnesses, to require the appearance of any persons and the production of any books, records, papers or documents as evidence.

When any such process has been served, obedience may be enforced by the attachment of the persons, papers and records subpoenaed and if any person should refuse to appear then the commission would have the authority to enforce "by fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the commission."

The commission also would be authorized under this act to "employ such legal, professional, expert, secretarial, clerical and other help deemed necessary to carry out its business." This would permit the employment of private detectives or similar persons to aid in any investigation.

Also authorized by the commission would be the right to examine "all records, books, documents and other papers touching upon or concerning the matter. and things about which the commission is authorized to conduct an investigation." This would include records of any out-of-state organization which might be under investigtion by the commission.

And inally, the commission would have the power and authority to "apply to the equity court of the 15th Judicial Circuit for aid and for the issuance of the proper process to enforce obedience to any process issued." Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery is equity judge of the 15th Judicial District.

Alabama Battle Shaping Over New Job to Fight Integration

Attorney General Opposes Plan, Says His Staff Can Handle Suits

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 15—A battle is shaping in the Alabama Legislature over a proposal to give the state a new legal weapon in the fight to help maintain segregation.

Rep. Joe Goodwyn on Montgomery, an attorney and one of the most forceful House members, is sponsoring a bill to create the office of state solicitor general.

Separate Staff

The holder of this post would function separate and apart from the attorney general and would have a department staff to specialize in segregation and "civil rights" litigation. More specifically, the solicitor general would advise with county and municipal officials throughout the state, particularly school board members, regarding suits already brought or expected to be filed in attempts to break down local and state segregation barriers.

And the solicitor general also would advise with members of the Legislature in preparing and passing on scores of bills offered to resist integration rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court. But Atty. Gen. John Patterson is against setting up a separate solicitor general's department on the contention that it would be both expensive and unnecessary.

Furthermore, Patterson contends that he and his staff already are equipped to do the job, pointing out that there are no segregation suits pending in state courts at this time.

And the attorney general, who is very much a prospective candidate for governor, apparently doesn't want the

ALABAMA

Legislature to create a post that would take over the legal duties he has been exercising in cracking down on the NAACP and in "civil rights" proceedings.

Patterson also dislikes the idea of the proposed solicitor general being authorized to operate without the control of the governor, the attorney general or any other official.

Rep. Goodwyn's bill, which has been referred to the House judiciary committee for an early hearing, provides that the solicitor general be appointed by a board made up of the governor, chief justice of the State Supreme Court, attorney general, president of Alabama Bar Assn. and the senior circuit court judge.

Eligibility requirements for appointment specify that an applicant be at least 30 years old, be an attorney licensed to practice in the U.S. Supreme Court as well as state courts, and be a qualified voter.

The appointing board would fix the solicitor general's pay. "The State of Alabama or any of its political subdivisions should have the benefit of top-notch advice on questions involving segregation and 'civil rights measures,'" declared Rep. Goodwyn.

"Especially is this true in matters involving a conflict in state and federal laws."

The Montgomery legislator pointed out that one of the chief functions of the solicitor general would be to advise with school board members and other officials in advance in situations where legal suits were anticipated over the segregation question.

Full-Time Job

"The attorney general has a full-time job representing the state and its agencies in numerous other matters," said Rep. Goodwyn. "This is no attempt to take anything away from the attorney general, but rather to set up a deparment that would be able to function full time and help carry on the legal fight to maintain segregation."

Atty. Gen. Patterson said he had studied the bill carefully, adding that "in my opinion it is not for the best interest of the people of this state."

He pointed out that the attorney general presently is charged with the responsibility of representing the state and its subdivisions in all legal matters, including civil rights proceedings.

"The NAACP is out of business in the state," said Patterson, "and there is no need at this time for such a department that this bill would create."

Lawmaking Machinery Stalled Until Tuesday

MONTGOMERY, May 31 (AP) — The Alabama Legislature dawdled through another brief session today with each house seemingly competing with the other to see which could kill the most time.

House members had to listen to the reading of the Journal for the preceding legislative day, so they gave up and went home for the week-end 55 minutes after the House convened.

The Senate already was bogged down in filibustering tactics which started last Friday and went on through today. The day's work on that side of the Capitol took two hours and 10 minutes.

Members of the Senate managed to get a few bills introduced, some committee reports read and one bill passed. But most of the time was taken up by the slowing-down tactics of having every bill read at length.

Legislative machinery in the House, however, came to a dead stop. Reading of the Journal is the first order of business each day and the lower chamber never got beyond that stage this morning.

Obviously irritated by the slowdown already in progress in the Senate, the House adjourned while the Journal was still being read, it will be resumed next Tuesday.

Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens County still directed the filibustering procedure in the upper chamber, but he had some help. Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox County forced the Senate to hear one bill read at length when it came back from committee.

Davis is trying to block consideration of a House-approved bill which would drastically revise rules of civil procedure in Alabama courts. Until today, he managed to keep the measure from even coming up for first reading in the Senate after its passage across the hall.

The Senate reading clerk finally started on the 130-page measure today and still was reading it when the session ended. Like the House, the upper chamber will return to work Tuesday.

But even after the court reform bill is read, there are 15 or 16 other House messages pending, each one containing from one to three bills approved by the lower chamber and sent to the Senate for consideration there.

Davis, if he continues his slowdown campaign, can have them all read at length along with each new Senate bill introduced.

One reason for the stalling in the House was to limit as far as possible Davis' filibuster ammunition. As long as no bills are passed in the House, the Pickens County senator can't use them to kill time when they reach the Senate.

Continuation of the Senate slowdown brought a lively exchange between Cooper and Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County. Boutwell accused the Wilcox County senator of obstructing "the will of this Sen-

The Pay Is Pretty Good

MONTGOMERY, May 31 (AP)—Members of the House of Representatives drew their pay at the rate of 54 cents a minute today.

But the senators, who put in more time, got only 23 cents for each minute they were in session.

The House stayed here only 55 minutes before adjourning for the week-end. At $30 a day per member, that's 54 cents a minute.

Their colleagues in the Senate worked 130 minutes and drew the same pay.

ate."

Cooper replied that "I accept your feeling" but insisted on having a committee report read in full.

Normally, bills are read only by their titles.

Among the few bills introduced in the Senate during the day was one by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County to require blood banks to label blood according to the race of the donor.

Its purpose is to eliminate the possibility of injecting Negro blood into white patients and vice versa through error. Englehardt is executive secretary of the pro-segregation Alabama Association of Citizen Councils.

Sen. E. L. Roberts of Etowah County brought up the issue of 18-year-old voting again. He introduced a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. Similar proposals have been killed in almost each legislative session for more than 10 years.

Another constitutional amendment to put all institutions of higher learning under one board of regents was proposed by Sen. A. C. Shelton of Calhoun.

His measure differs from a pending bill by Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva, however, because Shelton proposes to have the Legislature elect the board members. Under Metcalf's bill, they would be appointed by the governor.

Shelton also sponsored a bill to create alcoholic clinics under supervision of state mental hospital authorities and to provide for compulsory treatment.

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston introduced a bill to provide tighter restrictions on the shipment of eggs into Alabama from other states. It would compel the producer to take back any eggs that fell below standard.

Under the existing law, Flowers explained, eggs shipped into Alabama as grade A can simply be downgraded if inspection proves they are below standard. The proposed new law, patterned after Georgia's, would require the shipper to take the eggs back.

Sen. Davis offered a measure to prohibit county governing bodies from going into debt in anticipation of incoming tax revenue. His bill would require approval of the voters before the county could undertake such obligations that would put the budget more than 10 per cent out of line.

The lone bill passed by the Legislature today was a local measure to levy a 1 per cent sales tax for hospitals and schools in Bibb County. Already approved by the House, it passed the Senate and went to the governor.

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery, filed a motion in the House to reconsider a bill passed unanimously last Tuesday.

The bill is designed principally to fix a fee of 20 cents a case on liquor and 5 cents a case on wine sold to the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Conrtol Board, tne revenue to be used for treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics. The fee would be paid to distillers and vintners.

However, after passage of the measure, it was learned it also contained a provision repealing a requirement that distillers make public annually the names of their Alabama representatives and the amounts paid to them.

Legislature Facing New Snarl Today

...eal ...ring ...er Fodder

BY BOB INGRAM

The Alabama Legislature reaches the one-third mark of the regular session today with it apparent that already snarled proceedings are destined to become worse.

Not that either chamber needed any more debate-provoking measures, but at 9 a.m. today it is expected that new filibuster ammunition will become available in the form of a bill to repeal the Right-To-Work law.

The Senate Immigration, Industrial Resources and Labor Committee meets at that time, and it is almost certain to give speedy approval to the repealing legislation. One of the most controversial bills to pass the Legislature in recent years, it is expected to touch off another fierce fight between business and labor.

IMPACT OF BILL

The impact of this bill on the Legislature was summed up briefly by one of its supporters, Sen. E. L. Roberts of Etowah:

"That ain't filibuster fodder, son; that's alfalfa," Roberts quipped.

And to add to the mounting confusion, Gov. James E. Folsom projected himself further into the legislative picture yesterday with an outspoken declaration in favor of reapportionment and purchasing bills.

In a prepared statement issued through Press Secretary Ed Brown, the governor declared that although there were many bills pending in the Legislature "there is only one bill" as far as he is concerned—reapportionment.

MORE IMPORTANT

"In my book reapportiomnent is 10,000 times more important than any other bill," Folsom said. "I am for a bid bill and reapportionment, and I'll fight it out on these two lines if it takes all summer, winter and a special session."

Folsom's sudden outburst brought cryptic comments from Black Belt lawmakers who have historically opposed any reshuffling of legislative membership.

"It looks like it might be an expensive winter for the state," observed Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon.

Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo said defiantly that the governor will "have to keep us here for the balance of his administration (ending in January, 1959) to get reapportionment and he still won't get it."

SHOCK REPEALER

While the Senate braced itself for the shock of the Right-To-Work repealer, the situation in the House was not much better.

The House spent all day Tuesday reading the journal, the stall supported by Folsomites who opposed a motion which sought to force the Rules Committee to take action on a bill which would require competitive bids on asphalt plant mix.

Pike Rep. Pat Boyd, author of the bid bill and the motion to force committee action, never got a chance Tuesday to have his motion voted on. And he indicated last night he would try again today to get a vote.

However, there were indications House Speaker Rankin Fite of Marion would rule him out of order on the grounds that rules covering such motions specify they must be voted on at the "next" legislative day. Boyd filed his motion last Friday, thus the "next" legislative day was Tuesday.

OLD AGE

Meanwhile, a North Alabama lawmaker disclosed last night he would introduce legislation today aimed at reducing the number of persons receiving old age assistance. This, too, could touch off a fight.

Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Morgan said he would offer a bill to tighten up the requirements for persons receiving old age assistance, and at the same time specify that such requirements would be the same for the aged needy, the blind and the totally handicapped.

"As it is now the old folks are receiving almost three times as much each month as the blind and handicapped," Gilchrist said, "and I don't think this is fair."

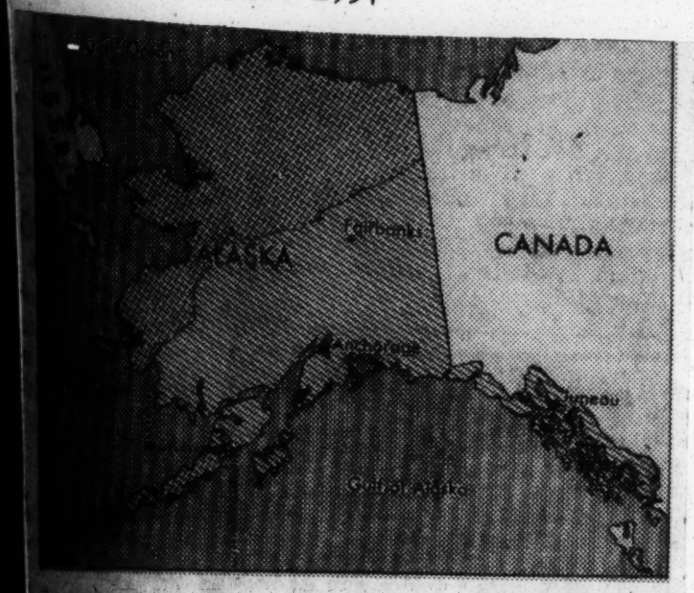
The bill he plans to offer today would eliminate any old person who owned property with an assessed valuation of more than $1,500. The present requirement is $5,000 in assesse valuation.

ALL CATEGORIES

By tightening up this requirement, Gilchrist explained, enough of the less-needy old people would be taken off the rolls to provide for an equalizing of all the categories in the Pensions and Security Department.

Earlier Gilchrist offered four bills to the House which propose to un-earmark some $10,000,000 in taxes levied by the Legislature in 1955 which are now used exclusively for aged payments. Gilchrist's bills would merely specify that the money would go for the blind, handicapped and dependent children if so desired by the department.

These four bills came up for a vote in the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday, but by a vote of 6-5 they were all carried over for further consideration.



The Washington Post

Map shows area north and west of the Yukon River which Federal Government would reserve right to withdraw for military use if Alaska becomes a state. The area is approximately 276,000 of the present territory's 586,000 square miles, and is the portion closest to Russia.

Seaton Calls For Alaska Statehood

Post & Times Herald P. 8-b Sun. 3-12-57 Washington D.C.

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

The Administration yesterday came out for full and immediate statehood for Alaska, providing that up to, 276,000 of the territory's 586,000 square miles could later be "withdrawn" for military use should the defense situation require it.

"We believe that Statehood will for the first time not only give Alaskans a full opportunity to their rightful heritage as full-fledged citizens of the United States, but also will enable them to develop Alaska's natural riches," Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton declared.

Since Seaton is being treated for an old back injury at Walter Reed Hospital, his endorsement of Alaska statehood was read to a House Interior Subcommittee by Assistant Interior Secretary Hatfield Chilson.

Twining Endorses Statehood

Speaking for the military, which long has opposed outright statehood for Alaska, Gen. Nathan Twining, acting chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, declared: "The time is ripe for Alaska to become a state."

Twining explained why the military was insistant that the territorial lands north and west of the Yukon River, including the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutians, should be available to the Federal Government to withdraw from public use.

"This is the area of the United States which is closest to Russia—and to the very considerable military installations she has developed in Siberia," he declared.

Congressional opposition to statehood, although in a minority, was apparent the moment the opening gavel banged down.

Objections Are Heard

Rep. John R. Pillion (R-N. Y.) objected to opening statements, tried to prevent an afternoon session and "suggested" that the House was in session 30 seconds before the noon bell actually rang.

"I am against the whole basis of representation that would grant 27,000 voters up there the right to elect two Senators when the average in the United States is one Senator for 1.5 million people. It would further imbalance the disproportionate representation which now exists in the Senate," Pillion said during the hearing recess.

The Southern bloc, which is against statehood for the opposite reason—because it would water down their control—was represented by Rep. Walter Rogers (D-Tex.).

"It looks to me like it's sugar-coating the pill. This new theory of letting Alaska have the whole territory for the state can get us into some very dire circumstances," Rogers said.

Differs from McKay Plan

Seaton's Alaskan proposal differs from the one submitted by former Secretary Douglas McKay in 1953 in that McKay insisted that Federal withdrawals of area be made before statehood was taken up.

Statehood proponents now figure that if the Administration is under no time-gun to spell out its withdrawal area, the military demands may be less.

Chilson was asked how the new statehood proposal would effect the big packers' salmon traps. Fear that these traps would be outlawed by a state conservation commission has impelled the packers to oppose statehood in years past.

Chilson said only 13 per cent of the catch would remain in the Federal withdrawal area—and even then he expected Alaska state regulations would govern.

Subcommittee Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D-N.Y. said a similar bill for Hawaii statehood would be taken up April 8 He explained Alaska was begin considered •rst out of alphabetical precedence.

Statehood Plan For Alaska Is Set Forth

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. 5-3-57

Washington, March 11 (AP)—Two Administration spokesmen today urged statehood for Alaska under conditions that would let the President set up military bases in sparsely populated areas.

The proposal was given a House Territories subcommittee by Hatfield Chilson, assistant secretary of the interior, on behalf of Secretary Fred Seaton, who is hospitalized with a back ailment.

It was backed up by Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force chief of staff and acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Seaton said it is the Administration's position "that all of Alaska should become the State of Alaska. But that the President should have authority to set up military reservations in a 276,000-square-mile area north and west of the Porcupine, Yukon, and Kuskokwin rivers.

Believed Acceptable

This is the area "closest to Rusia, and to the very considerable military installations she has developed in Siberia," Twining said.

The proposal is believed acceptable to most Alaskans.

Several provisions in the new plan differ from those made several years ago by Douglas McKay, then Secretary of the Interior.

One such provision would make the President's land-withdrawal authority of indefeinite duration.

This would let withdrawals be made as required, rather than create a situation in which the military might make excessive demands in trying to anticipate future needs.

Subcommittee Votes Alaska Statehood Bill

Post & Times Herald P.8-a Fri. 3-24-57 Washington D.C.

By Frank W. Vaille
Associated Press

The House Territories Subcommittee yesterday approved, 17-5, a bill to make Alaska a state.

It acted after accepting, 11-9, an amendment by Rep. John R. Pillion (R-N.Y.) to require that Alaskans hold a general election on the question "shall Alaska be admitted into the union as a State?"

The election would be held before machinery which would be set up by the bill to bring about statehood is put into effect.

Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D-N.Y.) and Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D-Ala.) said because of the closeness of the vote the referendum provision probably would be challenged when the bill comes before the House Insular Affairs Committee.

On the roll call to send the statehood bill to the committee the vote was:

For—Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.), E. Y. Berry (R-S.D.), J. Edgar Chenoweth (R-Colo.), George H. Christopher (D-Mo.), William A. Dawson (R-Utah), Charles C. Diggs, (D-Mich), Ed Edmundson (D-Okla.), Clair Engle (D-Calif.); A. L. Miller (R-Neb.), Gracie Pfost (D-Idaho), John Saylor (R-Pa.), B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.), Stewart Udall (D-Ariz.), James B. Utt (R-Calif.), Phil Weaver (R-Neb.), Jack Westland (R-Wash.), and O'Brien.

Against — James Haley (D-Fla.), Pillion (R-N.Y.), Walter Rogers (D-Tex.), J. T. Rutherford (D-Tex.), and George Shuford (D-N.C.).

Under Pillion's amendment, the statehood referendum would be called by the Governor, who would certify the results to the President. If the President finds a majority of legal votes cast were affirmative he would notify the Alaska Governor who then would schedule remaining statehood machinery.

If a majority of votes cast were negative, statehood would be dead, at least for the time being.

SUBCOMMITTEE OK'S ALASKAN STATEHOOD

Commercial Appeal 5-1

But Amendment Calls For Vote By Its Residents

Fri. 3-24-57

WASHINGTON, May 23. — (UP) — A House subcommittee approved a bill Thursday to make Alaska the 49th state — provided Alaskans agree in a special election that they want to be admitted to the union.

The surprise amendment providing for the special election was tacked on to the measure at the last minute at the request of Representative John R. Pillion (R., N.Y.).

Even if the bill is passed by Congress and signed by the President, the special referendum would have to be held before the machinery for making Alaska a state could be put into motion.

If Alaskans voted against immediate admission, the present bill would be scrapped and statehood proponents would have to "start all over again."

The Territories Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee approved the amended statehood measure by a vote of 17-to-5 after voting 11-to-9 to adopt Mr. Pillion's amendment.

Mr. Pillion, a statehood foe, has contended along with Representative A. L. Miller (R., Neb.) that Alaskans may want to come into the union but not right now.

Representative Leo W. O'Brien (D., N. Y.), subcommittee chairman and a statehood supporter, said he was confident the amended bill would be approved by Congress. He said he also was confident Alaska voters would approve statehood.

The subcommittee's action climaxed more than three weeks of stormy public hearings and a month of slow-moving executive sessions.

The statehood measure, drafted by Alaskan delegate E. L. 'Bob' Bartlett, now goes to the full Interior Committee for closed-door consideration beginning next Wednesday.

ALASKA STATE BILL IS OKAYED BY HOUSE GROUP

Daily Tribune Fri. 5-24-57 Chicago, Ill.

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The house territories subcommittee today approved 17 to 5, a bill to make Alaska a state.

It acted after accepting, 11 to 9, an amendment by Rep. Pillion [R., N. Y.] to require that Alaskans hold a general referendum on the question "Shall Alaska be admitted into the Union as a state?"

The referendum would be held before machinery which would be set up by the bill to bring about statehood is put into effect.

Up to Insular Committee

Chairman O'Brien [D., N. Y.] and Delegate Bartlett [D., Alaska] said because of the closeness of the vote the referendum provision probably would be challenged when the bill comes before the house in-

sular affairs committee.

Rep. Engle [D., Cal.], insular affairs committee chairman, said that probably would be next week.

Under Pillion's amendment, the statehood referendum would be called by the governor. He would certify the results to the President. If the President finds a majority of legal votes cast were affirmative he would notify the Alaska governor who then would schedule remaining statehood machinery.

Military Reservations

If a majority of votes cast were negative, statehood would be dead, at least for the time being.

A proposal by O'Brien to increase house membership permanently from 435 to 436 members was withdrawn.

Neither the subcommittee nor the insular affairs committee—despite scattered opposition—has ever rejected a bill for admission of Alaska or Hawaii. But neither territory has ever gathered the momentum to roll thru Congress.

How Other Bills Fared

The Alaska bill passed the house in 1950 and, combined with Hawaii, cleared the senate in 1954. Hawaii—on which both the house and senate subcommittees have completed hearings but taken no other action in this session—cleared the house in 1947, 1950, and 1953 and the senate, in company with Alaska, in 1954. The house in 1955 sent back to committee a joint bill to grant statehood to both territories.

346 1957

ANTI-FILIBUSTER MOVE IS REVIVED

Times-Picayune

Senate Rules Group Acts to Curb Practice

Thurs. 4-4-57

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Senate rules committee Wednesday revived an anti-filibuster move backed by Senate leaders of both parties. It set up a special subcommittee to look into the whole controversy-ridden question.

New Orleans, La.

A five-member subcommittee—with only one member from the deep South—was appointed to hold hearings on a variety of proposals to make it easier to kill Senate filibusters.

3-4

p. 5

These proposals were introduced after the Senate defeated a move to change its rules and curb filibusters at the outset of the 1957 session. The proposals had been on the shelf since then.

The filibuster—a debate kept going indefinitely in order to prevent a vote on a pending question—is the most potent weapon of Southern forces battling against civil rights legislation.

Seek To Ease Restriction

Filibusters are made possible by the Senate's present "cloture" rule, which stipulates that debate can be cut off only by the votes of at least 64 of the Senate's 96 members. Supporters of civil rights bills have never been able to muster that many votes in the face of a southern talkfest.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas and Sen. Knowland of California. The Republican leader, are co-sponsors of one plan to ease this restriction.

Their plan and others will be examined by the new subcommittee, headed by assistant Democratic leader Mansfield of Montana. The other members are Sens. Hennings (D-Mo.), Talmadge (D-Ga.), Cooper (R-Ky.) and Javits (R-N.Y.).

Mansfield announced later he probably will name Javits and Talmadge, representing opposite views, to hold the actual hearings. He said he feels sure that "out of their deliberations may come something really constructive" for consideration by the full subcommittee.

Hennings Pushing Bill

Hennings is leading the Senate fight for civil rights legislation, now tied up in the judiciary committee.

The Senate civil rights bill, and a similar one before the House rules committee, would strengthen the federal government's hand in dealing with violations of voting and other civil rights. Both measures are patterned closely on the recommendations of the Eisenhower administration.

Reports on this legislation by members of the House judiciary committee, which approved a civil rights bill, were published Wednesday.

The House committee majority said "the federal government must assume the ultimate responsibility for the protection of individuals" but contended the bill "neither encroaches upon nor diminishes" the powers of the states.

Held Mere Substitution

It would, they said, "merely substitute civil proceedings for criminal proceedings" in the civil rights already within federal jurisdiction.

A lengthy dissenting report was signed by eight southern committee members. They said that under some circumstances the measure could be used to "terrorize the people in any community."

They argued it would give the attorney general "the powers for a complete czar," make a "shambles" of the right to trial by jury and "inject, for the first time, the power of the federal government in the area of voting rights."

This legislation is certain to run into a filibuster if it reaches the Senate floor, unless that body's rules are changed beforehand. And, the way the present rules read, southerners could filibuster against any attempt to amend the rules.

Revision Plan Beaten

A proposal to revise the "cloture" rule came up at the start of the current session and was defeated 55-38.

Johnson and Knowland then got together on their proposal to accomplish the same end and a number of other senators introduced similar plans.

The Johnson-Knowland resolution would permit the ending of debate by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, instead of two-thirds of the total membership.

Another pending proposal would allow a simple majority of the Senate's members to set a time limit on debate.

GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN'S AIMS

Forrester's Bill Will Hit U.S. Courts

Atlanta Constitution p. 17
Fri. 1-4-57

This is another in a series of articles dealing with legislation proposed for the 85th Congress by members of Georgia's congressional delegation.

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Southern congressmen are going to be busy at this session battling civil rights legislation, federal aid to education and attempts to get statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, in the opinion of Rep. E. I. (Tic) Forrester.

Forrester, a cagy and tenacious battler against civil rights legislation, thinks time is on the side of the South in this fight. Liberals in the North realize this, he believes, and will make a determined effort to get such laws in the 85th Congress.

"The seams are beginning to crack in the North and East," he says, "and some of those folks are beginning to understand that the South does have a side founded on logic and practical reasoning.

"Proponents of civil rights legislation are aware of this change of sentiment and will make a feverish attempt to pass this legislation while they have time to do it.

"Clearly, the time element is on our side."

On the school question, Forrester plans to reintroduce a bill he authored at the last session that would prohibit the Supreme Court or any other federal court or administrative agency from having appellate jurisdiction on any cases regarding the schools of the respective states.

The Leesburg congressman, who maintains an office in Americus, in the heart of his 3rd District, says his bill is thoroughly constitutional. The Supreme Court, itself, has heretofore held, he points out, that Congress can grant this appellate jurisdiction or deny it or withdraw it.

Of all his congressional service, Forrester is proudest that he spotted a provision in a Senate bill that would have taken away that power from Congress and was successful in having the bill defeated in the House.

"We still have that power, so if Congress ever has the will to do so, it can do something about it," he declares.

If Alaska and Hawaii are ever granted statehood, they will send to Congress senators and representatives "completely against Southern traditions," in Forrester's opinion. They also would displace some Southern congressmen, he adds.

"I would hate to see our Southern states giving up congressmen," Forrester says.

The congressman would like to see a return to 90 per cent parity for six basic farm crops but sees no prospect for it. President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson have taken the position that the November election was an endorsement of their farm policies. Forrester says, "and it looks mighty dim to me for agriculture."

2 CHANCE SEEN FOR STATEHOOD

Times-Picayune
New Orleans La.

Proposals for Hawaii, Alaska Lose Ground

Fri. Jan. 11 57

By EDGAR POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—There appears to be absolutely no chance of passage during the 85th session of Congress of bills providing statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

The statehood proposals have lost ground badly in both Democratic and Republican ranks. Although the White House is expected to go through the motion of requesting enactment of statehood for the two United States territories, officials realize that they will not get far.

The statehood bills received a sharp blow when Harry Bridges, and his International Longshoremen's Union in Hawaii last November defeated Mrs. Joseph Farrington, the Hawaiian Republican delegate, and sent its own Democratic backed delegate, John A. Burns to Congress. A territorial delegate can participate in all functions and proceedings of the House of Representatives except vote.

Political observers in Hawaii and Alaska agree that the way the picture is today, both territories would send Democratic senators to Congress. Southern Democrats in the Senate do not want any Democratic colleagues controlled by labor unions. Alaska in the past has been traditionally Democratic, whereas, Hawaii has been traditionally Republican. Certainly the White House and Republican congressmen are against sending four more Democratic senators to Washington.

Both the Democratic and Republicans readopted Hawaii and Alaska statehood planks in their 1956 platforms.

Southern House members, with the exception of most of the Louisiana congressional delegation, have fought the statehood bills. Most of the Louisiana House members have supported the measures in the past. However, some of them who have been for the bills are frowning on the political power of the Harry Bridges Longshoremen's Union, with its communistic influences.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana has sharply opposed the statehood bills, whereas, Sen. Russell B. Long has leaned toward statehood. Both Sens. Eastland and John C. Stennis of Mississippi are strongly statehood.

Statehood For Alaska And Hawaii

Advertiser P.4-a
Sat. 3-23-57

Congress is reopening the perennial question of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. Hearings on a bill to admit Alaska to the Union were to start this week in the House Interior Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee. A similar measure for Hawaii is to come before the subcommittee April 8.

In 1955 the House voted 218-175 to recommit a measure granting statehood to both. Rep. Walter Rogers of Texas, an anti-statehood leader, concedes the bills will be favorably reported from the Interior Committee and the floor fight will be "a lot closer" this time.

The arguments pro and con are by now familiar. Aside from purely party politics (Alaska delegates to Congress have been Democratic, Hawaiian delegates Republican; but both elected Democratic delegates in 1956) the arguments boil down to these:

¶ Neither territory touches the continental U.S. Opponents of statehood therefore argue that they are too distant to be integrated into the Union. Proponents answer that other states, including California, were admitted to the Union while separated from other states by long distances. The territories, proponents continue, are closer to Washington, D.C., thanks to modern travel and communication, than were Boston and New York when the nation was founded.

Alaska's current population is estimated at 209,000, this in an area one-fifth the size of the U.S. and twice as large as Texas. The most sparsely populated U.S. state, Nevada, is less than half the size of Texas and yet has 7,000 more people than Alaska. Hawaii's population in 1950 was just under a half-million.

Opponents say Alaska's population is too small to support statehood. One of the requirements for statehood, as defined in a 1953 Interior Committee report is: "The proposed new state has sufficient population and resources to support state government . . . and carry its share of the cost of federal government." Proponents answer that 23 states had smaller populations when admitted, and that Nevada's 1950 population was only 160,000.

¶ If statehood is granted, Hawaii and Alaska would get two senators each. Hawaii would get two representatives, Alaska one. Opponents say the senatorial allotment would weaken representation of the more populous states. And Southerners see the additional votes as a possible boost for Civil Rights legislation. Proponents dismiss these contentions with the reply that the Constitution provided for equal Senate representation for all states regardless of population.

¶ In the matter of economics, opponents say Alaska would be too weak to support statehood; proponents say that both Alaska and Hawaii have great economic potential which could be exploited under their own administration.

¶ As for defense, Secretary Wilson has warned that Alaska's "great size sparse population and limited communications, as well as its strategic location, create special defense problems." The Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee pointed this year to communist influence in Hawaii. Opponents of statehood say these problems must be solved before statehood is considered.

¶ Racially and culturally, Hawaii is a more sensitive issue than Alaska. Hawaii's 1950 population was composed as follows: persons of Japanese ancestry, 37%; Caucasian, 23%; native Hawaiian, 17%; Filipino, 12%; Chinese, 6%. Opponents therefore argue that Hawaii's population is not typical of the U.S. at large. Proponents reply that Hawaii is a typically American society and demonstrated its patriotism in World War II.

In addition to these points of disagreement, there is one issue particularly delicate at this time, when colonialism or anything that smacks of it is subject to international criticism: Both territories are separated from the U.S. by international or foreign territory.

But these are the intellectual arguments. Statehood will probably stand or fall on political considerations. Before 1956, it was considered a kind of Missouri compromise to admit both, one Republican, the other Democratic. With both today Democratic, more Republi-

cans may move to the anti-statehood bloc.

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW OPPOSED BY BROWNELL

Southerners Halt Senate Inquiry

BY PHILIP DEAN
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Feb. 14—Atty. Gen. Brownell today opposed adding anti-lynching legislation to President Eisenhower's civil rights program, but his concession did not dull the Dixie attack on the White House proposals.

Sen. Hennings [D., Mo.] opened senate hearing on a series of civil rights bills with Brownell as the leadoff witness. Sen. Ervin [D., N. C.] took over the proceedings with lengthy questioning of the attorney general.

Sen. Long [D., La.] further slowed the proceedings when he objected in the senate to Hennings' subcommittee meeting while the senate was in session.

Threatens Third Party

Brownell was scheduled to come back for an afternoon session but Long's action forced Hennings to recess the hearing until tomorrow. The senate quit after a brief two hour session but it was too late for Hennings to resume today.

On the house side, Chairman Celler [D., N. Y.] of the judiciary committee continued subcommittee hearings on civil rights, with southern congressmen in the witness chair attacking the proposed legislation.

Rep. Whitten [D., Miss.] told the Celler group "you'll have a third party in the south" if Congress enacts civil rights legislation. The 1948 "Dixiecrat" movement stemmed from resentment over the manner in which justice department officials intervened in a Mississippi racial disturbance, he said.

Assails Free Suit Plan

Rep. Matthews [D., Fla.] assailed an administration proposal to authorize the attorney general to file at public expense suits on behalf of persons contending their civil rights have been violated. Rep. Huddleston [D., Fla.] said the administration bill could be interpreted as interference with labor-management relations.

The proposal attacked by Matthews is a key feature of the administration program. Brownell said empowering the attorney general to seek civil injunctions in civil rights cases would enable him to prevent citizens from being deprived of their right to vote.

Ervin, at the senate hearing, said such authority would result in federal district judges' determining not only whether a person had been deprived of his vote because of his race but also whether the would-be voter possessed qualifications prescribed by the state.

The North Carolinian, a former member of his state's supreme court, told Brownell the proposal was of doubtful constitutionality because the Constitution gives the states the job of setting qualifications for voters.

2 Hours More of Questions

When the senate hearing was forced to recess, Ervin said he had "only started" on Brownell. He said he had about two hours more of questions for the attorney general.

RIGHTS JURY ISSUE MAY WIN IN HOUSE

Times P.16-C

Southern Argument Gains Many Adherents—Debate Will Start Wednesday

Mon. 6-3-57

By ALLEN DRURY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2—The Administration's civil rights bill will come to the floor of the House of Representatives this week. There are indications that Southern members may succeed in writing in an amendment that would guarantee trial by jury in civil rights cases.

Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General, is expected to carry the Administration's fight against the amendment. He is scheduled to send a letter to the House Republican leadership when the debate gets under way Wednesday.

Arrayed against him will be almost all the Southerners in the House including many of the chamber's most powerful legislative leaders, as well as some Northern and Western Democrats and Republicans persuaded by the Southerners' charge that the bill as now drafted would deny a fundamental constitutional right.

The debate will run at least through a special Saturday session. If Southerners succeed in their use of parliamentary tactics—the nearest thing they have to match the Senate filibuster—the debate may continue into the following week.

Key Southern Strategem

The jury-trial amendment, defeated in the House Judiciary Committee by only two votes, has been the key to Southern strategy in both Houses of Congress.

Southerners have centered thier fire on a provision of the bill that authorizes the Attorney General to seek injunctions or damages in Federal Court in the name of the United States against private persons or public officials, such as election officials, who have interfered or might attempt to interfere with voting or other civil rights.

The Southerners argue that this would deny jury trials to individuals thus accused of contempt of court.

Because such procedures would be suits in equity, they would not require jury trials.

They intend to offer an amendment taken word for word from a Norris-La Guardia Labor Act provision that guarantees jury trials in labor cases involving contempt charges.

In addition, opponents of the Civil Rights measure also plan to offer a "right-to-work" amendment that would ban labor contracts requiring employes to join labor unions after getting jobs.

Other Amendments Ready

More than twenty other amendments have been prepared.

The measure's major provisions, as they now stand, would:

1. Create a six-member, bipartisan, unpaid Commission on Civil Rights to be appointed by the President with Senate concurrence. It would be empowered to subpoena witnesses and documents and to hold hearings to investigate "allegations in writing under oath that certain citizens are being deprived of their right to vote by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin."
2. Create a new assistant attorney general in charge of civil rights and expand the present Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.
3. Empower the Attorney General to bring civil action in Federal courts in the name of the United States for preventive relief, such as injunctions, "whenever any persons have engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any persons are about to engage in any acts" to deny voting rights or other civil rights to a citizen.
4. Permit complainants to seek relief in Federal courts regardless of whether they had first exhausted all remedies in state courts, thus in effect bypassing the latter.

Point Finds Sympathy

Although the bill's principal floor manager, Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of upstate New York, has described the jury-trial issue as "a lot of dust thrown in the air," it was evident today that it was weighing much more heavily than that with many members.

The House Democratic whip, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, is a supporter of the trial amendment. He predicted it would cause "a real fight" and would finally be adopted. It is generally agreed that a civil rights bill in some form will win House approval.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, the Judiciary Committee, meets tomorrow. It is expected to continue to stall on bringing a companion measure to the Senate floor.

When the House bill is finally passed and reaches the Senate, there is every indication that the Southerners there will stage what may be the first of several filibusters. The debate will be on the question of whether the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee or sent directly to the floor for debate. Northern liberals are hoping for the latter action. Hardly anyone familiar with the Senate thinks they will succeed.

Voting for Bill on Final Passages: 168 Republicans, 118 Democrats; 126 Refuse

Bystander

Des Moines Iowa

Thurs. 6-20-57

Washington, D. C. — The house Tuesday passed President Eisenhower's civil rights bill. The vote was 286 to 126.

Just before final passage, the house defeated, 251 to 158, the southern bloc's fourth and final attempt to drive a jury trial amendment into the measure.

On final passage, 168 Republicans and 118 Democrats voted for the bill while 19 Republicans joined 107 Democrats in voting against it.

Record Time

The bill was sped in record time to the senate where Vice-President Nixon was in the chair.

The bill, however, could not be taken up for action since the senate was in executive session for a continuation of debate on U. S. ratification of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Democratic Leader Johnson (Tex.) said he proposed to return to legislative session after the senate acts on the treaty, but hours of speeches were in prospect.

Sen. Russell (Dem., Ga.), an opponent of the civil rights bill, asked Nixon if he was correct in assuming that the civil rights bill could not be taken up while the senate was in executive session.

"That is correct," the vice-president said.

"I'm glad to be sustained at least on that," Russell said, his voice heavy with irony.

Batter Up

A bipartisan coalition hopes to rush the bill on to the senate calendar for action by passing the senate judiciary committee and thus depriving southern senators of one of their opportunities to filibuster. A civil rights bill has been bottled up in that committee for months.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland (Cal.) said he is "prepared to take whatever steps necessary" to speed action.

Knowland's strategy will be to keep the house bill from going to the senate committee, and try to place the measure directly on the senate calendar for debate a bit later.

However, the bill still would face a likely filibuster on the senate foor.

The provisions of the bill would:

Permit a bipartisan commission to investigate civil rights problems, legal developments and government policies, with authority to recommend new legislation.

Establish a new civil rights division under an assistant attorney general in the justice department.

Write broad new laws permitting the government to step into a wide variety of civil rights disputes, and even obtain court orders to halt abuses before they occur.

One provision of the bill authorizes the federal courts to take direct jurisdiction in civil rights matters, whereas at present state court remedies must first be exhausted.

Says He Has No Plan For New Rights Legislation

Atlanta Journal

Tues. 6-10-57

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Attorney General William P. Rogers set up the Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department Monday and said he has no plans to recommend any new civil rights legislation.

The new Division, headed by W. Wilson White is charged with enforcing the new Civil rights law particularly in cases of alleged violations of voting rights.

Rogers told his first news conference since he assumed the cabinet post that he does not intend to recommend to President Eisenhower any new proposals for the next session of Congress.

He added, "let's let a little time elapse to see how the law works and to enforce the law."

SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Rogers refused to comment on the Little Rock Situation in connection with school integration except to say:

"The schools, he students and the people of Little Rock have been doing a good job recently. We ought to give the Little Rock situation a rest for a while."

The Attorney General declared that the New Civil Rights law will be enforced with the same vigor as other laws but said the Justice Department would avoid any belligerent attitude.

Rogers also said that if the President should ever become so disabled as to be unable to perform his duties of office, a decision on delegation of his powers would have to be by the whole Executive Department and not just by the Attorney General.

Rogers said that when Mr. Eisenhower became ill two weeks ago, he was asked only if there were any legal problems which required immediate consideration. He said he told the White House Staff that there were none.

The new cabinet member also made these points:

The Civil Rights Commission appointed by the president will operate entirely independently of the Justice Department.

There will be no preliminary studies under way in the department for any possible Federal intervention in the New York subway strike.

The Administration will resubmit to Congress its recommendations on immigration law revisions, including a special status for Hungarian refugees and changing the immigration quota system.

ROGERS WILL NOT ASK NEW RIGHTS LAW NOW

Attorney General Suggests A Period Of Trial Before Seeking Changes

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Atty. Gen. William Rogers said Monday he does not plan to recommend President Eisenhower submit any additional civil rights legislation to the forthcoming session of Congress.

The new attorney general took the position this field is something to "let rest" for the present.

First Conference In Job

Civil rights was a hot issue at the last Congress. But just before the close of the session, after a long and often bitter fight, Congress finally enacted the first civil rights law since post Civil War Reconstruction days.

Mr. Rogers spoke at his first news conference as attorney general, and civil rights questions and answers took up more than half of the 45 minutes time.

Mr. Rogers asserted the subject had been fully debated by Congress at its last sitting. He voiced the belief that the general public interest would not be served by reviving the same debate immediately.

Points To Commission

"Let's let a little time elapse and see how the new law works. It would be just as well not to have another debate of this kind at this session," Mr. Rogers said.

"The spirit of the new law is that the Civil Rights Commission which it created should now study what is in the best interest of the country. That commission is under instructions to recommend legislation if it finds more laws are needed. They could make recommendations in the next three months."

The new civil rights law set up added protection for voting rights. It also provided for a new commission to study civil rights problems and for a special Justice Department division to handle civil rights cases.

Report From Springfield

Defender Sat. 3-23-57

Lobby Bill Poses Terrifying Fact

Chicago, Ill. p. 6

By SEN. MARSHALL KORSHAK

Several weeks ago, Senate Bill No. 7 was introduced by Senators Lynch, O'Brien and Korshak, which had for its purpose the regulation of lobbyist activities. This bill was patterned after the Federal Lobby bill and incorporated some of the provisions of bills now in effect in several states of our union. This bill was set for hearing before the Judiciary committee of the senate and proper notice was afforded to all interested persons of this hearing.

A rather strange phenomenon developed when, at two different sessions of the Senate Judicary meeting, no member of the "3rd House" (as the Lobbyists are referred to) appeared to voice either objection or approval of this very important measure.

Looking back at the reasons for their absence, I would have to conclude that they deliberately boycotted the meeting and like the proverbial ostrich that put their head in the sand and felt that if they didn't pay any attention to what they considered "ugly" legislation, that it would go away.

In spite of their absence, the bill was gone into very carefully and a number of constructive suggestions and amendments were offered. The bill was reported out with the recommendation "do pass" by the Senate Commission.

After the bill was introduced and even before it was passed on by the Senate commission, several daily papers editorialized on the need for this type of legislation. When the bill appeared on second reading in the Senate, the hue and cry of outrageous indignation by the lobbyist was first heard.

Pressure was brought to bear upon the very people who had helped to report this bill favorably out of the Senate commission to have the bill recalled for further hearing. In spite of the sponsors' objections to this most unusual parliamentary maneuver, the bill was referred to the committee. It now awaits either mayhem or an ugly death by the subcommittee of the Senate.

To quote Sen. Lynch in remarks by him on the floor of the Senate, "I am positive that this forceful group of lobbyists have every intention of emasculating this legislation."

I report this as one of the weird and frightening things that can happen to bills introduced in Springfield. The moral is that we have allowed the lobbyist to become so potent as to be able to oppose successfully any regulation of their activity.

This type of lobbying statute would have a most wholesome effect and should be passed with the wholehearted approval of Gov. Stratton and all decent minded citizens. The events that have transpired in the Senate convince me more than ever before, that a crying need exists for such lobbying legislation.

Solon Introduces Anti-Lynch Bill

Call p. 45
Fri, 3-22-57

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Cong. Brooks Hays (D. Ark.) has introduced a federal anti-lynching bill that would permit prosecution in federal courts only if state authorities cannot or will not prosecute under state laws.

In introducing this measure, the Arkansas Democrat said "It is better to encourage states to protect the rights and lives of their own citizens than for the federal government to assume that function."

He expressed belief that the plan would be accepted "by those who have a legitimate fear of federal intervention in alleged lynching cases as well as by those who are seeking to protect the rights of accused persons."

The Hays bill would give federal district courts jurisdiction in lynching cases where state laws do not declare lynching to be a crime or where no state prosecution is expected because of the "wilful failure or refusal of the attorney general. . . or the governor. . . to exercise his authority. . . "

The bill defines lynching as "any violence by a lynch mob upon the person of an individual with the purpose or consequence of taking the life of such individual."

Any person convicted of organizing or inciting a lynching or of participating in a lynching would be liable to a fine of not more than $10,000, or a prison sentence of not more than 20 years, or both.

The new anti-lynch bill which was referred to the House Judiciary Committee last Monday is almost identical with the anti-lynching bill which Hays introduced seven years ago as part of the famed "Arkansas Plan" on civil rights.

Recently Cong. Hays introduced another bill which called for the creation of a special commission to illminate racial discrimination in employment.

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Broad Birmingham, Ala.

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Ark. Demo Introduces Anti-Lynching Measure

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

3-23-57

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"It is better to encourage states to protect the rights and lives of their own citizens than for the federal government to assume that function," Hays said.

File

Hays said he believed his plan would be accepted "by those who have a legitimate fear of federal intervention in alleged lynching cases as well as by those who are seeking to protect the rights of accused persons."

The bill (H. R. 5542) would give federal district courts jurisdiction in lynching cases where state laws do not declare lynching to be a crime or where no state prosecution is expected because of "the willful failure or refusal of the attorney general -- or the governor -- to exercise his authority ---"

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The Hays anti-lynching bill has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. It is almost identical with anti-lynching bills Hays introduced in the early 1950's as part of his famed "Arkansas Plan" on civil rights.

Ike Signs Bill Cutting Housing Down Payments

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower today signed a housing bill authorizing lower down payments on FHA-insured homes and making an additional $1,990,000,000 available for various housing programs.

In approving the measure, however, Eisenhower said that "unfortunately" it contains a number of very serious defects." He called for repeal of some provisions at the next session of Congress.

He noted that the sum made available for housing programs is "more than double the amounts requested for these programs."

"Accordingly, I have given instructions to limit the use of the new authority provided by this act during the fiscal year 1958 (which started July 1) to amounts consistent with the over-all budget program," he said.

NO ORDER

Eisenhower's January budget proposal called for only $1,025,000,000.

The bill's provision for lower down payments on housing carrying FHA-guaranteed mortgages is only permissive, and there was no indication in the presidential statement that Eisenhower was taking any action to put them into effect.

The National Assn. of Home Builders had asked the President to give FHA orders on that point.

The lower down payments made possible by the bill are a minimum of 3 per cent on the first $9,000 of appraised value, 15 per cent on the $10,000-to-$16,000 segment, and 30 per cent above that.

The present law requires at least 5 per cent on the first $9,000, and 25 per cent above that. Thus the down payment on a $15,000 home could be cut from $1,950 to $1,050.

The $1,990,000,000 carried in the bill is new obligational authority for housing that the Treasury might have to meet. Experts in the Housing and Home Finance Agency say that actually it will provide $1,675,000,000 of new funds for housing construction.

The discrepancy comes in the funds for secondary market mortgage purchases by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. These agencies provide lending agencies with new funds to enable home building to continue even when private sources have dried up.

IKE SIGNS LOWER PAYMENTS BILL

Decision on Cutting Housing Rates Delayed

By GARDNER L. BRIDGE

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Legislation permitting lower down payments on FHA-insured homes was signed by President Eisenhower today. But whether the reduced scale will go into effect will not be known until next week.

Eisenhower did not say one way or the other, although he criticized other features of the omnibus housing bill in announcing his approval of the measure as a whole.

Ever since Congress passed the bill on July 1 there has been an argument in administration quarters over whether its lower down-payment provision would have an inflationary effect.

Decision on Rate Delayed

A spokesman for the Federal Housing Administration said today it was indicated that Commissioner Norman P. Mason probably will take advantage of the new authority to reduce down payments. He said no definite action will be taken until next week.

Later in the day, Mason said he has the "responsibility of determining whether lower down payments are in the public interest" at this time. He said he wants "to correct any assumption that he has already made that finding." He said he has not yet done so.

In addition to the lower down-payment proviso, the bill authorizes $1,990,000,000 for various housing programs.

More Than Requested

Eisenhower said the measure carries out his housing proposals "in the main" but unfortunately, he added, it "also contains a number of very serious defects." He asked Congress to repeal some of these features early next year.

He said the $1,990,000,000 in new obligational authority is more than double the amount he requested and "runs directly counter" to his budget-balancing efforts.

"However," he added in a statement, "these amounts do not have to be made available for obligation in the current fiscal year. Hence they do not represent so serious a setback in our joint effort to control federal expenditures as to require that the bill be disapproved."

Authorized Rates

"Accordingly," he said, "I have given instructions to limit the use of the new authority provided by this act during the fiscal year 1958 to amounts consistent with the over-all budget program."

The 1958 fiscal year started July 1 and runs until next June 30.

The bill authorizes, but does not direct, the FHA commissioner to reduce the down payment on the first $10,000 of an FHA-insured mortgage to as low as 3 per cent. An additional 15 per cent would be required for any amount between $10,000 and $16,000, and 30 per cent on any amount above $16,000.

Goodyear Statement

This compares with present requirements of 5 per cent on the first $9,000 and 25 per cent on the rest. Thus, on a $15,000 home for example, the down payment could be cut from $1,950 to $1,050.

President George S. Goodyear of the National Assn. of Home Builders issued a statement last week asking Eisenhower to "direct" FHA to adopt the new terms. He said many thousands of families had been "squeezed out of the housing market because they could not afford the large down payments under the old law."

Goodyear issued a statement today applauding the signing of the bill, but saying "prompt action is needed" to lower the present FHA down payments.

Other Things Authorized

Other authorizations in the bill include:

New lending authority for the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to provide a secondary market for home mortgages, 650 million dollars.

Urban renewal or slum clearance grants to cities, 350 million.

Military housing mortgages, 250 million.

College housing mortgages, 175 million.

A special presidential fund expected to be used largely for mortgages on housing for the elderly and families displaced by slum clearance, 150 million.

Co-operative housing mortgages, 100 million.

'Real Solution'

Eisenhower criticized a provision for discount controls requiring the FNMA to "pay prices above those prevailing in the private market for the mortgages it purchases under its special assistance functions.

"Discount controls, however flexibly they may be administered, intrude into and interfere with the operation of the private home finance system," the President said.

"The real solution for inadequate mortgage funds and excessive discounts," Eisenhower said, "is to permit the interest rates on federally insured and guaranteed mortgages to reflect the supply and demand for funds.

VA Loan Rates

"Accordingly, I again urge the Congress to authorize an increase in the maximum interest rates on loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administrator to 5 per cent. This will reduce the discount problem for such loans and lessen the pressure for direct government loans and mortgage purchases."

The present VA rate is 4½ per cent.

The bill's discount povision instructs FHA to set a "reasonable" limit on the discount taken by banks when they buy a mortgage from a builder.

The discounting practice has spread rapidly during the credit pinch. It means that the builder, when he transfers the home buyer's mortgage to a bank, receives less than the face value of the mortgage. The bank deducts a certain amount to compensate for the fact that the earnings on mortgages may be less than on other investments carrying a higher interest rate.

HOUSING BILL SIGNED, FUND USE IS CURBED

President Orders Agencies Not To Expend All Of Authorization

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 12. — President Eisenhower reluctantly signed the $1,990,000,000 housing bill Friday but ordered Federal agencies not to use all the funds authorized by the measure.

He said the bill contained "a number of serious defects" and conflicted with his budget policy.

Funds For Other Uses

The new law permits the Federal Housing Administration to slash down payment requirements for Federally - insured housing to an all-time low. It also authorizes $1,990,000,000 in additional mortgage money, Federal loans for college housing, and Federal grants for urban renewal and slum clearance.

Mr. Eisenhower gave no indication when—or whether—the Administration would cut FHA down payments. However, a spokesman said the agency probably would do so.

The President said he was "most concerned" that the act provided new budgetary authority that more than doubled the amount he requested for these programs.

Must Stay In Budget

He said this provision "runs directly counter" to the "painstaking efforts" that had been made to balance needs of Federal programs while keeping over-all Federal spending to a minimum.

Mr. Eisenhower instructed Federal agencies to limit use of the new authority "to amounts consistent with the over-all budget program."

34b 1957 HOUSING ANTI-BIAS BILL

The New York Times

ANTI-BIAS BILL HEARING: Crowd milling about in City Council Chamber yesterday waiting to enter committee room at upper right for an open meeting on housing anti-bias measure. Some 200 persons were on hand for session, but only thirty were admitted.

Housing Bias Bill Is Argued Amid Confusion at City Hall

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

A City Council committee's open meeting on the housing anti-bias bill took place yesterday in a setting of chaos and general confusion at City Hall. A perspiring and irate crowd of 200 persons milled about the non-air-conditioned City Council Chamber for nearly an hour after the meeting had begun to take up the bill at 11 A. M.

The 200, about evenly divided for and against the measure, were visibly irked because the councilmen, holding that yesterday's session was not a formal public hearing, made known their intention to listen only to invited speakers. The crowd also was irked because the anti-bias discussion was delayed.

When the discussion opened, only thirty persons were admitted to the small room adjacent to the chamber where the Council's Committee on General Welfare was meeting.

Once the meeting opened, the committee heard the bill denounced by its foes as "tyrrany" and "communism." It heard friends of the legislation say that if the bill was passed, "we shall have kept faith with the residents of New York City and maintained our dignity and reputation in the rest of the country and throughout the world."

The committee also heard Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations, charge that luxury cooperative apartments are "the hard core of residential anti-Semitism in New York City."

But before the bill was formally taken up, the waiting crowd staged its own demonstration in the high-ceilinged Council Chamber.

Mrs. Grace Liotta, outspoken representative of the Affiliated Property Owners of Kings and Queens—one of those invited to speak later before the committee—climbed up into the Council rostrum and addressed the crowd.

She cried out indignantly because all who wanted to speak were not to be heard at the meeting. She exhorted "all of my constituents"—small property owners opposed to the bill—to march out of City Hall in protest. There were loud cheers and a few boos, but few left.

After the committee took up the bill those who could not crowd into the hearing room listened to the proceedings over a loud speaker in the Council Chamber. Apparently still unreconciled to their exile, they set up such a volume of applause for several of the speakers that Councilman Eric J. Treulich, Queens Democrat and chairman of the General Welfare Committee, was compelled several times to stop the proceedings and gavel for order.

The Administration-backed bill was introduced by Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat; Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat, and Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican-Liberal.

The basic measure would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fines up to $500, to refuse to rent or sell dwelling space in apartments, residential hotel suites and tenements for reasons of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Role of Cooperatives

Amendments under consideration would exclude cooperative apartments from the provisions of the bill, eliminate criminal penalties and allow tenant complaints to be screened by the Commission on Intergroup Relations.

In a frontal assault on the cooperative amendment, Dr. Horne, who supported the measure generally, declared that exemption of luxury cooperatives from the law would give legal sanction "to the very evils we are trying to eliminate." He said his commission proposed to seek the cooperation of real estate boards and mortgage bankers in implementing the law, should it be enacted.

Speaking for the city's real estate boards in opposition to the bill, James Andrews of the Real Estate Board of New York, declared that the measure, if passed, would "bring all law into disrepute because it will be evaded in one way or another." He dubbed the legislation "a force bill with a vengeance" and posed the question: "Why shoot dice with the city's destinies?"

"Tyranny and communism," Mr. Andrews would up, "you are the life, the fabric, the warp and woof of this bill. Twin prophets of iniquity, we reject you."

Realty Boards Rebuked

Algernon D. Black, chairman of the New York Committee on Discrimination in Housing, spoke for thirty-eight civic and social welfare organizations in favor of the bill. He rebuked the attack on the bill by the real estate boards as "unforunate and misguided."

In his prepared remarks, consireably softened in delivery, Mr. Black characterized the initial line of attack of the real estate boards against the bill as "cheap and dishonest and an insult to the integrity of the Councilmen who introduced the measure."

Other speakers included Walter L. Kirschenbaum of the Liberal party, for the bill, and Mrs. Liotta, Edward C. Babcock of the Commerce and Industry Association and John Hamlin of the Tenant Owner Apartment Association (cooperatives) against it. Among those to submit statements in behalf of the bill were the Urban League of Greater New York and the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, Inc.

The anti-bias bill was introduced into the Council on May 21 and a public hearing on it was held June 7. The General Welfare Committee is expected to take the bill up in about two weeks, with consideration by the full Council set by late August.

COUNCIL TO PUSH HOUSING BIAS BILL

Action Set for Next Month—Hearing Due Tuesday

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

The Democratic high command of the City Council decided yesterday to push for Council action on the pending controversial housing anti-bias bill next month.

Normally important legislation awaiting Council action at this time of year either lies idle or moves forward slowly until the usual pick-up of activities late in September.

Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat, announced yesterday that the Council's General Welfare Committee would hold an open meeting on the housing anti-bias bill next Tuesday at 11 A. M. Several groups have asked to be heard on various amendments proposed for the pending measure.

Mr. Sharkey expressed the view that if the Council acted on the bill in August, there would be ample opportunity for discussion and action on the measure by the Board of Estimate before the municipal election in November.

The anti-bias bill seeks to assure all inhabitants of the city equal opportunity to obtain living quarters regardless of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Mr. Sharkey is one of the bill, which has the support also of Mayor Wagner. The other sponsors are Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat, and Minority Leader Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican-Liberal.

Amendments by Sharkey

Amendments to the bill proposed by the Majority Leader have been printed and are ready for next Tuesday's committee session. One of these amendments would eliminate the penalty provisions of the basic bill.

These provisions, as they now stand, would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fines up to $500, to refuse to rent or sell dwelling space in apartment houses, family hotels and the like for reasons of race, color, religion, origin or ancestry.

Other Sharkey amendments would provide for grievances to be heard by the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations, and would permit any person feeling that the commission had handled his case unsatisfactorily to appeal to the State Supreme Court. Such an aggrieved person could be either a tenant or a landlord.

The Sharkey amendments have substantial backing and are expected to win Council approval. The fate of another amendment, offered by Councilman Eric Treulich, Queens Democrat and chairman of the General Welfare Committee, however, is believed to be in doubt. It would exempt cooperative apartment houses from the terms of the bill.

The prospects for the anti-bias bill have been, by turns, good and bad since it was introduced into the Council and referred to committee last May 21.

In recent weeks the Council has been under steadily mounting pressure to act on the bill with as little delay as possible.

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LOBBYISTS

CONGRESSMEN FIND LOBBYISTS HELPFUL

Appeal P.16

Legislators Say '3rd House' Helps Provide Data

Sun. 8-11-57

A FEW OVERZEALOUS

Memphis, Tenn.

(Special to The Commercial Appeal)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Congressmen generally agree that lobbyists are a help in writing legislation's laws.

Sixty-six per cent of the senators and representatives answering a Congressional Quarterly poll said lobbyists—often termed the "Third House of Congress"—help legislators understand complicated issues.

Only three per cent of responding congressmen said lobbyists distort legislative issues; only five per cent thought Congress would be better off without lobbyists, the private research organization's poll said.

A small 11 per cent complained of having felt unreasonable pressure from the pressure groups. Many of these congressmen singled out certain groups that raised their ire.

Evins Complains

"The utilities lobbies," said Representative Joe L. Evins (D., Tenn.), "are on the phones at night and up early in the morning with their propaganda against any who will listen to their tirades against public power projects benefiting the nation."

One congressman who wished to remain anonymous complained of "unreasonable pressure—particularly from postal workers wanting a pay raise." Another, also anonymous, said "the meanest, most unreasonable lobbyists are not the paid ones, but the volunteers who think all morality and wisdom is wrapped up in their cause." A third commented: "More pressure comes from the executive branch than from other lobbyists."

Information Helps

But Representative John M. Robsion Jr. (R., Ky.) reflected the position of most of his congressional colleagues in saying: "I find I can secure helpful technical information from (lobbyists), keeping in mind their lack of objectivity."

Said Representative Leo W. O'Brien (D., N. Y.): "I regard the ethical lobbyist as a means of implementing the right of any citizen to petition Congress. I wish that some inarticulate groups of people had lobbyists."

Voicing the sentiments of many who did not find lobbyists of much help, Representative Edward J. Robeson (D., Va.), said: "Some lobbyists are entertaining, a few helpful. Most are an unnecessary annoyance and take time."

Of the 528 sitting congressmen polled, 122 answered and checked one or more of the 10 statements with these results:

Seventy-three per cent said they received enough information about lobbyists to identify the interests of those contacting them.

Sixty-six per cent said most lobbyists are helpful in supplying details on complicated legislative issues.

Forty-three per cent said lobbyists helped Congress legislate with maximum intelligence.

Thirty-five per cent said they never have felt unreasonable pressure from lobbyists.

Twenty-two per cent said they sometimes have felt unreasonable pressure.

Eighteen per cent said lobbyists neither helped nor hindered them.

Thirteen per cent said they were not receiving enough information about lobbyists.

Eleven per cent said they have felt an unreasonable amount of pressure from lobbyists.

Five per cent thought Congress would be better off without any lobbyists at all.

Three per cent said lobbyists distort legislative issues.

Home Letters Best

As for lobbying techniques, Representative Burleson (D., Texas) said letters from home inspired by pressure groups were the most potent weapons. But Representative Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.) contended, "the value and influence of lobbyists is, I believe, generally overrated."

Representative Thomas B. Curtis (R., Mo.) commented: "The main unreasonable pressure used, I find, is subtle threats to contribute to my defeat at the next election. Sometimes these threats are not so subtle." Similar sentiments came from Representative Harlan Hagen (D., Calif.).

Lobbyists pose no problem as far as Representative James G. Fulton (R., Penn.) is concerned. He said, "No congressman can be pressured who doesn't want to be or who doesn't give some indication that pressure might work."

Laws to regulate lobbyists and provide for the full disclosure of their activities will not necessarily solve any problems for lawmakers who have them, according to Representative Tom Steed (D., Okla.). He said no "law can prevent a member of Congress from making a fool of himself by his inability to classify and understand lobbyists."

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The Rules Remain

(From The New York Times)

As prearranged by the leadership of both parties, the Senate of the United States yesterday turned down the one and only opportunity it will have at this session to make a serious fight against the rules that give to the threat of fillibuster its potency.

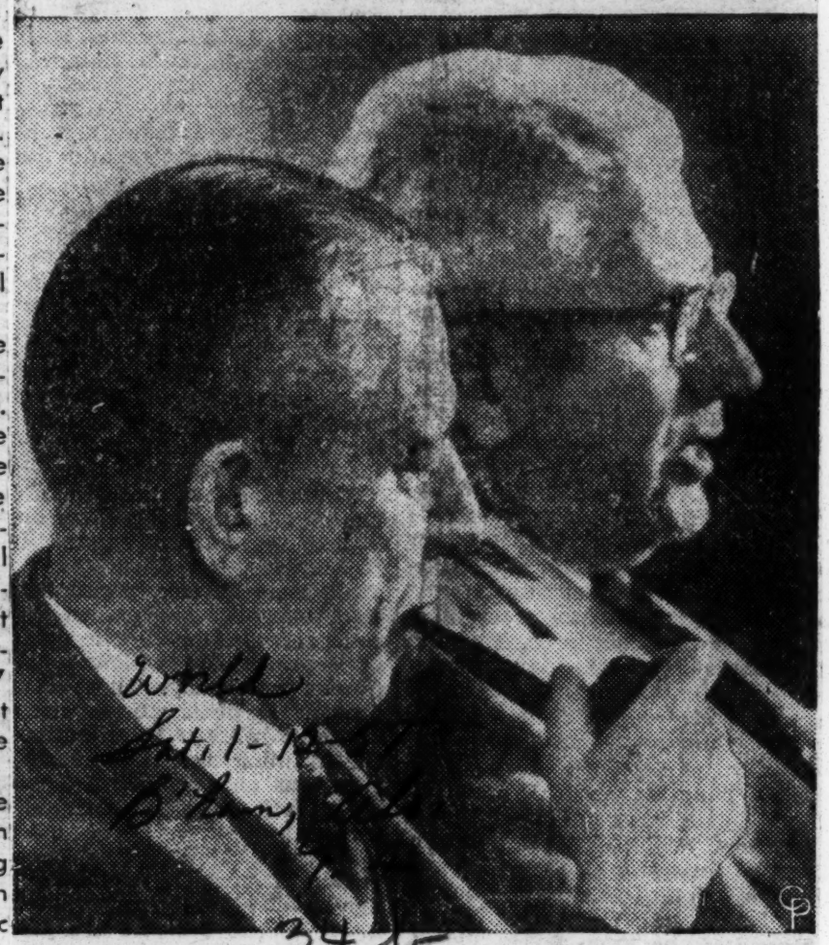
The parliamentary situation under which the brief debate was held and the foreordained vote taken may perhaps have been another example of Majority Leader Johnson's famed tactical skill in getting what he wants. But to avoid unpleasant obstacles is not to make them disappear, and to smooth away real issues is not to solve them.

The Senate vote yesterday leaves the basic problem of the filibuster just where it was; and to both Democrats and Republicans goes the discredit of helping make that result possible. Minority Leader Knowland happily joined Mr. Johnson in the scheme to issue that there would be only a formal fight over the issue of whether or not the Senate was to go on under the same old rules that permit the filibuster to throttle democratic procedure. When the appointed time came to vote, the powerful coalition of conservative Southern Democrats and right-wing Midwestern Republicans wo nits expected victory. But at least there is something encouraging in the fact that more than one-third of the total membership of the Senate—21 Democrats and 17 Republicans—voted against killing the Anderson motion that would have been the first step in overcoming the menace of the filibuster.

The filibuster threat ought to be removed by the Senate so that it can regain its own freedom of debate. That is reason enough; but, as everyone knows, the further purpose in fighting the filibuster is to clear the way for civil-rights legislation, which has traditionally been blocked by the threat of this anti-democratic device. However, even though the Senate rules remain unchanged and the filibuster still is potentially as strong as it ever was, there is a growing hope that some moderate civil-rights bills may actually be enacted by this Congress. Both the liberal Democrats and the Administration itself have been behind such proposals. Though the more conservative elements in the Senate won their victory yesterday through continuation of the outworn rules, that victory should not be consolidated by subsequent rejection of the sensible and highly desirable civil-rights proposals that will be coming up at this session.

FILIBUSTER

SENATORS SEEK FILIBUSTER BAN



SENATOR IRVING M. IVES (R-N.Y.) joins in a news conference with Sen. Paul H. Douglas (right) in which both men vowed support to modify the filibuster rule in the Senate. They said that failure to change rules allowing unlimited debate would rule out any "meaningful" civil rights legislation. Southern Senators violently oppose the move. Ives reported that a "very influential" White House official has given him "strong encouragement." *(International)*

Johnson Backs Rule 22 Fight

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas), who led the floor fight against a change in Senate Rule 22, has apprantly had a change of heart on this issue.

He informed members of the press last Wednesday that he had decided to join in co-sponsoring a proposal to change the Senate rule.

The proposed resolution will go to the Senate Rules Committee for a more thorough study and later action.

Johnson expressed confidence that the members of the Rules Committee would consider the issue on the basis of its merits rather than on the basis of temporary expediency.

"The proposal appeals to me as being based upon the middle ground which is the strongest to stand upon," declared the Texan. "It would permit an orderly change of the rules but would recognize that the rules are continuing and not subject to change merely because of a temporary gust of political wind."

Filibuster Test Looms In Senate Vote Today

Small Chance Given Effort To Curb Talk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A new Congress that faces forebodding foreign policy problems and a touchy civil rights issue opened for business today. Democrats took control after a dramatic moment of Senate uncertainty.

And behind a facade of the customary good will and harmony of opening day, touches of tension were apparent over the grave question of granting President Eisenhower's request for power to send American troops into action against any Communist aggression in the Mideast.

Out of the first round of activity of the 85th Congress came a decision that on Saturday the President will come to Capitol Hill in person to deliver a special message and urge his Middle Eastern policy on a joint session of Senate and House.

SEVEN HOURS

First, the Senate is going to put in a solid seven hours tomorrow leading up to a climactic vote at 1 p.m. EST.

The result will determine how far a band of Northern and Western senators of both parties will go in rewriting the rules and curbing the filibuster— a device to throw long power into legislative action which Southerners have used with deadly effect against civil rights legislation.

Even members of the coalition conceded it was a pretty futile effort. In the lineup against them were the rival party leaders of the Senate, Democrat Lyndon Johnson of Texas, and Republican William Knowland of California.

Johnson and Knowland were tapped to keep their leadership posts at routine party caucuses during the morning.

GAVELS CRACKED

Then, promptly at noon, gavels cracked down in Senate and House and rapped the new Congress into session. It was all harmony and gayety as members took their oaths of office before applauding, packed galleries, or went out of their way to shake hands with political enemies as well as friends.

But inevitably and quickly, at least some of the harmony will give way to discord.

Some members of both parties already are gunning for Eisenhower's proposal to fight if need be to defend the Middle East against Communist attack. Yet the chief executive is expected to get just about what he wants in the way of foreign policy support as the session of Congress winds into the summer.

On domestic legislation, Eisenhower can expect rougher going. Battles of uncertain outcome are in prospect over such items as school aid, atomic power, civil rights legislation, and upping the postage for a letter from 3 to 4 cents or even 5 cents.

RAYBURN RETURNED

In the House, Texas Democrat Sam Rayburn was re-elected 277-199 to continue a record-breaking tenure as speaker. That was all according to form.

But in the Senate, an atmosphere of suspense and mystery built up before the question of party controls was settled.

The key figures were a couple of men who weren't there when the party caucuses were run off —Frank J. Lausche, Ohio Democrat, and Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican.

Something of a political independent and lone wolf, Lausche had talked of voting to help the Republicans organize the Senate, since there is a Republican in the White House.

The situation was such that one vote could be mightly important, for the Democrats came out of the November election with a mere 49-47 edge in Senate seats.

ANOTHER CATCH

If Lausche sided with the Republicans on organization, that could give them 48 votes and a tie — which Vice President Nixon could break in favor of the GOP.

But there was another catch— the Republicans also needed the vote of Javits, who wanted to remain attorney general of New York State until his term expires in a few days. Javits didn't want a Democratic governor to name a Democrat in his place.

Against that background, Lausche boycotted the conference of Democratic senators this morning and kept them worried about which way his vote would go.

Knowland added to the tension by saying the Republicans would attempt to organize the Senate "if we have 48 votes." Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) said Javits was available in Washington to rush in and take his oath of office and vote with the GOP if necessary.

MYSTERY FIGURE

That was where some of the mystery came in. Javits' New York office said he was in Albany. His Albany office said he was on the way there.

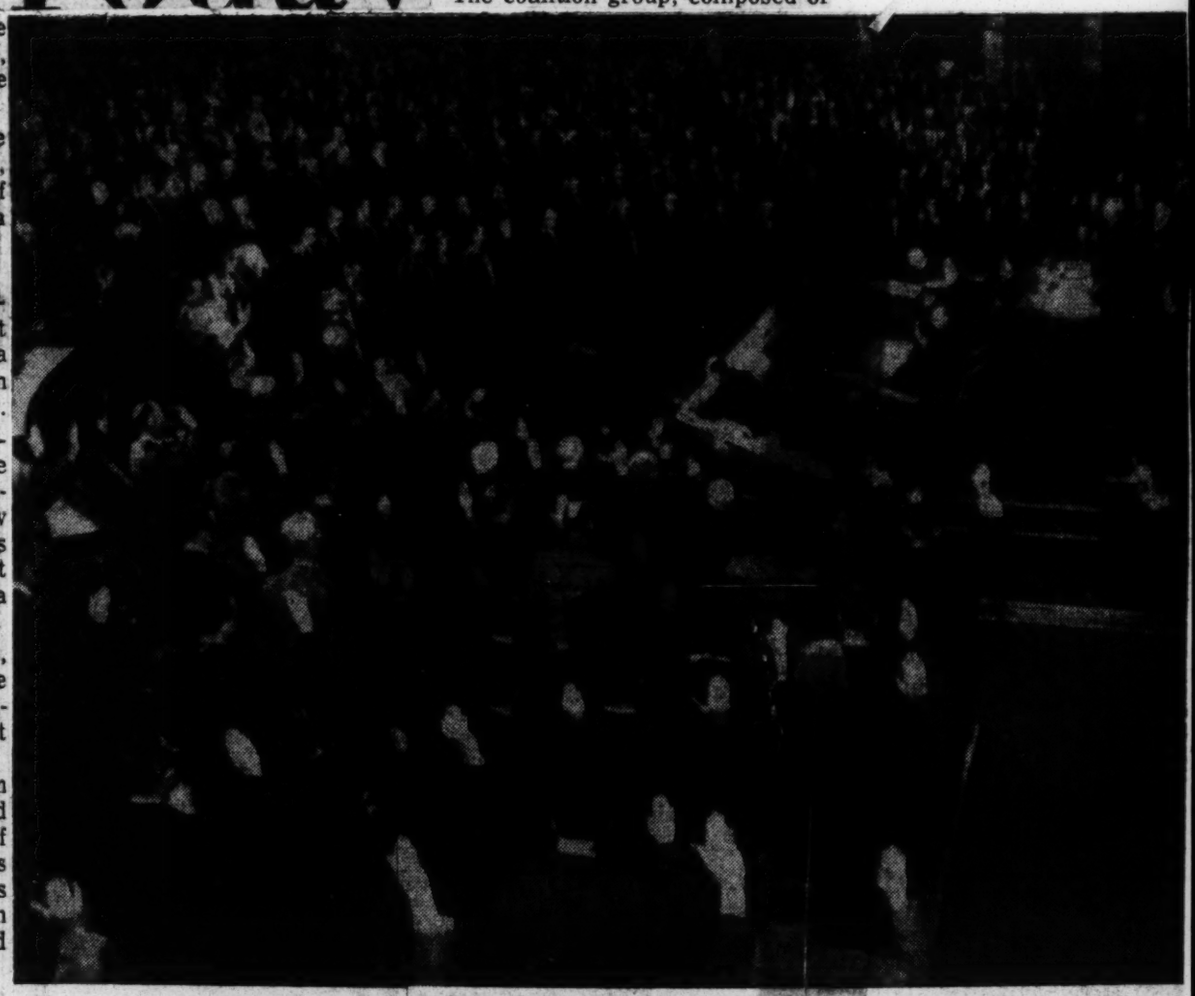
And that was the way it remained until the test came on the election of Sen. Carl Hayden, Arizona Democrat, as president pro tem, to preside over the Senate in Nixon's absence. The GOP put Bridges up against him.

One by one, Republicans went down the line for Bridges, Democrats for Hayden. The score was 27-27 when Lausche's name was called.

a group of Northern and Western senators to offer a motion at tomorrow's opening Senate session aimed at putting a checkrein on filibusters.

While the Northern-Western coalition plans to offer its motions tomorrow, both sides said they were agreeable to putting over the debate and vote on the issue until later, probably next week.

The coalition group, composed of



SPEAKER RAYBURN GIVES OATH TO CONGRESSMEN
Demos Shown In Background, Republicans In Foreground

AP Wirephoto

Russell Hints Filibuster Row Could Stymie Senate Business

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Sen. Russell (D-Ga) indicated tonight the Senate's legislative business is likely to be brought to a standstill if necessary to block a rules change proposed by backers of civil rights measures.

Russell's words, after a conference of 19 Southern senators in his office, followed a decision by Democrats and Republicans, want to modify the present Senate rule requiring the votes of 64 Senators, or two-thirds of the entire membership, to shut off debate.

Opponents of this cloture rule, as it is called, regard it as a virtually insurmountable barrier to enactment of civil rights legislation in the face of filibusters by Southern senators.

Sen. Anderson (D-NM) floor leader for the Northern-Western coalition, said he will offer a motion tomorrow that the Senate take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the new Congress.

If successful in this move, the group subsequently would offer a substitute for the present cloture rule.

Southern opponents of the proposed rules change contend that the Senate is a continuing body and that its rules carry over from one Senate to another.

Russell said after a closed meeting of Dixie forces in his office that if Anderson's motion should carry, the Senate would be left without any rules and would have to "start from scratch" in formulating rules of procedure.

If this should happen, he added, "There would be no way as I see it to bring the debate to a close."

He said that President Eisenhower had indicated that he had important matters he wanted the new Congress to consider but that the Senate would have no rules under which to act nor any committees to conduct hearings.

Asked if he meant that Eisenhower's proposed resolution to discourage any Communist aggression in the Middle East and other matters might be held up, Russell replied that, "If this Pandora's box is opened up, no man can foresee when the Senate can proceed to the orderly consideration of its business."

Russell said there was no tendency on the part of the Southerners "to delay unduly" a vote on a motion to table the motion Anderson will offer tomorrow. But if the motion should fail to carry, he made clear that southerners were ready to talk at length.

He said "a great deal is involved besides civil rights" in the fight over Senate rules. He said the issue goes to "the integrity of the Senate and to the maintenance of the Constitution and of orderly procedure."

Earlier, proponents of the rules change met twice in the office of Sen. Douglas (D-Ill) to discuss strategy.

Anderson, spokesman of the group, told newsmen after an afternoon strategy session of his group that he definitely would offer his motion to change the rules tomorrow.

But he said that the Northern-Western coalition was entirely agreeable to putting over the debate and vote on the motion until later, probably next week.

Anderson said his side did not want to disrupt parties and other functions planned for tomorrow afternoon for newly elected senators.

Russell referred to the Northern and Western senators pushing the rules change as an "unholy alliance of liberals" and said, in answer to a question, that he was confident Eisenhower would not intervene in the scrap.

He said it would be "out of character" for Eisenhower to attempt to intervene in a matter that he described as a matter of senate business.

Attending the conference in Russell's office were all the senators from the 11 Southern states from Virginia to Texas except for Sens. Olin Johnston (D-SC), Kefauver (D - Tenn) and Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic leader from Texas.

Russell said Johnston had been invited but had been unable to get here in time from South Carolina because of other business. He said he had not invited Lyndon Johnson because he did not think it would be proper to involve the leadership in the conference.

As for Kefauver, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate last year, Russell said he didn't invite him to the conference. Asked why, he replied that "I prefer not to get into that."

The Northern-Western coalition named a steering committee today to guide the effort to change the rules.

The Court Under Attack

Southern senators who fought so tenaciously last week to preserve their right to filibuster knew in their secret hearts that the need for the filibuster no longer exists.

While they have succeeded in bottling up any hopes of legislative action in the civil rights field, the Supreme Court has grabbed the ball and in recent years has scored over and over again.

Since May 17, 1954, the Dixiecrats have realized they have been outflanked.

They know that their state legislative interposition resolutions are meaningless; that their signing of Southern Manifestos is strictly for home town consumption.

And their raging and ranting against the United States Supreme Court is just so much sound and fury.

That their next move is an all-out effort to curb the powers of the nation's highest tribunal became obvious in the last Congress when some 70 bills with this purpose in mind were introduced.

The pace will be stepped up in the new Congress.

The signal was given last week by Virginia's Senator Harry F. Byrd who demanded passage of what he termed an "air-tight" law to preserve states rights.

States rights to Mr. Byrd, and his ilk of course, means the right of a state to perpetuate state wrongs.

It means the right to discriminate against its citizens on the grounds of race; to deprive them of equal educational opportunities; to deny them the right to vote; to restrain them from enjoying public recreational facilities which their tax money helps maintain.

Mississippi's Senator Eastland, whom the Democrats have honored with the chairmanship of the important Senate Judiciary Committee, has already introduced the bill which was not acted upon last year.

Mr. Eastland wants Congress to rob the Supreme Court of authority to limit any state's power to regulate education, health, morals, marriage and good order.

In substance Mr. Eastland would have Congress repeal the Bill of Rights, the 14th Amendment and any other part of the Constitution guaranteeing liberty and justice to all citizens.

Incredible, you say? But not so incredible that the decent segment of Congress should ignore these relentless gnawings at the very foundations of American democracy.

Constant vigilance is the price that must be paid if our nation is to keep moving forward in the light of freedom and equality rather than backward into darkness and chaos.

Dixiecrats Win Round In Fight On Filibuster

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Sen. Lyndon Johnson and his cohorts have won the first round in the much publicized fight to end the filibuster.

Johnson scored his win Friday when the Senate voted 55 to 38 against a change in the anti-filibuster rule. The showdown came on a motion tabling a bi-partisan group's proposal to rewrite the rule.

This was a victory for Southerners, who use filibusters — or unlimited talk — to block action on civil rights measures.

REJECT CHANGE

The Senate turned down any change in its controversial Rule 22 despite a dramatic opinion by Vice President Richard M. Nixon that part of the regulaton is unconstitutional.

Liberal Senators hailed Nixon's position.

Nixon applied the "unconstitutional" label to the part of the rule which bans any limitation of debate over a motion to adopt new rules.

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland, who opposed the change, said he will introduce a bill Monday to modify the anti-filibuster rule by regular legislative means.

This would mean that the Senate could go ahead and consider other legislation in the meantime.

THOSE FOR CHANGE

Those who supported Clinton Anderson's motion to change the rule included:

Senators George Aiken, Gordon Allott, Carroll, Clifford Case, Dennis Chavez, Frank Church, Joseph Clark, John Sherman Cooper, Paul Douglas, Ralph Flanders, Thomas C. Hennings, Hubert Humphrey, Irving Ives, Henry Jackson, Estes Kefauver, Joseph Kennedy, Thomas Kuchel, Frank Lausche, Warren Magnuson;

Senators Mike Mansfield, Thomas E. Martin, Pat McNamara, Wayne Morse, Thurston Morton, James Murray, Richard M. Neuberger, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, John O. Pastore, Frederick Payne, Charles Potter, William Purtell, Margaret Chase Smith, Alexander Smith, Stuart Symington and Edward J. Thye.

This bi-partisan group included 17 Republicans and 21 Democrats.

DIXIE THREAT

According to rumblings in the chambers, the Southern Senators had threatened to force a revision of all 40 rules if they had lost their fight on Friday.

The group which killed the motion included 28 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

Immediately after the Senate vote, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, issued a prepared statement in which he declared:

"The Senate of the U. S. and the American people are much nearer majority rule and the enactment of civil rights legislation. The Senate has taken a significant step toward ending rule by filibuster.

"Fortright opinionn of the Vice President, added to the fact that opponents of the Anderson motion, refused the challenge to raise a point of order, establishes the right of the Senate of each Congress to adopt new rules by majority vote.

"The substantial by-partisan support for the Anderson motion in the face of opposition of both the majority and minority leaders gives promise that the Senate will exercise that right and end filibustor rule two years hence.

RESPONSIBILITY

"Those Senators who have argued that meaningful civil rights bills could be passed in the session without a change in the rules at the opening of Congress now bear the full responsibility for passing such legislation.

"There has never been any indication that the foes of civil rights bills, armed with the filibuster rule, will permit even the mildest legislation to reach a vote.

"The persistent report is that the democratic Senate leadership will desecrate the President's proposed bill leaving perhaps a powerless investigating committee without subpoena powers as the gasping residue of the Eisenhower promises.

"Any such occurrence will prove our charge that votes to table the Anderson motion were votes to kill civil rights.

"The thanks of all friends of majority rule are due those Senators in both parties who co-sponsored and voted for the Anderson motion and to the Vice President for his finding."

Knowland said his proposal will be to make it possible to end filibusters by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting. He said his proposal would eliminate the section which Nixon called "unconstitutional."

The present rules require an affirmative vote of 64 Senators — two thirds of the entire Senate — to end a talkathon.

Nixon's opinion was hailed by some observers as aiding the GOP politically and sharpening the expected 1960 presidential nomination contest between himself and Knowland. Knowland comes up for re-election in 1958.

Wilkins sees little hope for curb of filibusters

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The proposed change in the filibuster rule sponsored by Senate leaders Lyndon Johnson and William F. Knowland and others offers little hope for enactment of civil rights laws, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said last week. P. 5

However, he pointed out, the proposal "is recognition of the validity of the position of those senators who on Jan. 4 supported the Anderson motion to adopt new Senate rules."

The recommendation that cloture be invoked by two-thirds of the senators present and voting "is an improvement over the present Rule 22, he said, but added that it takes us back to the period 1917 - 1947 when such a rule was in effect."

* * *

THE RECORD shows that under this rule," he declared, "cloture was never secured on a civil rights issue. It would be much more desirable to adopt a majority rule.

"The new language proposed for Section 3 which declares the Senate rules to be continuing would seem to be counter to the opinion of Vice President Nixon and others that such a limitation is unconstitutional.

"We, the NAACP feel that this provision should be eliminated in any new rule adopted."

Let's Not Forget!!

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
(An Editorial)

Examine carefully the above names of Senators who voted against your interests when the showdown over the filibuster came in the Senate Fri. Sat. 1-12-57

Of especial importance are the names of the 28 Northern and Midwestern Republicans, who cast their lot with the Dixiecrats during this crucial test.

Etch their names indelibly on your memory.

Better still clip out this list and keep it until election day. They failed you. It's time we begin to pay them back in kind.

On this list of "enemies" you will find the name of John Marshall Butler of Maryland.

Mr. Butler, when up for election last November made all sorts of solemn promises that he was on our side.

In fact he could not have been nominated or elected without the vote of colored people, who gave him a whopping 56 per cent of their ballots.

But at the first opportunity, Mr. Butler disappointingly let them down. He preferred to cast his lot with the Dixiecrats and the reactionary right wing of his party.

There are going to be other civil rights votes. Mr. Butler will be watched with increasing interest. There is no question about it; if he keeps up this kind of business, he is dead politically.

He could not win the Republican nomination today for dog-catcher in Maryland

And then there's Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. Mr. Dirksen, facing election, made considerable noise at the Republican National Convention about his allegiance to civil rights.

He could not have been re-elected without the votes of thousands of South Chicagoans, who accepted his promise to support their interests.

But on the first occasion that presented itself, Mr. Dirksen showed he preferred the questionable company of the Dixiecrats and the McCarthyites to those members of the Senate who stood up for decency and democracy.

Remember Everett M. Dirksen. Also remember such betrayers of human dignity as Williams of Delaware; Martin of Pennsylvania; Saltonstall of Massachusetts; Jenner of Indiana; Knowland of California; Bricker of Ohio; Hickenlooper of Iowa; Revercomb of West Virginia and Carlson of Kansas.

They are not your friends. They are not to be trusted. Their interests lie with the Eastlands and the Talmadges, not the Douglasses and the Morses.

They do not merit or deserve your vote. And when the time comes, they will not get it.

Motion To Curb Filibusters Is Counted Out as Senate Schedules Showdown Today

6-Hr. Debate Will Set Up Decisive Test

By JOHN D. MORRIS
(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The Senate arranged today for the orderly burial tomorrow of a bipartisan move for an effective curb on filibusters.

Twenty-six liberal senators seeking to ease the way for passage of civil rights legislation opened their drive for a new anti-filibuster rule shortly after the 85th Congress convened. Their leader, Sen. Anderson (D-N. M.), formally moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of new rules.

SIX-HOUR DEBATE LIMIT

With the Anderson group obviously outnumbered, the Senate then unanimously agreed to dispose of the issue at 6 p.m. tomorrow, following six hours of debate.

The decisive test will come on a move by Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Democratic majority leader, to table—that is, to kill—Anderson's motion.

Nose counts indicated Anderson and his collaborators could hope to muster 32 votes, at most, in their house. A simple majority of those present and voting is required. All 96 senators except Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) have now been seated.

DOOMED FROM OUTSET

The much-heralded challenge of the power of Senate minorities to block action on legislation by the filibuster—the tactic of dilatory debate to prevent a vote—was doomed to failure at the very start.

Hope for Senate action on a strong civil rights program waned considerably in the process, though Democratic congressional leaders are preparing to challenge the assumption that none will be enacted.

Once the rules fight has ended, according to word quietly passed in the cloakrooms, the leaders will start negotiations to bring forward civil rights bills that should satisfy liberal elements of the party without bringing on an unbreakable filibuster.

But for the time being, at least, advocates of a change in the filibuster rule must settle for an opportunity, through a round of speeches tomorrow, to stage an orderly demonstration against what they call "minority rule."

In so doing, they will redeem a plank in the 1956 Democratic platform that pledged the party to make an effort to modify the filibuster rule.

The current effort stems from the fact that all past attempts to get advanced civil rights bills through the Senate have been blocked by filibustering Southerners. All attempts to invoke closure, or limitation of debate, also have failed when such legislation was at stake.

NOW TAKES TWO-THIRDS

Under the present rule, 64 senators, or two-thirds of the entire membership, must approve a closure motion if debate is to be limited. Some senators seeking a change favor closure by a simple majority of those voting. Others are willing to settle for either a majority of the entire Senate—49—or a two-thirds majority of those voting.

In making their motion today, the Anderson group indirectly challenged the widely held assumption that the Senate is a "continuing" body, with rules that carry over from Congress to Congress.

The aim was to sidestep the present filibuster rule, because it contains a clause specifying that debate cannot be limited on a move to change any Senate rule. Consequently, if present rules were applied, there would be no way to shut off debate on a proposed rules change.

ANDERSON POINTS

The contention of Anderson and his supporters is that the Senate is operating under general parliamentary law at the start of each Congress until it adopts rules either by affirmative action or by "acquiescing" to the old rules through inaction.

If such a theory should prevail, according to these senators, debate could be shut off by a simple majority vote while new rules were being considered.

A direct test of the concept was avoided, however, by today's unanimous agreement.

The agreement allows a vote only on Johnson's move to table the Anderson motion. In addition, it bars senators from raising any parliamentary points of order.

In the absence of such an agreement, any senator could have raised the point of order against the Anderson motion, and Vice President Nixon, presiding, would have been required to make a ruling. The vice president's decision, involving the continuing body issue, then would have been subject to debate and affirmation or rejection by a majority vote.

Someone still may seek the vice president's opinion by posing a "parliamentary inquiry." But the opinion is not binding and cannot be put to a vote of the Senate.

BOTH SIDES PLEASED

All this was worked out last night and this morning by Johnson, Anderson and other key senators. It was embodied in the unanimous-consent agreement, offered by Johnson and cosponsored by Anderson and the Republican minority leader, Knowland.

To the Anderson group, it had the value of assuring a clear decision after a satisfactory period of debate. To opponents of their move, it promised a quick victory and preserved their right to continue the fight without impairment if, by some chance, the Senate should fail to table the Anderson motion tomorrow.

It gave Vice President Nixon the option of expressing or avoiding an opinion on whether the Senate, as a continuing body cannot limit debate on a proposed rules change that would enhance prospects of civil rights action.

HITS RIGHTS ACTS

In the estimation of most liberal senators, the vote also dashed any real prospect for Senate action in the present Congress on strong civil rights legislation. Filibustering Southerners in the past have been able to block all such proposals.

In a surprise opinion handed down from the presiding officer's chair, the vice president gave senators seeking an immediate rules change a boost by upholding their effort in every parliamentary and constitutional respect.

Nixon cited a provision of the constitution specifying that "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings" and observed:

"This constitutional right is lodged in the membership of the Senate at any time."

DEAD END

Nixon also held a section of the present filibuster rule to be unconstitutional on the grounds that it violates that right.

This section specifies that the existing procedure for invoking closure, or limitation of debate, does not apply to proposals for consideration of rules changes. This means that there is no way, if present rules are applied, to shut off debate on any proposed change.

Votes 55-38; Knowland To Renew Battle

By JOHN D. MORRIS
(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The Senate smothered a bipartisan movement for an effective curb on filibusters today despite a timely assist to the proponents from Vice President Nixon.

By a vote of 55 to 38, it killed a motion designed to open the way for a change in Senate rules that would destroy the power of Senate minorities to block action on legislation by the filibuster tactic of unlimited dilatory debate.

The action, in all probability, settled the issue for the two-year duration of the 85th Congress. However, the Republican minority leader, Sen. Knowland (Calif.) sought to keep hopes alive by announcing that he would sponsor a rules change for later consideration in an "orderly way."

34b 1957

FILIBUSTER
RULE 22

Gallup Poll—

Southern Voters Are Alone In Favor Of Filibustering

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 3.—If the current bi-partisan effor in the Senate to change the present rule permitting "filibuster ing" succeeds, it will have had considerable support from th public for nearly eight years.

The latest survey records a vote of 7-to-5—among voters wh are familiar with the term "filibuster"—in favor of amendin present Senate rules in order that a simple majority could cu off debate on any subject. The rules now in effect call for a two thirds majority.

The one section of the country which does not support the plan is the South.

Exception Then

This was also the case nearly eight years ago when in March, 1949 — after President Truman first proposed the plan — the Institute found the vote in favor of amending the rule somewhat higher than today — with the South again the exception.

Senator Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.) and Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) told a news conference recently they and a dozen other supporters of a modified filibuster role will do battle in the Senate "until we settle it," either by forcing a change or by going down to defeat.

Both said failure would rule out any "meaningful" civil rights legislation.

Interviewers asked a representative cross-section of persons across the country the following question in determining public opinion by filibustering:

"It has been suggested that the Senate change its rules so that a simple majority can call for an end to discussion instead of a two-thirds majority as is now the case. Do you approve or disapprove of this?"

Here is today's vote among adults who know what a filibuster is and that of a comparable group in a survey early in 1949:

	Today	1949
Approve	49%	54%
Disapprove	35	35
No opinion	16	11

Today's vote by regions of the country shows the greatest support for the plan coming from the Midwest. In the South, sentiment among those who are familiar with a filibuster runs against the proposal.

Here is the vote by regions:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
East	46%	34%	20%
Midwest	55	28	17
South	40	46	14
Far West	51	39	10

With the battle in the Senate over the changed cloture rule likely to be mainly between Northern and Southern Democrats, it is interesting to note that among the rank and file of both the Republican and Democratic party there is a substantially greater number who approve than disapprove of the plan as the figures show:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
Republicans	50%	31%	19%
Democrats	50	36	14
Independents	47	38	15

In 1947, after Southern senators had used the filibuster in the fight to seat Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi at the opening of the 80th Congress, a group of senators introduced bills to curb the practice.

Public reaction at the time was tested by the institute, which found 78 per cent of those familiar with the issue thought Congress ought to do something about filibusters, with the weight of sentiment in favor of ending debate by majority vote.

SOUTH IS CONFIDENT

Dixie Senators Report They Have Enough Votes In Filibuster Fight

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Dixie senators were "cautiously confident" Thursday they will be able to defeat a drive to weaken the Senate's filibuster rule and open the way for civil rights legislation.

A showdown vote—on a motion to table the proposal—was slated for 5 (Memphis time) Friday afternoon, following six hours of debate.

Estimates of the probable vote varied. A Mid-South senator, after careful checking, guessed the proposition would be tabled 57 to 35. However, Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) thought proponents could muster no more than 32 votes.

A similar proposal in 1953 was tabled 70 to 21. That time the proposal got only one Republican vote. This time 13 Republicans already have announced for it.

There were strong indications, however, that Administration leaders have moved in to hold enough Republicans in line to assure defeat of the new proposal.

Irked By Kefauver

Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) irked his Southern colleagues by openly joining the coalition of Republicans and "liberal" Democrats bent on changing the rules and destroying the filibuster as an effective barrier to civil rights legislation.

His announcement prompted immediate and widespread speculation that he has decided to try for the presidency again in 1960 instead of seeking re-election to the Senate.

In an interview with The Commercial Appeal, however, Senator Kefauver disputed this idea. "It's in my mind now," he said, "to run for re-election to the Senate."

He agreed he might change his mind later, as he did this past year in actively seeking the vice presidential nomination after having said repeatedly he had no interest in it.

Views Unchanged

The Tennessean will be up for re-election to the Senate in 1960, which is also the next presidential election year. He agreed it wouldn't be practical to seek both offices.

"I favor changing Rule 22 (the filibuster rule)," Senator Kefauver said, "because it has proven unworkable in practice." Ordinarily filibusters are thought of in connection with civil rights matters, but as long as Rule 22 exists in its present form the possibility of a filibuster is forever present for any legislation."

In his recent vice presidential campaign, Senator Kefauver said he generally favors proposals to create a civil rights division in the Justice Department, protect Negro voting rights, and to establish a commission with subpena powers to investigate civil rights complaints.

He said there has been no change in his position since then. He thus indicated he will vote for these proposals if—in the absence of a filibuster or other interference—they should reach a vote in the Senate.

The agreement for a showdown vote Friday came in a tense opening session and after Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas) had obtained unanimous consent for this procedure in disposing of the issue.

Senator Johnson himself made the motion to table the proposal after it had been introduced by a coalition of 13 Republicans and 13 Democras, including Senator Kefauver.

The tabling motion immediately shut off debate. Senator Johnson then got unanimous consent for six hours of debate Friday and then the vote.

Nixon Off 'Hot' Spot

The unanimous consent agreement ruled out any points of order being made from the floor. This took Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Senate presiding officer, off a 'hot' spot. Otherwise, he would have been confronted with having to rule on a point of order questioning whether the proposal was in order.

Democrats backing the proposal apparently had to agree to this procedure—and allow Mr. Nixon to avoid a tough political question—or run the risk of losing all of their Republican support.

The proposal to change the rules, if adopted, actually would leave the Senate without any rules and in the painful position of having to adopt new ones—rule by rule.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) declared Wednesday this would open a "Pandora box" that could greatly delay Senate consideration of President Eisenhower's program.

As presented by Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. M.), the proposal stated:

"In accordance with Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution, which declares that each house may determine the rules of its proceedings. I now move that this body take up for immediate consideration rules for this Senate of the 85th Congress."

Called First Step

Joining Senator Anderson, besides Senator Kefauver, in signing the proposal were Senators Irving Ives (R., N. Y.), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), Charles Potter (R., Mich.), James E. Murray (D., Mont.), Margaret Chase Smith (R., Maine), Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), Prescott Bush (R., Conn.), Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), Thomas Kuchel (R., Calif.), Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), Gordon Allott (R., Colo.), Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.), Richard Neuberger (D., Ore.), Ralph Flanders (R., Vt.), Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.), William A. Purtell (R., Conn.), J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.), Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), John Carroll (D., Colo.), and Joseph Clark (D., Penn.).

Senators Humphrey and Douglas, leaders of the group, told newsmen "we have a chance to win" but declined to guess at the probable vote.

Senator Humphrey flatly called the proposal "a first step toward passage of civil rights legislation."

Senator Douglas said that "no significant civil rights legislation" can be passed in the Senate so long as the present filibuster rule exists.

"A vote to table this proposal," he said, "is a vote against civil rihgts legislation."

Senator Kefauver insisted, however, that there are other questions involved besides civil rights legislation.

Mr. Eisenhower Can Do It

A growing group of Northern and Western Democrats which has been joined by a few Republicans, will make a determined effort when Congress opens this week to curb the filibuster.

Their's will be an almost impossible task.

Under present rules, they will need the votes of 64 Senators to put a halt to the talkathon Southern foes of civil rights legislation are certain to begin.

The South, with only 22 members in the Senate, cannot hope to win without outside help.

In the past this help has always been found among midwestern Republicans.

They play the old game of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

They are only too willing to help the Southerners in their fight to block civil rights in exchange for Southern help to defeat liberal labor and domestic legislation.

It's an unholy alliance which has kept Congress from enacting any civil rights bills for three quarters of a century.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that the impending fight to curb filibusters puts the Democratic Party on the spot.

We think it goes farther than that.

It puts President Eisenhower and his sincerity about his modest civil rights program squarely in the middle.

For the only hope possing this program is to root out the undemocratic power of leather-lunged Southerners to tie the Senate up in endless debate.

The only man who can do this is President Eisenhower.

He can do it by bringing the immense power and prestige of the White House to bear first on Vice President Nixon and secondly on Republican members of the Senate.

The President needs to call Mr. Nixon in and advise him to forget about his new-found love of tradition and at the proper time rule as did Alben Barkley that the Senate is not a continuing body.

Then he should let Republican Senators know that he expects them to vote with the bi-partisan group of liberals in upholding Mr. Nixon's ruling.

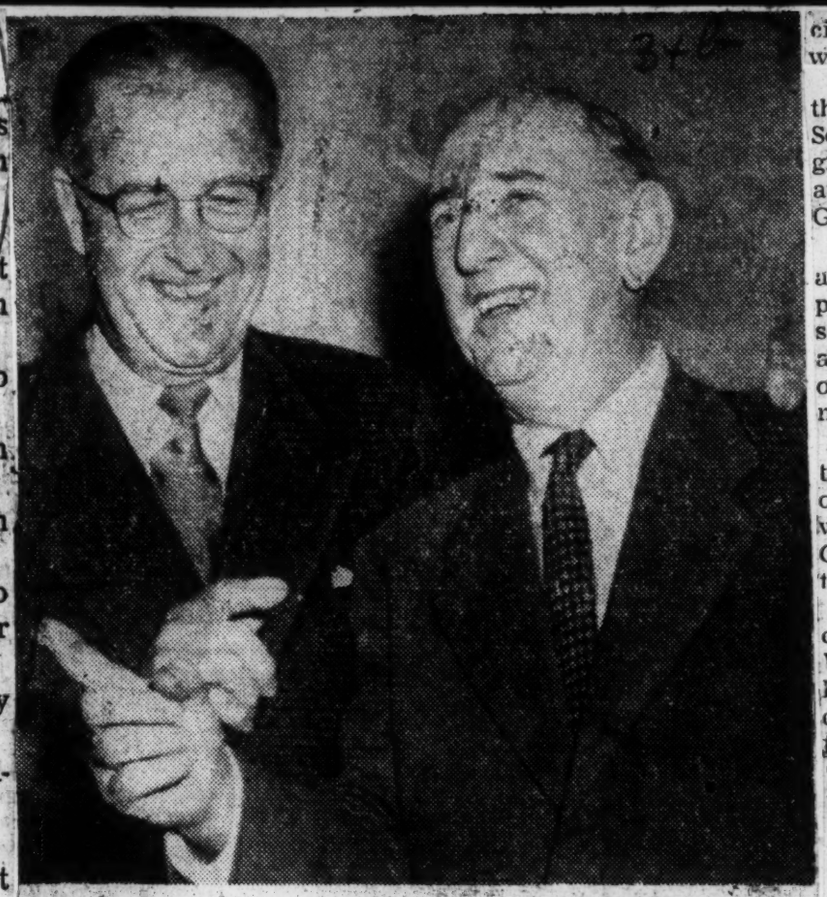
IF HE DOESN'T do it, no matter how strong may be his pronouncements on the subject during his State of the Union address, they will be regarded as so much sound and fury.

And the opportunity provided in 1956 for the Republican Party to solidify its gains among colored voters will be lost, certainly for the 1958 Congressional campaign, and possibly for many years to come.

It is the President who holds the key to the success or failure of the filibuster fight.

If it succeeds, he and his party will get the glory.

If it fails, they will get the blame.



Associated Press Wirephoto

FRIENDLY OPPONENTS IN FILIBUSTER DEBATE
Sen. Anderson (D-NM), Left, and Sen. Russell

Georgian Sees Chaos If Rule Were Altered

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Generally recognized as the "quarterback" of the Southern forces, Georgia's Sen. Russell led the conservative Democratic fight Thursday to defeat a Northern liberal attempt to limit debate in the U.S. Senate.

Russell warned the Senate that if the move to change the time-honored Senate rules proved successful it actually could result in a chaotic situation.

There would be no rules at all, Russell said, and any senator could speak as many times as he liked on any subject up before debate.

DOUGLAS REBUFFED

Several times during the course of his speech in the full-scale Senate debate, Russell refused to yield to Sen. Douglas (D-Ill), who wanted to ask some questions.

Douglas was one of the leaders in the Northern Democratic-Republican coalition seeking to rewrite the Senate rules so as to render ineffective Senate rule 22 that permits filibuster.

From a back-row seat in the chamber, Sen. Talmadge, sworn in only 24 hours earlier, listened quietly to the debate, firm in his stand to vote with the Southerners.

TALMADGE OPPOSES "GAG"

When the roll call came at 6 p.m., Talmadge cast the second vote of his senatorial career as he joined Russell and 53 other senators in defeating what they had termed an effort to impose a "gag" rule on the Senate.

Reiterating his argument that the Senate is a continuing body, governed by the precepts of the Constitution and 167 years of precedence, Russell asked by what authority anyone could change the rules.

"Would Roberts' rules of order govern the Senate," he asked, "or the rules of a scholastic society or a Kiwanis club? How would the rules be applied?"

Not even the vice president of the United States, himself, the Senate's presiding officer, is granted by the Constitution the authority to change the rules, the Georgian contended.

The Northern liberal move is aimed at "taking a short cut" to pass civil rights legislation, Russell commented, and "tyranny is always a short cut. The people of the United States should take notice.

"This question is much greater than any civil rights legislation or any phase of legislation," he warned. "It goes to the very Constitution and the integrity of this Senate."

Describing the proposed rule change as a 1951 brain child of Walter Reuther, the AFL-CIO leader, Russell said it would open up a "Pandora's box" and the Senate would be left "without any guide or rudder or compass of any kind."

In the course of his remarks, Russell accused much of the press and television of biased and misleading reporting on the rule change issue.

It is wrong, he said, to represent the fight solely as one to stop filibusters or pass civil rights legislation, as some newspapers have done.

This kind of reporting, he said, amounts to "almost a conspiracy of intimidation" calculated to embarrass senators trying to decide how to vote.

"In my opinion," Russell said, "freedom of debate in the Senate has never been more abused than have the constitutional rights of the freedom of the press in presenting this issue to the American people."

At the conclusion of his speech several Southern Democrats and a few Republicans from across the aisle walked up to shake Russell's hand.

THE ATTACK ON RULE 22

World Wed. 1-2-57 p.6

(From The New York Times)

The Constitution of the United States says, in Article 1, Section 5, that "Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings." There is one rule, however, that a little band of willful men has decided that a majority of the nnew Senate shall not determine for itself. That is Rule 22, the rule that requires a positive vote of sixty-four Senators to shut off debate on any business before the Senate. It is also the rule that permits no closure whatsoever on any motion to take up a proposed change in the rules— a built-in filibuster machine expressly designed for the purpose.

A week from today, when the Eighty-fifth Congress convenes in Washington, a new effort will be made to achieve a modification of Rule 22. Though similar efforts have failed before this—the last occasion being in 1953—the interests of democratic government require that it be made again, and again, and again, until at last it succeeeds as it eventually will. In this efforts Senators Douglas of Illinois, Humphrey of Minnesota and their associated group of liberal Democrats and Resolutions (including Ives of New York, Case of New Jersey and Clark of Pennsylvania) ought to have the strong support and effective backing of Americans concerned with the viability of our constitutional processes. For, in essence, what these men will be doing next week when this subject comes up will be fighting to make democratic government work, fighting against the power of a determined group of die-hards to block legislation by means of that negation of the democratic process: the filibuster.

It is a travesty to wrap the mantle of "free speech" around the filibuster. That is exactly what the filibuster is not. On the contrary, it is a method by which a small but resolute group can physically prevent the enactment of legislation desired by the majority—often, as Senator Douglas points out, the overwhelming majority. One of the great blessings of our kind of government is that it protects the minority against the rash or impulsive actions of a majority. But the filibuster does not contribute to such protection. The filibuster is the antithesis of free and open debate, the considered action, the balanced evaluation of minority rights as against majority desires, that go to make up the kind of democracy we like to think we have.

This is true for no matter what purpose the filibuster is employed; but it is most obviously and unmistakably true when the filibuster is used as a weapon against proposals to protect minority rights. And that is precisely the purpose that many of those who defend Rule 22 and the filibuster have in mind. So long as Rule 22 stands as it is on the books of the Senate, civil rights legislation of any sort will be virtually impossible. Even a motion "to proceed to the consideration of any motion" to change the rules will be subject to unlimited "debate." This is not free speech. It is blatant obstructionism of the kind that would kill a democracy.

No one wants arbitrarily to shut off debate. What is needed is the opportunity to set a reasonable limitation on the length of debate. Yet neither the majority leader of the Senate nor the minority leadeer has seeen fit to recognize the manifest justice of this demand. We think, however, that eventually the American people will.

That Old Filibuster Issue Comes Up Again In Senate

News Sunday 1-6-57

Shawnee, Okla.

It is a much oversimplified position to hold that freedom and justice will best be served by changing the rules of the United States Senate to provide for a much easier shutting off of debate. In our system a majority count is not always controlling. In various legislative procedures, positive action calls for more than majority support. Our Constitution cannot be changed, for example, by mere majority vote.

True freedom calls for careful protection of minority as well as majority rights. Indeed, basic in such a system is the protection of the individual's right.

Then, too, often involved in this issue of Senate rules is the question of which majority is concerned. In the South, a great majority of the people may be opposed to certain proposed action. That majority sentiment may be a minority sentiment when sentiment in the country as a whole is considered, but should it be easily possible in the Senate to close off debate and override the views of the regional majority?

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky Republican, in announcing that he favored a rule change in the Senate, said he does not believe "a rule should be continued which prevents a vote and thus has been used against minorities, as has been the case in the field of civil rights." But what does he think as to the rights of a regional majority which may be part of a national minority?

The Senate rule which a coalition of Northern and Southern Democrats and Republicans opposes requires the affirmative votes of at least 64 of the Senate's 96 members to impose a time limit on debate. This rule also forbids any debate limit — called "cloture" — on motions to change the rules.

Late Friday after several hours of debate the Senate rejected by a vote of 55 to 38 a motion to take up consideration of a change in the rules.

It was contended by advocates of the motion that rules should be adopted by the Senate for each session; by opponents that the Senate is a continuing body and that rules hold over, subject to change under established procedure.

Advocates argued that present debate rules can block representative government. Opponents maintained that the rules are not an insuperable barrier to action and preserve freedom of debate. Senators seeking a change expressed gratification that they showed a gain in their strength, a similar move having been defeated 70 to 21 in 1953.

Sen. Douglas of Illinois, leader in the fight for a rules change, has contended the Senate never can muster 64 votes to apply cloture on any "meaningful" civil rights bills. But this 64-vote requirement is not an absolute barrier to ending debate.

Who would argue that liberty can best be served simply by an invariable requirement that a majority vote shall at once decide issues?

The provision that each state shall have two senators, no matter what its size, is another American rule that does not reflect absolute majority rule.

Sen. John Sparkman, in opposing a rule change, said he would work against any effort to weaken the Senate rule that permits unlimited debate. He said a weaker rule would destroy the one weapon which protects the South from those who for political purposes would impose on Southern people a way of life alien to their traditions and not in keeping with racial harmony and economic well-being.

Sen. Sparkman declared that the present Senate rule is necessary to protect the minority from a ruthless majority.

"While the right of debate is now necessary to protect the South," he said, "the time may come when this right is essential for the protection of some other minority group." Sen. Hill and other Southern senators also firmly oppose a rules change.

THE RULES REMAIN

Times Wed. 1-2-57 p.16-C

As prearranged by the leadership of both parties, the Senate of the United States yesterday turned down the one and only opportunity it will have at this session to make a serious fight against the rules that give to the threat of filibuster its potency.

The parliamentary situation under which the brief debate was held and the foreordained vote taken may perhaps have been another example of Majority Leader Johnson's famed tactical skill in getting what he wants. But to avoid unpleasant obstacles is not to make them disappear, and to smooth away real issues is not to solve them.

The Senate vote yesterday leaves the basic problem of the filibuster just where it was; and to both Democrats and Republicans goes the discredit of helping make that result possible. Minority Leader Knowland happily joined Mr. Johnson in the scheme to insure that there would be only a formal fight over the issue of whether or not the Senate was to go on under the same old rules that permit the filibuster to throttle democratic procedure. When the appointed time came to vote, the powerful coalition of conservative Southern Democrats and right-wing Midwestern Republicans won its expected victory. But at least there is something encouraging in the fact that more than one-third of the total membership of the Senate—21 Democrats and 17 Republicans—voted against killing the Anderson motion that would have been the first step in overcoming the menace of the filibuster.

The filibuster threat ought to be removed by the Senate so that it can regain its own freedom of debate. That is reason enough; but, as everyone knows, the further purpose in fighting the filibuster is to clear the way for civil-rights legislation, which has traditionally been blocked by the threat of this anti-democratic device. However, even though the Senate rules remain unchanged and the filibuster still is potentially as strong as it ever was, there is a growing hope that some moderate civil-rights bills may actually be enacted by this Congress. Both the liberal Democrats and the Administration itself have been behind such proposals. Though the more conservative elements in the Senate won their victory yesterday through continuation of the outworn rules, that victory should not be consolidated by subsequent rejection of the sensible and highly desirable civil-rights proposals that will be coming up at this session.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

The Senate Knew It Okayed Dixie Veto On Race Bills

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

ALTHOUGH A GROUP of Northern senators is attempting to limit the right to filibuster—the right, that is to say, of unlimited debate in order to prevent a vote on a bill—it would be a spectacular surprise if the Senate voted to amend its own rules. The amendment would require not only a big majority of the senators. The senators would have to be in a mood to fight for the amendment to the bitter end and at the risk of stalling all the other business of the Senate. For Rule XXII, which allows the filibuster, is in effect a veto, held by the Southern states, on federal legislation dealing with the relations of Negroes and whites.

History Of Debate Shows Interesting Changes

IT IS INTERESTING to note the history of the filibuster. As summarized by Mr. Irving Brant, the biographer of President Monroe, the right to filibuster did not exist in the early days of the republic. From 1789 until 1806 debate could be ended at any time by a vote of the majority of the senators present. From 1806 until 1917, there was no limitation on debate. In 1917, on the eve of our entrance into the First World War, the filibuster was used to block warlike measures which the Wilson administration was proposing. It was then that a cloture rule was adopted, providing that a debate could be ended by a vote of two-thirds of the senators who were present and voting. As Mr. Brant points out, under this rule, supposing there were 20 senators absent, debate could be ended by a vote of 51 to 25—that is to say, by a very few more than a majority of all the senators.

The interesting and significant fact is that in 1949 the Senate amended its rules in favor of the filibuster, and to make it virtually impossible to limit debate. It adopted the famous Rule XXII, which some of the Northern senators are now trying to amend. Rule XXII does two things. Debate can be ended only if 64 senators are present and vote affirmatively to end it. Thus if 63 senators voted to end debate, while only 13 voted not to end debate, the 13 would prevail and the debate could not be ended. Then, to protect this right of filibuster, Rule XXII provides that there is an unlimited right to filibuster against an attempt to amend Rule XXII itself.

The Rule Strengthened As Truman Tried Move

WHAT HAPPENED in 1949? What happened was the Truman administration, with its determination to pass federal laws dealing with race relations. Although there was unlimited debate in the Senate for more than a century and until the First World War, the right to filibuster was never entrenched as it has been since 1949. The proof is that in 1917 the Senate did adopt a rule for closing debate. It was not until 1949 that Rule XXII virtually deprived the Senate of the right to amend Rule XXII. It is plain enough that Rule XXII was designed to establish what is tantamount to a Southern veto on the problems which may be subject to federal legislation.

The real issue in the argument about Rule XXII is whether Congress may legislate in the field of race relations. It is because Truman and then Eisenhower have wanted to legislate in this field that Rule XXII will almost certainly be kept in force.

The movement in this century towards desegregation and against legal and economic discrimination is one of the most impressive phenomena of our era. But it is highly unlikely that federal legislation will be allowed to play much of a part in this movement. The movement will proceed mainly by local actions that reflect extraordinary change of public opinion in almost all sections of the country.

Another interesting question about the powers of Congress is posed by the President's request for authority to use force in the Middle East. The theory of the Constitution is supposed to be that when the President tells Congress that a state of war exists or that a state of war should be declared, Congress then has the power to legalize the waging of war. In a case where the President is convinced before Congress is convinced that war is inevitable or that it is necessary—as for example President Roosevelt before Pearl Harbor—the legal authority of Congress has acted as a powerful check upon the President's prewar actions.

Not Every President Could Hope For Okay

THE EISENHOWER procedure is to ask Congress to underwrite in advance even if it means war, the moves the President may decide to take. In the nature of things it is impossible for the President to be specific or clear as to what moves he may feel impelled or compelled to make. Therefore, a congressional vote of the kind President Eisenhower is asking is in effect a vote for confidence and a congressional commitment to support him in what follows.

Not every President would ask or could hope to get authority of this kind from Congress. If President Eisenhower asks for it, he will get it. But he will be incurring an obligation to keep Congress fully informed and closely advised not only as to what he does, but as to why he does it.—©

Senate to vote on filibuster issue Friday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—(AP)—The Senate agreed today to vote at 6 p.m. tomorrow on a motion aimed at revising Senate rules so as to make it easier to throttle filibusters.

Sen. Anderson (D., N. M.) offered the rules proposal at the opening Senate session on behalf of a group of Democratic and Republican senators seeking to clear the way for later enactment of Civil Rights legislation.

Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas won unanimous agreement to limit debate on the motion to six hours, beginning tomorrow. He said this arrangement had been worked out with Anderson and with Sen. Knowland of California, the GOP Senate leader.

JOHNSON SAID the Senate will meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow instead of the customary noon hour.

He offered a motion to table or kill Anderson's move that the Senate take up for immediate consideration the adoption of new rules.

Four years ago, when Anderson offered a similar motion, it was killed by a vote of 70-21.

Southern opponents of the proposed rules change, led by Sen Russell (D., Ga.), have indicated they are confident that the Senate will sustain the tabling motion, as it did at the start of the 83rd Congress in 1953.

JOHNSON PROMISED that tomorrow's debate time would be divided equally between advocates and opponents of the proposed rules change.

Knowland earlier had thrown his weight against the proposed change.

"I believe not only that the Senate is a continuing body but that it has continuing rules," Knowland said. "Any other decision would lead to a very chaotic condition in the Senate."

Knowland spoke to newsmen as a coalition of Northern and Western Democrats and Republicans, seeking to clear the way for the enactment of civil rights legislation, prepared to trigger a new fight over Senate rules.

Sen. Anderson (D., N. M.) floor leader of the coalition, was ready to offer a motion that the Senate take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the new Senate.

THE GROUP contends that each new Senate is free to adopt its own rules by majority vote. Other senators contend the rules carry over from one Senate to another. Under the latter theory, which Knowland endorsed, a two-thirds majority is needed to change the rules.

Advocates of a rules change want to replace an existing one which requires the votes of 64 senators, or two-thirds of the entire membership, to shut off a debate. They contend that rule enables Southern Democrats to talk to death civil rights measures.

No showdown on the issue was in prospect at today's opening session of the 85th Congress, but Knowland said he considered it possible that a vote might be reached tomorrow.

EARLIER both sides in the battle had indicated they were agreeable to letting a decision go over until next week.

Knowland said that if Anderson's motion should prevail, the Senate would be left without any rules and without any committees and thus without the machinery to consider other legislative matters.

He said he always has believed, and still believes, that a filibuster can be broken under present rules "if you are determined to do it."

He also maintained that a change in the present debate limitation rule could be brought about in the same way and that "there is no need to circumvent all the precedents."

HIS STAND that the Senate is a continuing body with continuing rules is in line with that taken by Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, and Southern opponents of the proposed rules change.

Knowland said he assumed a motion would be made after "reasonable debate" to table or kill Anderson's motion. Four years ago, when Anderson offered a similar motion, it was killed by a vote of 70-21.

Knowland said in reply to a question that no one at the White House had talked to him about the rules fight. He said he thought the Senate would "resent" any interference in its handling of the problem.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower has told congressional leaders he will press anew for a civil rights program, including new steps against any interference with the right of Negroes to vote, and a bipartisan study of the whole race relations problem.

The setrategy of those urging a rules change was to offer today Sen. Anderson's motion, then hold off until later the debate on it.

The motion was prepared on behalf of a group of Northern and Western senators, both Republicans and Democrats, who want to curb filibusters, the traditional weapon used by Southerners in fighting civil rights measures.

Sen. Russell (D., Ga. accused the group yesterday of attempting to take a "short-cut" to oblige Senate Rules, and said that such action in legislative matters "leads to tyranny."

Russell and other Southerners contend that much more than civil rights is involved. Russell said the issues goes "to the integrity of the Senate and to the maintenance of the constitution and of orderly procedure."

The group led by Anderson contends that each Senate is free to adopt its own rules of procedure by majority rule.

Talmadge Plans Fight on Johnson Filibuster Curb

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Sen. Talmadge indicated tonight he will oppose in the Rules Committee a compromise proposal by Majority Leader Johnson to change Senate rules to allow a moderate curb on filibusters.

Johnson's compromise is similar to one urged by Minority Leader Knowland.

The plan would permit shutting off debate by a two-thirds vote of the senators present instead of by two-thirds of the total membership, but would recognize that the Senate is a continuing body.

Still favoring the old rule, Talmadge said he may be "a minority of one" in the committee when the time comes up for decision by that panel.

Johnson Joins Knowland To Offer Middle Ground Curb on Filibusters

Constitution Thurs. 1-10-57 p1
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders joined forces today to offer a "middle ground" method of curbing filibusters, the legislative talkathons.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Democratic chief, announced he would cosponsor a resolution drafted by Sen. Knowland of California, his GOP opposite number, to halt filibusters by a two-thirds vote of those senators present and voting.

In order to limit debate under the present rules, 64 votes, two-thirds of the Senate's full membership, are required.

Johnson said the Knowland resolution appealed to him "as being based upon the middle ground which is the strongest to stand upon."

"It would permit an orderly change of the rules but would recognize that the rules are . . . not subject to change because of a momentary gust of political wind," he added.

Any effective checkrein on filibusters could improve the chances of civil rights legislation at this session of Congress. Southern senators have frequently filibustered against civil rights bills and succeeded in talking them to death.

Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn) announced earlier in the day that he and a nonpartisan group of colleagues were introducing 12 civil rights bills headed by a measure to provide federal protection of voting rights.

The Knowland substitute for the present disputed rule 22 would, in addition to reducing the number of votes required to limit debate, strike out a provision forbidding any time limit on debate on changes in the rules. The substitute also provides that the Senate's rules would continue from one session of Congress to the next.

The Senate argued over these and other issues for six hours last night, finally voting, 55-38, against a motion which would have opened all the rules to review at the beginning of this new session.

Johnson said he was supporting Knowland's move "because I believe that the change would expedite the business of the Senate but would retain legitimate safeguards of minority rights."

In case a bare quorum of 49 was present for any vote on debate limitation, the Knowland resolution would allow the debate to be shut off by the votes of 33 senators—almost 50 per cent less than required under the existing rule.

"The proposal, of course, will go to the Senate Rules Committee where it can be studied thoroughly," Johnson said.

Daniel and outgoing Gov. Allen Shivers over who shall have the right to appoint his successor. Shivers, who bolted to Eisenhower in 1952, may conceivably appoint a Republican to fill the vacancy.

On this point, Sen. Francis Case (R) of N. Dakota wants the Senate to defer permanent organization until Texas has elected a new Senator next spring. This would automatically hold off the touchy filibuster question.

Meanwhile, in other developments, Sens. Irving Ives (R) New York, and Paul Douglas (D) Ill., in a bi-partisan move, met together to formulate strategy to kill the filibuster which they said must succeed if there is to be effective civil rights legislation.

SENS. DOUGLAS AND IVES

Smith, who in 1953, voted against efforts to adopt new rules in the Senate, now says he favors allowing two-thirds of the Senate on a roll call to limit debate, rather than a simple majority.

Rights Backers Plot Strategy

Defender P. 1

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Richard Nixon was the key figure in the fight to limit the filibuster as the Senate opened on Thursday.

The battle for cloture hogged the spotlight as the 85th session of Congress got under way.

The eyes of the country were turned to Capitol Hill where, by the close lineup of the two parties, Nixon was placed in a position as presiding officer of deciding whether a motion to adopt new rules was in order.

Nixon could conceivably be the lever to break the log jam on civil rights legislation under Rule 22 of the Senate.

The present makeup of the Senate is 49-47 in favor of the Democrats with Sen. Price Daniel of Texas resigning Jan. 15 to become governor of the state.

TEXANS DISPUTED

A dispute is on now between Daniel and Shivers over who shall appoint the successor to Daniel's seat.

Ives told a news conference that he had had "White House encouragement" on the anti-filibuster move.

LEAD LIBERALS

Ives and Douglas are leading a hard core of Northern liberals of both parties who are determined that for the first time since 1875 some civil rights legislation will pass Congress. The group includes:

Sens. Hubert Humphrey, Minn.; Wayne Morse, Oregon; Patrick McNamara, Mich.; Joseph Clark, Pa.; all Democrats; Sens. Clifford Case, N. J.; Charles Potter, Mich.; and H. Alexander Smith, N. J. Republicans.

RAP BUTLER

They are also dissatisfied with Chairman Paul Butler's omission of any Negroes in the national advisory committee he named to help formulate legislation in Congress.

Seventy people met at the invitation of Brown in Washington.

In a statement Brown said, "It should be clear by now that the party cannot woo the South and simultaneously win the Negro. It must choose between again becoming a mere sectional party or remaining a national one.

"It can do so only if it is successful in getting civil rights legislation through Congress."

Brown predicted that the Democratic Party will lose even more Negro votes in 1958 and 1960 than it did last November, if the filibuster rule is not changed.

Brown asserted that Negro voters did not vote for President Eisenhower because the Republican party had a good record in civil rights, but they voted against Democrats because they disapproved intensely of the anti-Negro actions and statements of Southern Democrats.

"The party must deliver now if it expects to regain the support of those who quit it and to keep the support of those who stuck with it," Brown added.

U. S. Policy, Civil Rights Key Issues

Post & Times Herald P. 1
Thurs. 1-3-57

Senate Threatened With Filibuster By Southerners On Rule Changes

Washington D.C.

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

The barely Democratic 85th Congress will convene at noon today in an atmosphere of unusual intra-party and international tension.

In the Senate the curtain will rise on a civil rights argument, testing the Senate's lax anti-filibuster rules.

A move by Northern Democrats and some Republicans to clamp down in advance on future filibusters by tightening the rules was countered yesterday by a Southern threat of filibuster.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), following a caucus of 19 Southern Democrats, told reporters a victory by advocates of the rues change will "open Pandora's box" in the Chamber.

Said Russell: "We would then have to start with Rule 1, and write a completely new set of rules for the Senate."

The House scheduled a much more routine opening, with the conventional mass swearing in of newly elected members by Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, and very little else.

The projected personal appearance of President Eisenhower before a joint session of both Houses on Friday, to detail his plans for dealing with the Midde East crisis, had a sobering effect on members of both chambers.

In the Senate, for example, both the Northern leaders of the drive to change the Senate rules, and Southern opponents of the move, said they would like to see the floor battle delayed until after Mr. Eisenhower's appearance, and conducted in an "orderly" fashion.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. Mex.), leader of the fight to put anti-filibuster teeth in the Senate's famed Rule 22, heid two separate meetings with his bipartisan, 14-member strategy group.

A steering committee of six Senators was set up by this group to clear their proposed procedure with Democratic and Republican leaders. Anderson said he wants to "avoid the necessity of using Marquis of Queensbury rules" (the rules governing boxing).

Russell, the Southern caucus chief, said he would be glad to work out some fixed date for voting on a Dixie motion to table Anderson's rules move.

Post & Times Herald

He made it plain, however, that if the debate rule it tightened, either by approval of the Anderson motion or by direct ruling of the Senate's presiding officer, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Southern Senators will launch a new debate on a new set of rules.

The Congress reopens with the Democrats holding a slim 49-47 edge in the Senate, the same as last year. They enjoy a 233-200 margin in the House where ther are two vacancies to be filled.

Both parties went through preparatory steps yesterday toward retaining their present leaders. Final action will be taken today to name Sen. Lyndon B. oJhnson (Tex.) as Senate Democratic leader; Rep.

John W. McCormack (Mass.) as House Democratic leader; Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.) as Senate Republican leader, and Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. as House GOP leader.

Rep. Sam Rayburn of Texas, who has held the post longer than any other man, will be returned as speaker.

House Republicans voted unanimously yesterday to nominate Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. for Speaker when the new Congress convenes, but they picked a certain loser.

Martin will be defeated by the veteran Rayburn.

The outcome actually was determined last November when the Democrats captured a majority of the House seats.

As a Democrat, Rayburn will continue to wield the gavel and Martin will remain in his old post as minority leader.

ute after 6 P. M. the vote started and 15 minutes later it was all over. The Senate had voted 55 to 38 to keep the filibuster rule.

No one appeared excited over what had happened. Some thought the anti-filibuster bloc lost about four votes during the day. And some saw the final count as a victory and "a crack in the door" for civil rights, since a vote on the same issue four years ago stood at 70 to 21.

The move to wipe out the filibuster rule was made by Northern Democrats and Republicans. Favoring change of the filibuster rule were 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans. Supporting the filibuster were 27 Democrats and 26 Republicans.

The decision defiintely was a victory for the South in its determined effort to keep freedom out of the grasp of Negroes.

Despite what happened, two leaders, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and Val Washington of the Republican National Committee, were not downhearted. Both feel that civil rights measures will reach the floor during this session of Congress.

■

WILKINS, Washington and the NAACP's Clarence Mitchell and Hobson Reynolds, director of the Elks' Department of Civil Rights, were among those occupying seats in the gallery.

Vice President Nixon's opinion that each new Congress had the right to change rules was interpreted by some as meaning that he was against the filibuster and that he would support civil rights measures if and when they reach the floor of the Senate.

One of the strongest statements of the day came from Senator Pat McNamara (D.-Mich.). He told the few Senators in attendance that not only a filibuster, but even the mere threat of one, was enough to effectively block civil rights measures in the Senate.

Continuing, he said: "More than 7 million people live in my state of Michigan. They are all members of one race—the human race. The people of my state, of every state, are entitled to the rights and privileges of first-class citizenship.

"If democracy can be blocked in the United States Senate, it can be blocked throughout our nation."

Funeral Rites in the Senate

Courier P.G.

South Wins Fight Against Freedom!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 1-12-57

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

(National News Editor)

34b

WASHINGTON—The cold night of Friday, Jan. 4, had begun settling over the capitol dome before the Senate came to life. It was approaching 6 P. M., the time agreed on for the final rites that would give the filibuster extended life and, in all probability, hush up the civil rights issue for the two-year duration of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

It had been a dull day, starting at 11 A. M. with the gallery half-filled and only 20 Senators in their seats when the bell sounded for the roll call. Enough of the elected gentlemen showed up to make a quorum, and then most of them drifted out. At no time after the roll call were there more than 25 Senators in their seats to listen to prepared speeches for and against the weapon that down through the years has proven a stumbling block to passage of civil rights legislation.

■

BUT, six hours and forty-five minutes later, the gallery began to fill and Senators filed in from the cloakrooms. One min-

BRICKER (Ohio)	(Calif.)
BRIDGES (N. H.)	LANGER (N. D.)
BUTLER (Md.)	MALONE (Nev.)
CAPEHART (Ind.)	MARTIN ED-
CARLSON (Kan.)	WARD (Pa.)
CASE, FRANCIS	McCARTHY (Wis.
(S. D.)	MUNDT (S. D.)
COTTON (N.H.)	REVERCOMB
CURTIS (Neb.)	(W. Va.)
DIRKSEN (Ill.)	SALTONSTALL
DWORSHAK	(Mass.)
(Idaho)	SCHOEPPEL
GOLDWATER	(Kan.)
(Ariz.)	WATKINS (Utah)
HICKENLOOPER	WILLIAMS (Del.)
(Iowa)	YOUNG (N. D.)
HAUSKA (Neb.)	
Democrates (27)	
BIBLE (Nev.)	KERR (Okla.)
BYRD (Va.)	LONG (La.)
DANIEL (Tex.)	McCELLAN
EASTLAND	(Ark.)
(Miss.)	MONRONEY
ELLENDER (La.)	(Okla.)
ERVIN (N. C.)	ROBERTSON
FREAR (Del.)	(Va.)
FULBRIGHT	RUSSELL (Ga.)
(Ark.)	SCOTT (N. C.)
GORE (Tenn.)	SMATHERS (Fla.)
GREEN (R. I.)	SPARKMAN (Ala.
HAYDEN (Ariz.)	STENNIS (Miss)

Republican Votes Protect Filibuster

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

They voted to kill the vicious filibuster by which Dixiecrats have been able to prevent passage of civil rights legislation for three-quarters of a century:

Let. 1-12-57

Democrats	Against (21)
ANDERSON (N. M.)	MAGNUSON (Wash.)
CARROLL (Colo.)	MANSFIELD
CHAVEZ (N.M.)	(Mont.)
CHURCH (Idaho)	McNAMARA
CLARK (Pa.)	(Mich.)
DOUGLAS (Ill.)	MORSE (Ore.)
HENNINGS (Mo.)	MURRAY (Mont.)
HUMPHREY	NEUBERGER
(Minn.)	(Ore.)
JACKSON (Wash.)	O'MAHONEY
KEFAUVER	(Wyo.)
(Tenn.)	PASTORE (R.I.)
KENNEDY (Mass.	SYMINGTON
LAUSCHE (Ohio)	(Mo.)
Republicans	Against (17)
AIKEN (Vt.)	THOMAS (Utah)
ALLOTT (Colo.)	MARTIN (Iowa)
BEALL (Md.)	MORTON (Ky.)
BUSH (Conn.)	PAYNE (Me.)
CLIFFORD CASE	POTTER (Mich.)
(N. J.)	PURTELL (Conn.
COOPER (Ky.)	MRS. SMITH
FLANDERS (Vt.)	(Me.)
IVES (N. Y.)	ALEXANDER
KUCHEL (Calif.)	SMITH (N. J.)
	THYE (Minn.)

Not voting but announced as opposed to tabling: Neely (D-W. Va.) and Wiley (R-Wis.)

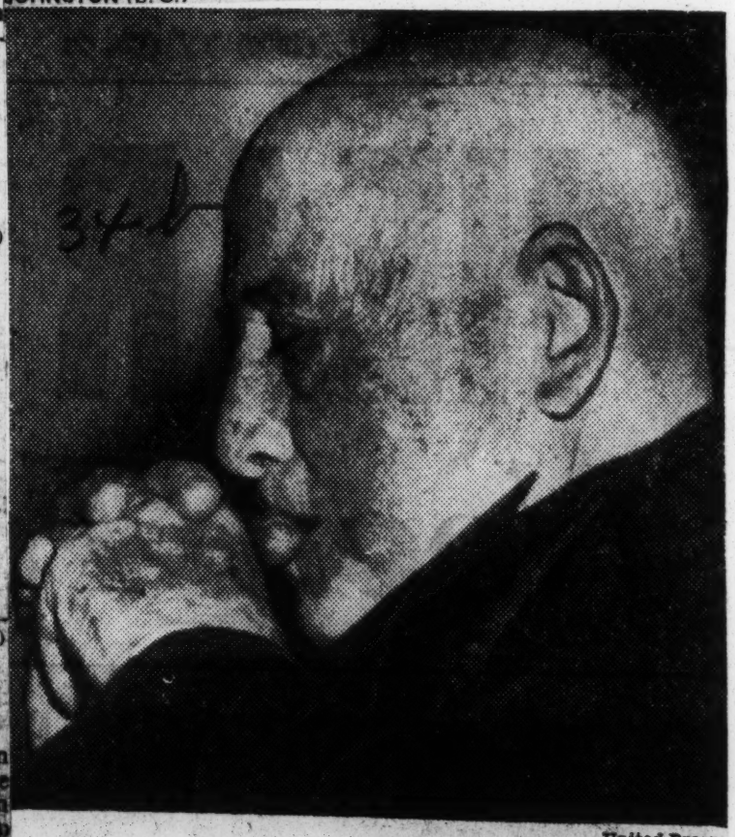
HILL (Fla.)	TALMADGE (Ga.)
HOLLAND (Fla.)	THURMOND
JOHNSON (Tex.)	(S. C.)
JOHNSTON (S. C.)	

Your Enemies

When the chips were down in the Senate on civil rights these 28 Republicans, many of whom had solemnly pledged to help you, turned their back on you and voted with the Dixiecrats.

They didn't remember you, so don't you forget them.

Republicans (28)	
BARRETT (Wyo.)	JENNER (Ind.)
BENNETT (Utah)	KNOWLAND



United Press

This study of Rep. Sam Rayburn (Tex.) was made at the Capitol yesterday after House Democrats renominated him as their choice to serve again as Speaker.

FILIBUSTERS WON'T STOP CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM

Congress, Moved by Political Force, Is Expected to Take Some Action

By CABELL PHILLIPS

Special to The

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — The fight by the bloc of thirty-eight Senators to put an end to the filibuster will go down in the annals as a lost cause, but all will not have been in vain. Out of it is almost sure to come a package of civil rights legislation some time before the Eighty-fifth Congress goes out of existence.

It is also possible that the effort will result in a more or less permanent coalition of Republicans and Democratic liberals to act as a slight counterbalance to the conservative coalition that has been in the senate driver's seat for the last decade or more.

The civil rights measures that are now expected to be brought forward are not all that the liberals would insist on had they the decisive say in the matter. But they will be, in all probability, the most substantial body of civil legislation to be enacted this century.

Present prospects are that the Administration will propose the same six items advocated last year by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. They passed the House by a 279-126 vote on July 23 but died in the Senate.

The Six Proposals

The proposals were:

(1) Creation of a continuing bipartisan commission to investigate civil rights problems.

(2) Establishment of a full-time division of civil rights within the Department of Justice.

(3) Statutes protecting the right to vote in Federal elections.

(4) Authority for the Attorney General to initiate proceedings in behalf of persons who have suffered civil rights violations.

(5) Recourse directly to the Federal Courts by persons whose civil rights have been violated.

(6) Authority for the Attorney General to proceed against suspected conspiracies to violate civil rights.

Pratt in The Sacramento Bee

The civil rights package was not presented to the Eighty-fourth Congress until last April, which was pretty late considering the intense controversy that always attends such legislation. Moreover, it was offered with only indirect and not very enthusiastic endorsement from the White House.

Delaying Taetics

Nevertheless, and in spite of delaying tactics by Chairman Howard Smith, Democrat of Virginia, of the House Rules Committee, the omnibus bill was reported out late in July and subsequently passed by a substantial margin on the House floor.

In the Senate, delaying tactics employed by James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, were more successful—neither the original bills nor the combined measure passed by the House were reported out by the time of adjournment. Hence, civil rights in the Eighty-fourth Congress came to the same inglorious end as it had in virtually every Congress of the last fifty years.

Pressure for a new attempt to pass such laws reached a climax in last year's election campaign, a reflection mainly of intense Negro unrest over the lack of compliance with Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation in public schools and public transportation. All evidence pointed to heavy shifts by Negro voters last November from Democratic to Republican allegiance.

Negro Vote Eyed

This fact, among others, led to the bipartisan effort this week to change the Senate rules regarding filibusters, the stratagem by which Southerners have succeeded in killing off civil rights legislation heretofore. Democrats were impelled by the hope of recovering the Negro vote, Republicans by the hope of retaining it.

But in spite of the defeat of the rules change, it is widely agreed that moderate civil rights bills will get a far friendlier reception in the Senate this year than last.

The Democratic leadership, although heavily dominated by Southerners, recognizes that it is on the hook of adverse public opinion in the matter, and that it will have to yield some of its sectional prejudices in order to get off. Both the political as well as the social demand for better race laws has reached a point where they can no longer be ignored.

Moreover, the Southerners, having successfully weathered the assault on their cherished filibustering privilege (with a tacit assist from some of their colleagues among the Republican conservatives), are in a mood to make modest concessions to the majority's clamor for some constructive action on civil rights.

Republican support for such a program is greater than it was a year ago.

Wider Significance

Heretofore, the issue has not been of great political importance in large areas of traditional G. O. P. strength, such as the Middle West and the Northwest. In the last year, however, the segregation controversy has fanned the civil rights question into nationwide significance with intense political overtones. Many Republicans, previously apathetic about the matter, now see it in a different light.

In addition, it is predicted that this year President Eisenhower will put some of his own prestige behind the civil rights program. If this should prove to be the case, its passage in some form is almost assured.

This prospect gives heart to the liberals, although some of them would prefer to have won their goal the hard way, by the fight on the filibuster. Could Senate Rule XXII have been revised, thus outlawing the device of unlimited debate, they would have been in a position to press for sterner measures than are likely to be included in the Administration program.

However, there is an attitude among them that they probably have won at least half a loaf and that is better than no loaf at all. The size of the bipartisan bloc that backed the anti-filibuster resolution is a source of gratification to them.

While not all the signers can be rated at consistent liberals of the Morse-Douglas-Clifford Case variety, they at least form a nucleus of liberal sentiment that, under appropriate circumstances, can be rallied to other causes. Heretofore the group has lacked cohesion and unity of purpose.

Rule XXII Stands

"FILIBUSTERS—*this word comes from the Spanish filibusteros, who were West Indian pirates. * * * It is given to the members of the minority of a legislative body who seek to delay or defeat the adoption of measures obnoxious to them by obstruction and dilatory tactics, such as constant motions to adjourn, or calls for yeas and nays.*"—A DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN POLITICS, 1888.

To Southern Senators the filibuster has become their legislative redoubt in talking civil rights legislation to death. Filibustering is protected by Senate Rule XXII which permits unlimited debate in the Senate unless a two-thirds majority of the whole Senate (sixty-four members), vote for closure of debate. Since the Southerners can rely upon a score of members to keep a filibuster alive, they can block legislation on civil rights or any other subject. Moreover, Rule XXII has a built-in protection; it provides that debate on motions to change the rule cannot be limited.

Liberal Senators have long denounced filibuster as "rule by minority" and have made several unsuccessful assaults upon the tactic. In their last fight against filibuster in 1953 the liberal bloc went down to defeat, 70—21.

Since then the Supreme Court has ruled on school integration and last November the Negro vote swung toward the Republican column for the first time since early New Deal days. Liberal Republicans felt they could consolidate this shift only by adoption of a strong civil rights position in the new Congress. Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, felt they had lost the Negro vote in the North through identification with Southern Democrats openly hostile to civil rights.

Anderson Attacks

Last Thursday the liberal bloc launched another attack on Rule XXII. Senator Clinton Anderson moved that the Senate proceed with consideration of the rules, a motion backed by twenty-six bipartisan members. The Anderson group hoped to sidestep any filibuster on rule changes by challenging the precedent that Senate rules hold good from one session to another.

The Southern bloc acted swiftly. Senator Lyndon Johnson moved to table (kill) the Anderson motion. The Senate then unanimously voted to hold Mr. Johnson's motion until Friday for a showdown vote—with the agreement that the Senate debate would be harnessed.

On Friday the debate was sharp. Michigan's Republican Senator Potter declared that "when a handful of Senators can block majority action * * * that is muzzling democracy." Democratic Senator Wayne Morse said filibuster gives "a small group of Senators veto power * * *." In angry rebuttal, Senator Russell said the real issue was protection of "freedom of debate" and said the issue had been inaccurately presented as a matter of "stopping the filibuster or stopping civil rights."

When Johnson supporters warned against converting the Senate into a "jungle" of debate by adoption of new rules at new sessions, Senator Anderson alluded to the fact that the House does so and that they "walked into that same jungle yesterday and thirty seconds later emerged intact." Senator Johnson retorted, "God forbid that we ever come to the day when we turn the Senate into another House of Representatives."

Nixon's Opinion

The liberals appeared to receive unexpected support from Vice President Nixon. When Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey, a key strategist in the anti-filibuster drive, asked the Senate's presiding officer for a clarification of Senate rules, the Vice President replied that "in the opinion of the chair (Rule XXII would appear) unconstitutional."

Mr. Nixon said, "* * * we must first turn to the Constitution * * * [which] * * * provides that each house may determine the rules of its proceedings. This constitutional right is lodged in the membership of the Senate and it may be exercised by a majority of the Senate at any time. * * * The Senate should not be bound * * * [by any] * * * Rule which denies the membership of the Senate the power to exercise its constitutional right to make its own rules." But the Vice President emphasized that only the Senate could decide the issue and his view was personal.

Civil rights supporters hailed Mr. Nixon's interpretation as "historic * * * a landmark." But they also felt that the Vice President, with an eye to 1960, was making a strong play for the Negro vote. Senator Humphrey, a liberal Democrat leader, said that "if Mr. Nixon gets any more votes by his action, he has earned them and deserves them."

In the vote Senator Johnson's motion tabling the Anderson motion won, 55—38. But the anti-filibuster bloc felt it had won a moral victory in the size of its vote and by the Vice President's stand—the first ever taken by a presiding officer.

Minority leader Knowland, who opposed the anti-filibuster maneuver, pledged to introduce in an "orderly way" on Monday a resolution liberalizing Rule XXII by making it possible to end filibuster by a two-thirds majority of those present during debate. Southern Democrats, who have looked on Senator Knowland as a strong ally, greeted his announcement with silence. However, the Knowland proposal is given no chance of approval because Rule XXII will stop it.

Senate Foes Of Filibuster Shift Strategy

By John A. Goldsmith
United Press

Thirteen Senators introduced resolutions yesterday to tighten the Senate's anti-filibuster rule to make it easier to break filibusters against civil rights and other legislation.

The Senators, defeated in a frontal attack on the filibuster rule last week, took advantage of the Senate's first full introduction day to offer their new proposal. The outlook for approval was dim.

Also tossed into the Senate hopper were scores of other measures, ranging from civil rights and immigration legislation to a revised version of the Bricker Amendment on the effect of treaties.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) introduced the Administration's four-point civil rights program, while Sen. Arthur V Watkins (R-Utah) offered another White House proposal for liberalizing the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

In the House, the Administration's civil rights program was embodied in separate bills by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee and by Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R-Calif.), a Committee member. Celler's bill also would provide additional protections for minorities.

Celler said civil rights legislation will have "top priority" this year. He forecast passage in the House but made no predictions about the Senate, which usually talks such bills to death.

The antifilibuster proposals were made by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.). Douglas' proposal was cosponsored by 12 other Senators, including Morse.

Under present rules, a minimum of 64 Senators must vote to impose a "gag" on debate.

Referred to Committee

The latest proposals for changing the rule were referred to the Senate Rules Committee. Senate action on them at this session was considered unlikely.

Under Douglas' proposal, cloture could be imposed by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present or voting after two days of debate on any bill or by a vote of 49 Senators after 15 days of debate.

Besides Morse, cosponsors were: Sens. James E. Murray (D-Mont.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.), Dennis Chavez (D-N.M.), Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Charles E. Potter (R-Mich.), Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.), Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), John Carroll (D-Colo.), Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D-Pa.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.).

Under Morse's proposal, debate could be limited by a vote of 49 senators.

The Administration's program calls for creation of a Civil Rights Division within the Justice Department, establisment of a Presidential Civil Rights Commission, greater protection of minority voting rights, and guarantees of minority rights in education, employment and housing.

The Administration's immigration program calls for an increase in the yearly immigration quota from 154,657, to 219,461 and for "pooling" unused quotas from some nations for the use of nationals from over-subscribed nations.

Other Bills Offered

Other legislation introduced yesterday:

Sen. McNamara, to authorize a two-year $2 billion school construction program.

Sen. William A. Purtell (R-Conn.) to authorize a 35-hour week for Federal employes.

Chairman James E. Murray (D-Mont.) of the Senate Interior Committee to authorize statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) to authorize the Frying Pan-Arkansas reclamation project in Colorado. A similar bill passed the Senate last year, but died in the House.

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D-R.I.) to establish a set of rules for determining when a President is incapacitated. He has introduced the sam bill in each Congress since 1946.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) to authorize the House Banking Committee to make a "full and complete investigation" of the Nation's monetary and credit policies.

Senate Liberals Prepare New Attack on Filibusters

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Senate liberals planned new strategy today to end filibusters. A group of Democrats and Republicans held a closed conference. Afterward they expressed new hopes that the filibuster would be beaten "some day" if not this year.

The filibuster, unlimited debate to prevent action on measures, has been used effictively by Southerners to prevent the passage of civil-rights measures.

The liberals were prepared to start official business in the Senate's new session with a motion that the Senate adopt new rules in acccordance with the Constitution. Their target, Rule XXII, provides for unlimited debate on any motion to take up a change in any Senate rule. A frustrating debate could continue for weeks or months, depending upon the strength of the opponents of a change.

The last fight against Rule XXII, in 1953, was lost by 70-21. The new fighters contend that they will get many more than 21 votes to scrap it.

Anderson Picked for Test

The liberals chose Senator Clinton P. Anderson today to present at the earliest opportunity a motion for the Senate to proceed to change its rules "under the Constitution."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, as the presiding officer of the Senate, could recognize the New Mexico Democrat for the entry of such a motion, or he could recognize some other Senator.

It was expected that Mr. Nixon would recognize Mr. Anderson and let the fight start. Then, it was believed certain, the question would arise as to whether the Senat was a "continuous body," with its present rules still prevailing. Senator Anderson indicated that he himself would not raise this question.

Previous efforts to end the filibuster have drawn parliamentary decisions that the Senate, with only a third of its seats filled by election each two years, was a continuing body. The House of Representatives changes hands completely every two years.

Specific Proposals Set

Senator Anderson said he wanted the proposed change in the Senate Rule XXII to have ample discussion, but no filibuster. After a reasonable debate, he said, the matter should go to a showdown.

The showdown, it appeared, would be on a motion to table the Anderson motion.

The leaders of the present movement to defeat the filibuster include Senators Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota; Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York; Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, and Senator Anderson.

Civil rights legislation, downed in many previous filibusters, was discussed today at the conference of President Eisenhower with his Congressional leaders.

Senator Ives brought out today that the Senate motion to proceed to changing the rules would be backed by specfic proposals for a rules change.

At present, filibuster cannot be curbed under Rule XXII in the Senate unless a two-thirds majority of the whole Senate membership — 64members — votes for closure, the device for ending unlimited debate.

One group of the liberals would curb debate through the votes of a "Constitutional" majority of 49. Another plan is to propose that closure be invoked by the votes of two-thirds of a majority present for the tests. Still another proposal by Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, would break filibusters with a two-thirds majority of a quorum of the Senate—or only 33 votes.

The liberals will meet again on Wednesday, the day before the Eighty-fifth Congress convenes. They are expected to agree then on a formula for curbing debate—if they have forced the issue to a showdown.

The Southern contingents of the Senate, who have beaten filibuster curbs through the years, were silent as the liberals planned their strategy.

Senator-elect Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, had luncheon with Senator Ives today and talked to others in the midst of the anti-filibuster drive.

Mr. Javits, still Attorney General of New York, has wanted to remain in office until Jan. 9 before taking his Senate oath to prevent his successor's being named by Governor Harriman, a Democrat.

Rival Meetings Set on Filibuster

Douglas and Russell Slate Parleys Today

By the Associated Press

Senate Dixie Democrats and a coalition of Northern and Western Democrats and Republicans convene rival strategy meetings today on a proposal to change Senate rules.

President Eisenhower has told Republican congressional leaders he will press for passage on his civil rights program in the new Congress which convenes tomorrow. There were all the signs of a bitter fight from the South to block it.

The issue is scheduled to come to a head in opening hours of the Senate session when the Northern group moves to knock down the Senate rule it regards as a bulwark for filibusters against civil rights bills.

Douglas Calls Meeting

Senator Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, called members of the coalition group to a closed door strategy huddle in his office at which, he told a reporter, he hopes a nose count will show whether the group has any real chance to win.

Senator-elect John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, announced last night that he will join the group seeking the rule change. He said in a statement that he believes in full debate in the Senate, but he added:

"I do not believe that a rule should be continued which prevents a vote and thus has been used against minorities, as has been the case in the field of civil rights."

A group of Southern Senators arranged for its own strategy meeting in the office of Senator Russell, Democrat of Georgia. Its members said little, but some of them indicated privately they are far from sure of the outcome of a fight over civil rights in which the White House goes all out.

At issue in the rules fight is a Senate rule which requires the affirmative votes of at least 64 of the Senate's 96 members to impose a time limit on debate. Such a vote would be required to shut off filibusters aimed literally at talking a bill to death. This rule also forbids any debate limit—known as "cloture"—on motions to change the rules.

The Senate long has operated on the theory that its rules continue from one session to the next one. But the Northern-Western group is seeking a declaration that the rules expire with each Congress, so that a simple majority vote could establish new rules including some less difficult requirement for applying "cloture."

Senator Douglas contends the Senate never can muster 64 votes to apply cloture on any "meaningful" civil rights bills.

The Attack On Rule 22

From: The New York Times

The Constitution of the United States says, in Article I, Section 5, that "Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings." There is one rule, however, that a little band of willful men has decided that a majority of the new Senate shall not determine for itself. That is Rule 22, the rule that requires a positive vote of 64 Senators to shut off debate on any business before the Senate. It is also the rule that permits no closure whatsoever on any motion to take up a proposed change in the rules—a built-in filibuster machine expressly designed for the purpose.

A week from today, when the Eighty-fifth Congress convenes in Washington, a new effort will be made to achieve a modification of Rule 22. Though similar efforts have failed before this—the last occasion being in 1953—the interests of democratic government require that it be made again, and again, and again, until at last it succeeds as it eventually will. In this effort Senators Douglas of Illinois, Humphrey of Minnesota and their associated group of liberal Democrats and Republicans (including Ives of New York, Case of New Jersey and Clark of Pennsylvania) ought to have the strong support and effective backing of Americans concerned with the viability of our constitutional processes. For, in essence, what these men will be doing next week when this subject comes up will be fighting to make democratic government work, fighting against the power of a determined group of die-hards to block legislation by means of that negation of the democratic process: the filibuster.

It is a travesty to wrap the mantle of "free speech" around the filibuster. That is exactly what the filibuster is not. On the contrary, it is a method by which a small but resolute group can physically prevent the enactment of legislation desired by the majority—often, as Senator Douglas points out, the overwhelming majority. One of the great blessings of our kind of government is that it protects that minority against the rash or impulsive actions of a majority. But the filibuster is the antithesis of free and open debate, the considered action, the balanced evaluation of pros and cons, the careful evaluation of minority rights as against majority desires, that go to make up the kind of democracy we like to think we have.

This is true for no matter what purpose the filibuster is employed; but it is most obviously and unmistakably true when the filibuster is used as a weapon against proposals to protect minority rights. And that is precisely the purpose that many of those who defend Rule 22 and the filibuster have in mind. So long as Rule 22 stands as it is on the books of the Senate, civil rights legislation of any sort will be virtually impossible. Even a motion "to proceed to the consideration of any motion" to change the rules will be subject to unlimited "debate." This is not free speech. It is blatant obstructionism of the kind that could kill a democracy.

No one wants arbitrarily to shut off debate. What is needed is the opportunity to set a reasonable limitation on the length of debate. Yet neither the majority leader of the Senate nor the minority leader has seen fit to recognize the manifest justice of this demand. We think, however, that eventually the American people will.

Senate Liberals Preparing New Attack on Filibuster

Loss of 'Gag' Sounded Knell

For Rights Bills, Douglas Avers

By ALLEN DRURY

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — A new attack on Senate filibusters was shaping up today, apparently centering around a possible compromise that might permit senators to debate for at least 15 days before being subject to effective limitation.

Senate liberals who lost their first fight to change the rules on Friday by a vote of 55 to 38 were reportedly planning to launch their new drive late this week or early next.

In addition to the 15-day period—which might be stretched to three calendar weeks, allowing time out for weekends when the Senate would not be in session—the new plan was also expected to include an attempt to have Vice President Nixon declare a section of the present Senate debate rules unconstitutional.

CONTINUING BODY

Nixon ruled on Friday that each Senate has the constitutional right to draft its own rules. Opponents of the change, however, argued successfully that the Senate was a "continuing body" whose rules carry over from session to session.

At issue is a section of Senate Rule 22, which declares that limitation of debate may not be imposed when the Senate is debating a motion to take up a bill. The rule further provides that once a bill has been taken up, a "constitutional majority" of 64 of the 96 senators is necessary to impose the limitation.

Foes of the filibuster regard the rule as the chief impediment to any strong civil rights legislation, since the tactic of prolonged dilatory debate is automatically followed by Southern senators when any such bills are under consideration, and a 64-vote majority is virtually impossible to obtain.

The anti-filibuster group has argued that only if the rules are changed to make limitation of debate easier can effective civil rights measures be passed.

DEATH KNELL

Sen. Douglas, (D-Ill) one of the principal leaders of the fight to change the rule, told questioners on the ABC-TV program, "Press Conference," today that he regarded Friday's action as "the death-knell for meaningful civil rights legislation" in the present session.

At the same time, however, he indicated the general thinking of the liberal group when he said he would favor debate on any motion or bill for about 15 days or three weeks.

During that period of time, Sen. Douglas said, he would be willing to accept the Southern-backed idea that if any limitation were to be imposed at all, it should be by the 64-vote majority. At the end of that time, he said, he would favor an automatic requirement that limitation thereafter might be imposed by a simple majority of 49 senators.

FIGHTING THE FILIBUSTER

New life to the movement to restore democracy with a small "d" to the Senate of the United States has been given by two unexpected developments in the fight against the filibuster. It now appears that there may actually be a chance to curb this weapon, the very threat of which has paralyzed Senatorial freedom of action for so many years.

One hopeful factor is the astonishing size of the vote last week against killing a proposal to consider changes in the Senate rules. No fewer than thirty-eight Senators—eighteen more than in 1953, when a similar motion was defeated—opposed the move of the Democratic and Republican leadership to continue with the same old rules under which it is almost impossible to shut off a filibuster. If two absentees and Senator-elect Javits had been present, the opposition to the leadership would have numbered 41—22 Democrats and 19 Republicans. In other words, a switch of only seven or eight votes would have done the trick. This is too close a margin for the comfort of the reactionary Southern Democratic, Midwestern Republican coalition that has held sway in the Senate for so long. It spells the end of the rules protecting and nourishing the filibuster—if not at this session, then surely in the relatively near future.

The other new and encouraging factor is the opinion that Vice President Nixon gave from his chair as presiding officer of the Senate. In answer to a parliamentary inquiry, the Vice President held in a precedent-setting opinion that under the Constitution a majority of the Senate has the right to adopt new rules "at any time." As we suggested on this page last month, the language of Article I, Section 5—"Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings"—plainly means that each Senate has the right to adopt new rules or revise the old ones if it wants to.

If this is so, then what we called the "built-in filibuster machine" of Rule XXII, forbidding any curtailment whatsoever of debate on a motion to consider changes in the rules, is invalid. That is the way the Vice President sees it, and we think he is right. Under the special arrangements cooked up by the majority leader last week, a test of this issue did not directly arise; but it surely will when the question is debated again. The Vice President's opinion, while not necessarily binding, is of great importance in opening the way to a change in the rules, which can only mean a weakening of the heretofore unassailable bulwark of the filibuster.

14 SENATORS MAP FILIBUSTER FIGHT

Southern Bloc Also Drafts Strategy for Showdown on Civil Rights Issue

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — A coalition of fourteen Northern Democrats and Republican drafted their plans today to change the Senate's filibuster rule as a first step toward obtaining passage of civil rights legislation.

While the bipartisan coalition on civil rights was meeting in the office of Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, nineteen Southern Democrats were working out their counter-strategy in the office of Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama predicted that the fight when it came—it may be put over until Friday—would "quite a battle." But virtually all the members of the civil rights coalition conceded that the battle would be brief and futile, barring some unexpected development.

On the whole, the civil rights Senators were in a less aggressive mood today than the Southerners. In a morning meeting they selected a steering committee of six to confer with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and also with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in an attempt to get agreement on procedure.

Anderson Leads Fight

Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, who will lead the floor fight for changing the rules, was chosen to head the steering committee. After the meeting, Senator Anderson said the members of the coalition would like to get an agreement on which Senator each side and when—"so that there won't have to be wrangling." were to be recognized on

In the afternoon Senator An-

derson and his committee laid their ideas before Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, majority leader, and Senator William F. Knokland of California, minority leader, in turn the leadesr will relay these suggestions to Mr. Russell's group and then receive its suggestions.

The Anderson group tried but failed to get in touch with Mr. Nixon, who figures large in the plans for the assault on Rule XXII. That is the rule that the Southern Democrats have used to block all attempts to enact civil rights legislation.

Rule XXII provides:

¶That debate can be closed only on the affirmative vote of sixty-four Senators—two-thirds of the full membership.

¶That debate on a motion to change the rules cannot be limited at all.

The forces favoring civil rights legislation never have been able to master the sixty-four votes necessary to stop Southern Democratic filibusters. Much less have they been able to force a rule change.

Yet only by getting a change in Rule XXII can they hope to get a strong civil rights bill enacted. In 1953 they devised a strategy to change Rule XXII by circumventing it on the opening day of the session.

The civil rights proponents then disputed the assumption on which the Senate had always operated—that, unlike the House of Representatives, it was a continuing body. Under that assumption its rules, unlike those in the House, were presumed to carry over from session to session.

The civil rights forces argued that the Senate—although two-thirds of its membership carried over—was not a continuing body and that it should adopt its rules at the beginning of each session.

Under such an interpretation—if the Senate accepted it—debate on changing rule XXII could have been closed by a simple majority.

The late Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, the majority leader in 1953, did not accept the argument that the Senate was not a continuing body. He informed the civil rights leaders that he would move to table any proposal to adopt the rules—but after "reasonable" debate. After two days of debate, he so moved, and his motion carried, 70 to 21.

Yesterday Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York, said that the civil rights forces could count this year on "a minimum of thirty" to support the motion that Senator Anderson will offer for adoption of new rules.

A principal objective of the civil rights group is to have Vice President Nixon rule that their motion for adopting new rules is in order. They believe that such a ruling from the Vice President—indicating the sentiments of the White House—might increase the Republican vote for the motion. On such a ruling, in fact, they hang what slight hopes of success they have.

Move Beaten By 55 To 38 On Roll Call

WASHINGTON, Jan. [illegible]—The Senate tonight killed the move to revise its rules and make it easier to break filibusters against civil rights measures or other legislation.

On a roll call vote, the Senate tabled and thus rejected a motion offered by a bipartisan bloc of 31 senators to take up for immediate consideration the adoption of new rules.

The vote to table was 55-38.

All but three of the Senate's 96 members voted. The absentees were Sen.-elect Javits (R-NY), who has not yet been sworn in; Sen. Wiley (R-Wis), a supporter of the rules change motion; and Sen. Neely (D-WVa), who has been ill. It was announced that both Wiley and Neely were opposed to tabling the motion.

Twenty-seven Democrats and 28 Republicans voted to table. They were opposed by 21 Democrats and 27 Republicans.

The tabling motion was made by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas and had the support of Sen. Knowland of California, the Republican leader. Southern senators also voted almost solidly in favor of killing the rules proposal.

The vote followed six hours of debate during which Vice President Nixon, in an opinion hailed by supporters of civil rights bills, said a majority of the Senate can change the chamber's rules at the start of a new Congress if it wishes to.

NIXON GIVES OPINION

Nixon declared that, in his view, a 1949 rule permitting endless filibustering on any motions to alter the rules is unconstitutional.

But backers of the rules change failed to muster a majority.

Defeat of the proposal was a blow to senators who had hoped to pave the way for the enactment of civil rights bills, but some of them said they felt such legislation still could be passed in the new Congress.

A similar attempt to revise the rules at the start of the 83rd Congress four years ago went down to defeat 70-21. Supporters of the 1957 proposal were heartened by additonal strength they picked up during the debate.

Associated Press Wirephoto

PLAN OFFENSIVE ON FILIBUSTERING: Senators seeking to change Senate rules hold strategy session in Washington. Seated, left to right, are Clinton P. Anderson, Irving M. Ives, Paul H. Douglas and H. Alexander Smith. Standing: Clifford P. Case, Frederick G. Payne, Prescott Bush, Hubert H. Humphrey, Thomas H. Kuchel.

5TH CONGRESS CONVENES AT OON; CIVIL RIGHTS, ANTI-ILIBUSTER RULE ON AGENDA

owell Amendment May Be Brought Up Again

Daily World Thurs. 1-3-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 1 2 4

WASHINGTON /— The 85th Congress convenes at noon today, setting the stage for a fight over the traditional filibuster and the administration's civil rights bill. The two bills are to be coordinated only by Mr. Eisenhower's presentation of his "fight necessary" resolution on the Middle East.

Wednesday afternoon, hours before Congress was to convene, southerners were reported seeking ways to hold onto the filibuster which has successfully kept down passage of anti-lynch bills and civil rights legislation.

At the same time, southerners were assured they would be faced with strong opposition from New York's Adam Clayton Powell. Mr. Powell revealed he was "toying" with the idea of presenting his own bill for federal funds for school construction.

Powell said the bill would contain the Powell Amendment which would cut off funds to any state practicing racial segregation in public schools.

The first session of the 85th Congress also will be with administration requests for passage of the President's "moderate" civil rights bill, school construction legislation, immigration law revisions to facilitate admission of more refugees, domestic water legislation, and farm proposals for special needs.

The session-opening issue of whether to tighten the Senate's filibuster rule — also was in doubt as it shifted. A coalition for the rule revision effort said that its leaders had been in touch with senate officials in an effort to avoid an opening fight which could defer action of the senate.

Narrow margins of democratic control, particularly in the Senate, complicated the leadership problem for the 1957 session.

The one-vote democratic edge in the senate, where there will be 49 democrats and 47 republicans, plagued the majority. In Columbus, Ohio, Sen.-Elect Frank J. Lausche resigned the Ohio governorship he has held for five terms in order to take his Senate oath at noon Thursday.

But Lausche, who once said that if President Eisenhower were re-elected he might vote with the GOP to organize a republican senate, told newsmen he still had not decided how he will vote on that issue.

Should Lausche do the unexpected and vote with the republicans, that would produce a tie and permit Vice-President Richard M. Nixon to throw control to the GOP.

In the House, democratic control was stronger, with 233 democrats, 201 republicans and one vacancy. President Eisenhower, deeply involved in preparation of his Middle East, State of the Union, inaugural and other messages, again postponed holding a news conference. His last session with newsmen was on Nov. 14.

SENATORS BLOCK FILIBUSTER CURB BY 55-TO-38 VOTE

Times P. 1
Sat. 1-3-57
New York

Move Fails Despite Surprise Opinion by Nixon Aiding Proponents of Plan

RIGHTS BILLS IMPERILED

Liberals See Little Prospect for Strong Laws—Knowland to File New Rule Change

Texts of parliamentary inquiry and Nixon opinion, Page 8.

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — The Senate rejected today a bipartisan proposal for an effective curb on filibusters.

The move was defeated despite a timely assist to proponents from Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The vote was 55 to 38. By it the Senate killed a motion designed to open the way for a change in Senate rules that would have destroyed the power of Senate minorities to block action on legislation by the filibuster, the tactic of unlimited debate.

The action, in all probability, settled the issue for the two-year duration of the Eighty-fifth Congress. However, Senator William F. Knowland of California, Republican leader, sought to keep hopes alive by announcing that he would sponsor a rules change for later consideration in an "orderly way." Mr. Knowland voted to kill today's anti-filibuster proposal.

Defeat of Rights Bill Seen

In the estimation of most liberal Senators, the vote also dashed any real prospect for Senate action in the present Congress on strong civil-rights legislation. Filibustering Southerners have been able to block all such proposals.

In a surprise opinion handed down from the presiding officer's chair, the Vice President gaive aid to Senators seeking an immediate rules change by upholding their efforts in every parliamentary and constitutional respect.

Mr. Nixon cited a provision of the Constitution specifying that "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings" and observed:

"This constitutional right is lodged in the membership of the Senate and it may be exercised by a majority of the Senate at any time."

Section Held Invalid

Mr. Nixon also held a section of the present filibuster rule to be unconstitutional on the ground that it violated that right.

This section specifies that the existing procedure for invoking closure, or limitation of debate, does not apply to proposals for consideration of rules changes. This means that there is no way, if present rules are applied, to shut off debate on any proposed change.

It was this stricture that thirty-one Senators led by Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, sought to side-step by moving at the opening of the new Congress that the Senate proceed to the consideration of new rules.

Their contention, upheld by the Vice President, was that the old rules did not carry over unless affirmed either by Senate action or its failure to adopt new ones.

Consequently, they argued, the Senate could now proceed to adopt new rules under procedures of general parliamentary law. This, in their estimation, would enable the Senate to close debate on the proposed new rules by majority vote.

Despite the Vice President's opinion, which was not binding on the Senate, there was no opportunity to test the theory today.

The Anderson motion was tabled by the votes of 27 Democrats and 26 Republicans. Proponents of a rules change mustered 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans against the tabling motion. It was offered by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader, with the support of Senator Knowland, the Republican leader.

By that action, the Senate precluded itself from proceeding with consideration of new rules.

Advocates of a change in the filibuster rule were divided on what form it should take. Sixty-four Senators—a two-thirds majority of the entire membership—must vote for closure if debate is to be limited under the present rule XXII.

Times P. 8-C

Some Senators favor closure by a simple majority of those voting. Others are willing to setle for either a majority of the entire Senate, forty-nine, or for a ttwo-thirds majority of those voting.

The Nixon opinion was hailed by civic rights advocates and filibuster opponents as "historic" and "a landmark."

While it did not swing sufficient votes to carry the day, Senators seeking an effective curb predicted that as a precedent it would strengthen their hand "tremendously" at the opening of future Congresses.

There was much cloakroom talk, too, over the political implications of the opinion, handed down by a Vice President often mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate in 1960. It was believed that he had considerably enhanced his reputation as a civil rights champion and solidified his position in the Republican party's liberal wing.

His fellow Californian, Senator Knowland, who also has Presidential aspirations, found himself at odds with the Vice President.

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Knowland Fears 'Jungle'

Without mentioning the Nixon opinion, he told the Senate with great earnestness that it would find itself in a parliamentary "jungle" if it accepted the theory that it was operating under no rules except general parliamentary law.

"Are we going to debate a week, two weeks or months to decide that temporary rules we are going to adopt before we can even set up a committee in the new Senate?" he demanded.

Mr. Knowland announced that he would introduce a resolution Monday to provide for closure by a two-thirds majority of Senators voting. He said his resolution would also specify that closure could be applied to proposed rules changes.

The resolution presumably will be referred to the Senate Rules Committee, where previous measures providing for an effective filibuster curb have been blocked.

Senators pressing for immediate action predicted that nothing

would come of it.

Senator Johnson also attacked with vehemence the theory that the Senate could ignore its old rules at the start of a new Congress.

Such procedure, he told his colleagues, would "open the way for legislative turmoil and produce a weapon that could be used with frightening consequences against the minorities of our nation."

He contended that a majority could always act effectively on legislation "within its legitimate sphere and it had never been necessary to give the majority "the right to ride roughshod over a minority at any time."

"The rules of the Senate," he added, "cannot be conducted on the basis of a popularity contest, changing with every stray gust of wind from all points of the political compass."

Filibuster Foes Set New Senate Drive

By ALLEN DRURY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—A new attack on Senate filibusters was shaping up today. It apparently was centering on a possible compromise that might permit Senators to debate for at least fifteen days before being subject to effective limitation.

Liberals who lost their first fight to change the Senate rules were reportedly planning their new drive for late this week or early next week. Their first bid was defeated Friday by a vote of 55 to 38.

Under the new plan, the debate period of fifteen days could be stretched to three weeks with time out for weekends.

The new plan was also expected to include an attempt to have Vice President Richard M. Nixon declare a section of the present Senate debate rules unconstitutional. Mr. Nixon ruled on Friday that each Senate has the constitutional right to draft its own rules. Opponents of the change, however, argued successfully that the Senate was a "continuing body" whose rules caried over from session to session.

At issue is a section of Senate Rule XXII that prohibits the limitation of debate when the Senate is debating a motion to take up a bill. The rule further provides that once a bill has been taken up, a vote of sixty-four of the ninety-six Senators is necessary to impose the limitation.

Foes of the filibuster regard the rule as the chief impediment to any strong civil rights legislation, since the tactic of prolonged dilatory debate is automatically followed by Southern Senators.

Douglas Backs New Plan

Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, one of the principal leaders of the fight to change the rule, gave a hint of the new plan today on "Press Conference," television program of the American Broadcasting Company.

He said he regarded Friday's action as "the death-knell for meaningful civil rights legislation" in the present session. At the same time, however, he indicated the thinking of the liberal group when he said he would favor debate on any motion or bill for about fifteen days or three weeks.

During that period of time, Senator Douglas said, he would agree that if any limitation were to be imposed, it should be by the 64-vote majority. At the end of that time, he said, he would favor an automatic requirement that limitation thereafter might be imposed by a simple majority of 49.

Senator Joseph S. Clark Jr., Democrat of Pennsylvania, a newcomer sworn in on Thursday, said today the anti-filibuster group might have an announcement of its new plans tomorrow.

The Senate Republican leader, William F. Knowland of California, has already served notice that he will introduce a resolution tomorrow to have the Senate vote on the constitutionality of the key provisions of Rule XXII. Mr. Knowland voted against the first anti-filibuster move.

Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, who led Friday's fight, said he was not a leader of the new move.

Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, said on the A. B. C. television program "College Press Conference" that he considered it "unlikely" that the rules would be changed this session.

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, said on "The American Forum," television program of the National Broadcasting Company, that he thought there would be "some" civil rights legislation enacted this year.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, appearing with Senator Kefauver, said he was "hopeful" the rules would be changed.

Democrats Map Program

On the House side, a group of Northern Democrats were circulating a statement setting forth a legislative program designed to beat President Eisenhower to the draw before he presents his own program to Congress. Such a move has been frowned on by the Democratic leadership.

The statement calls for a $70,000,000,000 budget, Federal aid for school construction, a liberalized immigration law, a new civil rights bill and some farm law changes.

Filibuster Foes Set New Attack Based On Nixon's Decision

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—A new attack on the Senate's filibuster rule was projected today with the aim of voiding a key section as unconstitutional.

A bipartisan group of Senators led by Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, disclosed plans for an early move to that end, probably next week.

The strategy, as outlined today, is to put before the Senate a resolution declaring Section 3 of the rule to be contrary to the Constitution, as Vice President Richard M. Nixon held yesterday in an advisory opinion.

The section at issue specifies that closure, or limitation of debate, cannot be applied when the Senate is considering a motion to change its rules. As a consequence, there is no way to prevent opposing Senators from using the filibuster—the tactic of unlimited dilatory debate—to block action on changes in the closure rule itself.

Mr. Nixon said in his opinion that it was up to the Senate alone to decide whether its rules were constitutional. The resolution being prepared by the Anderson group would give it an opportunity to do so.

Approval of the resolution would make the Nixon opinion binding and ease the way for changes in other provisions of the closure rule.

Mr. Nixon handed down the opinion from the presiding officer's chair during yesterday's debate on Mr. Anderson's motion for consideration of new Senate rules. The motion was the first step in a drive to curb the power of Senate minorities to block civil-rights and other legislation by unlimited debate.

Civil-rights advocates never have been able to invoke closure. A two-thirds majority of the entire Senate — sixty-four — is required under the present rule.

Before the constitutional question could be put to a test yesterday, however, the Senate settled the rules change issue by tabling the Anderson motion, 55 to 38.

Sponsors of the Anderson resolution, numbering thirty-one Senators of both parties, nevertheless were elated over their show of strength. They saw great possibilities of success for such a move at the start of future Congresses.

"We made very real gains," said Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois. "We'll win either next time or the time after."

A similar move by Mr. Anderson at the start of the Eighty-third Congress in 1953 was killed by a vote of 71 to 20. A gain of eighteen votes thus was registered yesterday. If Senators Alexander Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, and Matthew M. Neely, Democrat of West Virginia, had been present, yesterday's tally would have been 55 to 40, a gain of twenty votes.

Prospects of success at the start of the Eighty-sixth Congress two years from now, were substantially brightened by the Nixon opinion, according to proponents of an effective filibuster curb. This is true, they said, even if they should fail to get the Senate to affirm it in the meantime.

Some liberal Democrats were not too pleased, however, over the potential political value of the ruling to Mr. Nixon, who has been a major target of their wing of the party.

It was widely agreed here that the Vice President had strengthened his position as a potential Presidential candidate in 1960.

To the extent that Mr. Nixon gained politically, his fellow Californian, Senator William F. Knowland, may have lost by joining the Senate Democratic leadership in opposing the effort to change the rules.

Mr. Knowland, the Senate Republican leader, also has Presidential aspirations. He based his opposition on the ground that the Senate would find itself in a parliamentary "jungle" if it tried to write new rules under the prevailing circumstances.

He said he would press both for a workable filibuster rule and civil-rights legislation, however, in an "orderly way."

Move to alter filibuster rule fails in Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 —(AP)—Senate supporters of civil rights proposals said Saturday they believe such legislation may be passed by Congress this year despite defeat of a move to curb filibusters.

They voiced this optimism after the Senate voted 55-38 Friday night to kill the move to change Senate rules and make it easier to halt filibusters—or endless debate—against civil rights bills or other measures. The vote crossed party lines.

SEN. HUMPHREY (D., Minn.) was one of those expressing optimism. He said "We almost doubled our vote over 1953," when a similar effort was defeated 70-21. Humphrey said there is a "good chance" the Senate rules still may be changed this year and that civil rights bills could be enacted.

The battle centered around efforts of a coalition of Northern and Western senators, both Democrats and Republicans, to change a Senate rule that requires the votes of 64 senators to shut off debate. This same rule bars any limitation on debate of proposals to change the Senate rules.

During a day of debate Friday, backers of the move aimed at gaining adoption of new Senate rules by majority vote argued the present system gives a small group of senators veto power. Sen. Morse (D., Ore.), a supporter of the rules change proposal, said this "cannot be reconciled with democratic majority rules."

But Southerners, who have used the filibuster tactic in past years to block civil rights legislation, contended the issue transcended civil rights. They said it involved the traditional freedom of debate in the Senate.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Republican Senate Leader Knowland of Californa teamed in opposition to the rules change move. They argued that "legislative turmoil," as Johnson put it, would result if the Senate accepted the idea of the Northern-Western coalition that new rules may be adopted at the opening of a Congress. They supported the view that the Sentae is a continuing body and that its rules carry over.

THE ISSUE was decided when the Senate voted to table a motion by Sen. Anderson (D., N. M.), leader of the coalition, to take up consideration of new rules.

Griffin's Blast at Shift Of Fund Power Stirs Anger in Legislature

Proposal Tied To Race Issue By Governor

Gov. Griffin's stinging attack on proposals to shift some of the governor's purse-string power to the Legislature touched off angry reaction Tuesday that threatened the calm of the new session.

Griffin worked up the controversy by charging in his budget message that proposal to "strip" the chief executive of his fiscal powers are "part and parcel" of a "vicious scheme" to destroy constitutional processes in Georgia.

He also linked the controversy over the governor's budget powers to the race issue. Griffin said the "inherent authority" of the governor as the state's chief fiscal officer is "indispensible" to maintaining the color line in Georgia schools and colleges.

QUICK REPORT

Legislators favoring an overhaul of state budget laws to give the Legislature a greater voice in money matters fired back quickly. One of the first was Rep. Charles L. Gowen of Glynn County, a 1954 candidate for governor.

"Giving the governor dictatorial power to spend our tax money has nothing to do with segregation," Gowen said. "For 60 years the General Assembly controlled the purse strings and during every one of those 60 years we kept the races separate."

"To say the senators and representatives of the people cannot be trusted with the taxes of the people is to say that democracy is at an end in Georgia," the Glynn legislator declared.

SPEECH CONTRADICTORY

Sen. Fred D. Bentley of Marietta, who plans to introduce a bill this week to create a commission to help draft appropriation bills, said Griffin's speech was "contradictory."

"He says that we must rely on a courageous General Assembly to do its duty," Bentley said, "and in the very next paragraph he maintained the executive branch is the only one that can be trusted."

"I have always found that the members of the General Assembly with whom I have served have been completely trustworthy and fully capable of performing their constitutional duty in preparing a general appropriations bill," Bentley said.

Sen. Bobby Lee Cook of Summerville said it "appears that when someone disagrees with the chief executive on matters such as this, that it is popular to accuse him of constitutional transgressions."

"It is essential that we not reach the point where non-conformity with the accepted creed is a mark of dissatisfaction, where denunciation takes the place of evidence and orthodoxy chokes freedom of dissent," Cook declared.

Griffin teed off on the proposals to change state fiscal laws near the end of his 3,000-word televised budget message. He was applauded four times during the speech.

$19,900,000 CONTINGENT

The governor recommended that the Legislature authorize $19,900,000 in additional spending if money from present tax laws is available. He said the proposed new spending items should be included in the "contingent" section of the budget to become effective as and if the money is in hand.

Griffin's proposals would bring the over-all state budget to a whopping $362,300,000.

The present regular budget totals $286,900,000, which is fully financed, and the contingent section amounts to $55,500,000. About $14,000,000 of the contingent budget has been financed, bringing total state spending to about $298,500,000.

Griffin reported that the state now has an "operating surplus" of $17,489,259.

BREAKDOWN OF PROPOSALS

The $19,900,000 in new spending recommended by Griffin is broken down as follows:

Highways, $15,000,000; welfare benefits, $400,000; State Patrol (for 50 new troopers) $500,000; hospitalization assistance for needy persons, $2,000,000; school for mentally defective Negro children, $500,000; and Hill-Burton hospital construction, $1,900,000.

In outlining the fiscal needs of the state during the next two years, Griffin said the annual cost of the Minimum Foundation Program for Education will go up $7,000,000 next year and $14,000,000 the year following.

He also said $6,500,000 is needed to finance the construction of an additional $80,000,000 in classrooms.

MATCH FEDERAL FUNDS

Griffin said the highway department will need $8,177,000 additional during each of the coming two years to match federal road funds, to maintain present highways and to finance additional construction by the Rural Roads Authority.

Griffin said the increased cost of the state government is geared directly to Georgia's population and resources growth. He said he sees no need for additional taxes at this time but added that taxes could not be reduced.

"Suggestions that the state can reduce taxes and at the same time provide increased services constitute the height of hypocrisy," Griffin said.

Griffin's budget recommendations and his fiscal report were generally well received by the Assembly.

Chairman Hugh Gillis of the Senate Appropriations Committee said the increased spending recommended by Griffin "appears to be needed by the different departments."

Rep. Robert Scoggin of Floyd County, head of the House Appropriations group, said revenue for the additional spending would be available from present tax measures "provided Georgia business continues to boom as it has been doing."

Rep. George L. Smith II of Emanuel County said he agreed with Griffin's "hold the line" position.

"I expect to hold the line," Smith said. "I hope the governor will do the same."

Staff Photo—Bill Wilson

OUTLINES BUDGET

Gov. Marvin Griffin

Two Georgia race bills appear dead

ATLANTA, Feb. 20—(AP)—Two proposals dealing with racial segregation apparently are dead for the current session of the Georgia legislature.

They are a bill to prohibit interracial sports and other activities and a resolution calling for an investigation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Both have been sent to the House State of Republic committee. Chances of either coming out before the Legislature adjourns Friday are remote.

Rep. Colbert Hawkins of Screven County, administration floor leader, said yesterday the resolution is not needed. He said the Georgia Education Commission already has authority to investigate any organization which "direct thought or foment strife."

The interracial sports proposal already has passed the Senate. The committee met yesterday without acting on it.

Jack And Jill Of America Closes National Meeting

Daily World, Sun. 7-14-57 p.3

"Better Citizens for a Better World" was the theme of the 12th Annual Convention of Jack and Jill of America which opened in San Francisco, the beautiful city on a hill, July 5-7. The headquarters were the elaborate, spacious Bellevue hotel in the heart of the downtown area.

Presiding was Mrs. Nellie G. Roulhac, national president. Invocation was by the Rev. E. A. McLaughlin, rector St. Cyprian's church. Words of welcome were spoken by Mrs. Irma Cobb, president of the San Francisco chapter with the response being given by visiting delegate Mrs. Dorothy Lindy, Chicago chapter. Welcome was also extended from the Mayor's office by his representative.

Following were roll call and seating of delegates.

The New Tivoli, a Japanese restaurant was the exotic setting for dinner where all kinds of Japanese foods were served in quantity with the most unusual dishes available. Also on Friday was the public meeting and reception at First Unitarian Church. The speaker was the Rev. Roy Nichols, pastor of Thomas Memorial Church, Oakland. Speaking on the topic "Segregation in the South." He emphasized the contribution made by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Saturday's business session was followed by a clearing house for chapter problems.

Atlanta's delegate, Mrs. Roseland Days served as the consultant on financial problems.

Convention pictures followed by a luncheon in the beautiful Mirror Room of Hotel Bellevue.

WORKSHOP

The workshop, "Looking at Our Children" in the three areas — spiritual needs, teen-age problems and in the current sociological patterns of the U. S. A. was moderated by Andrew J. Howard, buyer, The Emporium; Horace L. Cannon, attorney and church layman; Raleigh C. Reid, assistant manager Golden State Insurance Company; and Dr. Robert D. Bullock, member, Board of Directors Council for Civic Unity of San Mateo.

The committee reports which followed the workshop were most informative and well received.

The high points of the convention was the most elaborate banquet at the palatial Sheraton Palace hotel. The banquet speaker was Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, who spoke for the Negro press.

The floor show featured talented Jack and Jillers.

OFFICERS

Re-elected were Vice President Osbeth Adams, Chicago; Secretary Odessa Willis, Cleveland; program director Burma A. Whitted, Washington. Serving an unexpired term: President Nellie G. Roulhac, Philadelphia; Treasurer Dr. Ruth Howard, San Francisco; Editor Lu Sybil Taylor, Durham, N. C.

Another highlight of the convention and most enjoyable was the sightseeing tour and buffet supper as guests of the Oakland — East Bay chapters at Montclair Recreation Center. Teenage talent was again featured and was most outstanding.

Atlanta chapter was well represented by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Days. Mrs. Days served the past three years most efficiently as the treasurer of the chapter. Mr. Days took part in the activities planned for the husbands. Plans were also carried out to entertain the many children who attended the convention.

The New National Service Project will be Mental Health and other charities.

Atlanta, whose energetic president is Mrs. E. L. Simon, was commended for the third consecutive year for leading in contribution to the National project which has been the Polio Foundation with Jack and Jill making the most outstanding contribution of any organization in the county.

The next meeting will be held in St. Louis in 1958. There are eighty-one chapters of Jack and Jill of America from Coast to Coast.

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LOBBYING

TOP LOBBY URGES RIGHTS OF STATES

Group Says It Spent $81,922 in First Quarter to Halt 'Trend to Socialism'

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON, May 11—A lobbying machine designed by a member of Congress to overhaul the Federal Government reports spending more money than any other organization so far this year.

The lobby is called the Campaign for the 48 States and was organized by Representative Ralph W. Gwinn of Westchester, a self-styled conservative Republican. It reported spending $81,922 in the first quarter of 1957 to influence legislation. This was nearly twice as much as any of the 187 other organizations that filed first-quarter lobby spending reports with Congress.

All told, the 188 organizations that filed by the April 10 deadline reported spending $921,832 as of March 31. This compares with 199 organizations that reported spending $1,087,404 in the first quarter of 1956. In 1956, only eight groups reported spending as much as $80,000 for the entire year.

The Campaign for the 48 States, which says it has "5,000 plus," members, is pressing Congress through the state legislatures instead of through the usual Washington lobby corps. It is urging states to pass resolutions asking Congress to adopt five constitutional amendments to reduce Federal taxing and spending, revise the electoral college system, simplify constitutional amendment machinery and limit the force of international treaties.

Representative Gwinn describes the movement as "an out-and-out appeal to the estates to reassert and clarify the limitations on the power of Congress to tax and spend and borrow. It's an over-all appeal to take Government out of business."

Chairman of the Campaign for the 48 States is Robert B. Snowden, a former cotton farmer who works at the organization's headquarters in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Snowden said most of the $81,922 was spent on producing television films supporting the constitutional amendments. They were shown in forty cities, he said.

Mr. Snowden said his organization registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act this year "just to be on the safe side." The act requires lobbies to file reports every quarter showing how much was spent and for what purpose. It also stipulates that those who contribute $500 or more to the lobby must be named on the filing form.

Representative Gwinn said he organized the campaign in 1954 after deciding that "Congress would not be able to reverse this trend toward socialism for the simple reason that once you are launched into socialized food, housing and power the Government becomes committed to give special benefits to some groups."

He said the only way Senators or Representatives could resist pressure groups is through constitutional restrictions on their power to legislate.

The result of the campaign's course would be the elimination of "illegitimate lobbying," according to Mr. Gwinn, because the Government could not supply the money sought. He cited the United States Office of Education's efforts to get a Federal aid to education bill passed as illegitimate lobbying.

"Our Government is the biggest lobby, the biggest spender and one of the worst of all in the world," Mr. Gwinn said.

He said the common denominator for members of the Campaign for the 48 States is "interest in the limited constitutional functions of Government as against the unlimited socialist concept of Government."

He predicted the give amendments puushed by the campaign would be adopted within five or six years.

Next to the campaign in lobby spending, according to reports surveyed by Congressional Quarterly, was the Association of American Railroads. The association reported spending $42,148 in the first quarter of 1957, compared to $46,402 it reported spending in the first quarter of 1956.

The reported expenditures of the six others at the top of the list were:

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, $30,531; American Legion, $28,936; American Farm Bureau Federation, $25,918; Southern States Industrial Council (2,000 business and industrial concerns in sixteen southern states from Texas to Maryland, $25,692; United States Savings and Loan League (4,300 savings and loan associations), $23,100, and National Farmers Union, $22,465.

Eight organizations reported spending between $13,000 and $20,000 in the first quarter of 1957 to influence Congress. The groups an dtheir reported expenditures:

Human Rights Bill Too Weak

Call-Tri. 6-12-57

We are keenly disappointed in the watered-down version of House bill No. 125 which was passed by the state legislature in its dying hours. The bill creates a Commission on Human Rights for which there is a great need in Missouri but the bill as passed takes away many of the powers that the commission had under the bill as originally introduced.

Kansas City Star, 6-12-57, p. 18

Not only does the bill deprive the commission of such "teeth" as the power to subpoena witnesses to public hearings but the commission's activities must be limited to cases of discrimination based upon race only. The provision which extended the commission's scope to include discrimination based upon "race, religion, creed, color, national origin or ancestry" was trimmed down to read "race or national ancestry."

The elimination of the words "religion" and "creed" is grossly unfair to our friends, the Jews, who in many areas of American life are greatly discriminated against as are Negroes. A human rights bill which offers a citizen no protection against religious discrimination is not worthy of the great state of Missouri.

The House of Representatives passed the bill in its original form and is to be commended for such action. It was the state Senate which emasculated the bill. The sponsors and supporters of the measure were as disappointed as are we in the changes made by the Senate and say that they will endeavor to strengthen the bill in the next session. "It was the best we could get at the tail end of the session," they said. "It was either the Senate version or no bill at all."

With the bill weakened as it was, the real effectiveness of the Human Rights Commission will now lie in the calibre of persons appointed by Governor Blair to serve on it. A strong Commission might conceivably overcome some of the limitations of the bill itself.

Anti-Bias Bill Passed In Mo House, 82-17

(former P.I. Sat. 4-20-57 Trustee Legis)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo (NNPA) — A bill to prohibit race or religious discrimination in the hiring of state employees was passed last Tuesday by the Missouri House 82 to 17, and was sent to the Senate.

The House approved a similar bill last session, but the Senate failed to act on it. The pending measure was sponsored in the House by Representative James P. Troupe, Sr, Democrat of St Louis, one of the state's four Negro legislators.

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'Work-Right' Bill Passes Indiana House

Heavy G.O.P. Majority Splits; Vote Is 54 to 42

By The Associated Press

Indianapolis, Feb. 22.—The "right-to-work" bill was passed today by the Indiana House as the massive Republican majority split for the first time this session.

The 54-to-42 vote to send the controversial labor measure to the Senate followed an intense 2-hour debate and 48 hours of political maneuvering among the Republicans.

It was a major political triumph for Speaker George S. Diener (R., Indianapolis) in his behind-the-scenes struggle for power with House Majority leader Robert S. Webb (R., Arcadia).

It's The No. 2 Issue

The measure, second in importance only to the fiscal crisis in the Legislature, was expected to have rougher sledding in the Senate. But Senator D. Russell Bontrager (R., Elkhart), Senate sponsor, predicted passage.

The bill would ban in Indiana union-shop agreements under which management and a union agree that any employee must join the union after a specified period of time.

Right-to-Work Law Likely in More States

By FRED W. PERKINS,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The "right to work" may be threatened this year, according to backers here of state laws that prohibit any form of compulsory union membership. W. [illegible] Harrison, executive secretary of the National Right-to-Work Committee, predicted today that at least one state, and probably several, will soon join the 17 that have statutes of this type.

He declined to name the possible "recruits." But information received by the U.S. Labor Department shows that right-to-work bills have made most advances in the legislatures of Idaho, Indiana and Delaware. Such proposals are in legislative committees in several other states.

Serious for Labor.

This issue, one of the most serious faced by organized labor, is drawing much attention from the AFL-CIO. Andrew Biemiller, former Congressman who heads the federation's national legislative staff, said opposition to the bills is in charge of state union bodies, with advice and assistance from Washington.

Nationally, the AFL-CIO's hopes are centered on eventual repeal of a Taft-Hartley Law section which defers to state laws on "union security." The federal statute permits the "union shop," under which non-unionists may be hired but must soon become union members. The right-to-work laws proclaim that a worker has the right to decide for himself whether he will or will not join a union.

Miami Beach Case.

The result was illustrated recently when a union won the first stage of its fight to organize the hotel workers of Miami Beach. Florida has a right-to-work law, and a master contract with the resort's hotel association provided that so long as it is on the books hotels may hire any workers they please, and the workers may keep their jobs without regard to union membership.

The right-to-work states, none of which are heavily industrial with strong unions in all major fields, are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Mississippi, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

RIGHT TO WORK CLAUSE SOUGHT IN RIGHTS BILL

McClellan Amendment Clouds Hopes

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, April 29—A right to work amendment to the administration's civil rights bill was offered today and further clouded the uncertain future of the measure.

The amendment was proposed by Sen. McClellan [D., Ark.] as the senate judiciary committee agreed to make the civil rights measure its "pending business."—With the understanding it can be laid aside for more pressing matters.

McClellan's amendment would make it possible for an individual to sue for damages if he is deprived of work because of nonmembership in a labor union. In effect, it would outlaw the union shop and other union contracts requiring a worker to join a union to keep his job.

Opposed by Unions

The right to work proposal is opposed by union leaders and by many members of Congress who support the civil rights bill. Atty. Gen. Brownell has said it has no place in the civil rights measure.

The administration's bill would empower the attorney general to start civil actions in federal courts to prevent persons from being deprived of their civil rights. It is designed primarily to protect voting rights.

Chairman Eastland [D., Miss.] of the senate judiciary committee told reporters after a closed door session of his committee today that he knew "several" other amendments would be offered in addition to McClellan's.

June Its First Chance

Senate Majority Leader Johnson [D., Tex.] has said the senate will work most of May on appropriation bills. That would indicate the civil rights bill would not be taken up in the senate until well into June. The usual southern filibuster against it is expected.

Meanwhile, Chairman Smith [D., Va.] of the house rules committee told reporters he expects hearings to start later this week on the civil rights bill.

The measure already has cleared the house judiciary committee, but major legislation in the house must be scheduled for debate by the rules committee. Members of the judiciary committee and sevesal southern congressmen have said they will testify at the rules hearing.

Rep. Roosevelt [D., Cal.] today started circulating a petition to discharge the rules committee of further consideration of the civil rights bill. But the discharge procedure is an involved one, and Roosevelt's move was not expected to be successful.

South Carolina Legislators Tighten State's Marriage Law

Proposal to Abolish 12th Grade Is Shelved; Teacher Pay Debated

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 18—The General Assembly of South Carolina became deeper involved than ever this week in trying to do about raising the pay of teachers, but it found time to take final action on tightening South Carolina marriage laws, to shelve the proposal to abolish the 12th grade in the public schools, and to come nearer to agreement on plans for registration of all ... next year.

Readers of this column saw from last Sunday's article, the conference committee on the appropriation bill had held up its hands and cried for help in adjusting differences between the two houses. This meant that the committee had been unable to agree on how much of a hike, beyond 10 per cent, the teachers should get and how the money to meet the expense would be raised.

House Goes Home

The House then granted the committee free conference powers, but the Senate after several days voted on Wednesday to refuse to change the status of the committee. In the meantime, the House had adjourned and gone home—not to meet again until called back by the speaker. Therefore it will be at least Tuesday (perhaps later) before the House gets any official word as to Senate action.

As to the 12th grade proposal it was taken care of by recommending the bill. When first introduced the proposal caused no stir but when the Senate committee on education gave it a ... report, the controversy started to rage. Under the bill the money saved would have been used to increase teachers' pay.

As to the marriage law, both houses favored greater caution in the issuance of licenses to persons under 21, particularly girls under 16 and boys under 18, who legally can marry only with the consent of parents or guardians. It was charged that some of the issuing officers were careless and that some people under age were being married without proper consent. Under the new law an issuing officer would be required to ascertain personally the age of contracting parties under 21 and keep records with penalty of forfeiture of his position should the law not be carried out strictly.

10-Year Certificate

South Carolina's registration certificate is good for 10 years, or such portion of the 10-year period as remains when certificate is issued. In 1958 all present registrations expire, and a new 10-year period will be entered. There has been an argument over whether the present certificate should be valid in the elections of 1958, or not. The Senate this week voted in favor of requiring a new certificate in next year's voting.

The certificate is an all-purpose one good for primary as well as general elections, and one does not have to state a party preference. Prior to the present law, a registration certificate was good only in general elections and it was necessary to enroll for each party primary in order to participate. Since 1950 the registration certificate has been good for all elections.

The House adjourned early in the week, not only because it was waiting on the Senate to act on the appropriation bill but because it was generally ahead of the Senate in clearing the calendar.

ROCKEFELLER RIPS SEGREGATION BILLS

Millionaire May Quit Post If Actions Are OK-ed

CONFERS WITH FAUBUS

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 14.—Multi-millionaire Winthrop Rockefeller may resign as head of the Arkansas industry-building effort if four segregation bills backed by Gov. Orval Faubus are written into law, it was indicated Thursday.

Mr. Rockefeller would not directly confirm the reports. However, he did issue a hot blast at the bills which gained House adoption Wednesday and await Senate action Thursday.

'Arkansas Gestapo'

The millionaire industrialist, who heads the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission under appointment from Governor Faubus, branded one of the bills as holding the possibility of setting up an "Arkansas gestapo."

Mr. Rockefeller conferred with Governor Faubus during the day and issued his statement later when questioned by newsmen.

Governor Faubus confirmed the four segregation measures "came up during our discussion," but he said there had been no discussion of Mr. Rockefeller resigning.

Mr. Rockefeller also said there had been no discussion of his resigning, but added it was a move he would consider if the bills became law.

The blast by Mr. Rockefeller, who is active in many organizations dealing with racial relations, added fresh fire to a controversy which has been building up against the bills since they were introduced Monday.

Public Hearing Sought

Negro organizations opposing them asked Governor Faubus Thursday for a public hearing on the bills before final action was undertaken. As the bills stood at the close of business Thursday, they were ready for a vote at any time—possibly Friday.

The Governor said he thought public hearing would be a good idea, but that decision was "up to the General Assembly."

"I think it would be well to have a public hearing if enough people want it. However, the issue was pretty thoroughly discussed in last summer's campaign," he added.

In an earlier press conference, the Governor took the position the bills were "more moderate than those in other states."

He said the bills were designed primarily to give local districts full rights under state laws to do as they chose on integrating schools, regardless of the United States Supreme Court decisions.

Mr. Rockefeller's main criticism centered on a bill which would set up a state Sovereignty Commission. He called it a "dangerous" bill.

That measure would set up a 12-member commission with broad investigation powers over individuals, firms or organizations accused of invading the state's sovereign powers.

Meanwhile, two attempts to set the four bills up for a special order of business either Friday or Monday were defeated.

Senator Charles F. Smith of West Memphis, handling the bills in the upper chamber, tried first to set them down for a vote Friday, but his motion failed by one vote.

Later, Senator Max Howell of Little Rock tried to set them down Monday, but Mr. Smith in turn opposed that. Senator Smith said there was a possibility they would come up for a vote Friday even without a special order being given them on the calendar, which was why he opposed the proposed Monday motion.

Representative Lucien Rogers of Earle, who gained House passage of the bills Wednesday, said during Wednesday's debate that Arkansas voters in November already had given the bills "a committee hearing" by their heavy endorsement of three anti-integration measures on the general election ballot.

Segregation, Patrol Bills Go to Griffin

The Georgia Senate laid two more major administration bills—dealing with segregation and highway safety—on the governor's desk Monday.

The segregation measure enables the chief executive to suspend the compulsory school attendance law as a last-ditch weapon against integration.

The passage gives Gov. Griffin a perfect batting average on the five segregation proposals he sponsored, though he had originally sought immediate repeal of the attendance law.

Sen. Charlie Brown of Atlanta cast the single opposing vote against the bill.

The other administration bill authorizes the governor to add 150 troopers to the State Highway Patrol.

Griffin actually had asked for only 50, and there probably will be no funds for more than that number.

Floor Leader Peyton Hawes of Elberton told the Senate that even 150 new men would not bring Georgia up to the national average.

A bill amending the Milk Control Act stirred quit a bit of controversy before it passed the Senate.

Sen. Quill Sammon of Lawrenceville offered an amendment to abolish the board entirely.

Sammon said he had done "considerable research" and had discovered that the 30 states which have no milk control boards also have the lowest milk prices in the nation.

The people of Georgia do not want "government by bureaucracy," Sammon declared.

Speaking against Sammon were Sens. Edward E. McGarity of McDonough, Hawes and Charles Garrett of Nashville.

Sen. Fred Bentley of Marietta stated that "the original purpose of the milk control act was to control the quality of the milk." The milk board has done that job well, he said, "I am not in favor of doing away with something that is protecting our children," Bentley concluded.

Sammon's amendment failed 5-36.

As approved by the Senate the milk bill changes the name of the Milk Control Board to the Milk Commission. It also provides for more rigid milk grade inspections.

Among the other measures approved on Monday's calendar was a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which would give totally disabled veterans $10,000 homestead exemption.

House Passes Bill To Curb Racial Suits

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

A segregation bill which one of its sponsors said would "cover situations like they had in Montgomery, Ala., and the Autherine Lucy case" passed the House without a dissenting vote Friday.

Rep. Harold Murphy of Haralson, who introduced the measure with Rep. George Bagby of Paulding, said it makes the act of barratry a misdemeanor. The bill defines barratry as "exciting and stirring suits and quarrels between individuals or between individuals and the state either at law or otherwise."

NAACP SEEN AS TARGET

Rep. Murphy spoke briefly for the bill, which is apparently aimed at halting future NAACP suits, and it passed without question or further comment.

The House agriculture committee reported favorably on Rep. Artie Rogers' resolution which would allow Georgia school systems to match federal funds and give pupils in the first three grades free milk. Rep. Rogers urged favorable action on the resolution and promised committee members who questioned the cost that civic and benevolent groups would be found in their counties to support the free milk program if county funds were not available.

SEGREGATION BILLS PASSED BY SENATE WITH AMENDMENTS

2 Arkansas Measures Must Go Back To House For Its Concurrence

FAUBUS OK IS EXPECTED

Sovereignty, Registration Provisions Draw Strong Protests — Three Changes Are Voted

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 19.—The Arkansas Senate late Tuesday adopted four controversial segregation bills after sponsors agreed to a number of amendments taking out some of the more "extreme" provisions.

The bills, subject of a hot public hearing Monday night, had been endorsed by Gov. Orval Faubus. The Senate, which blocked a showdown vote last week, engaged in some of the same furious debate which marked last week's arguments.

Two Pass Easily

Two of the measures—to make it optional for children to attend schools where mixed classes are conducted and to give school districts the right to hire legal counsel—drew no objections.

But the other two—one to set up a state sovereignty commission and the other to require certain organizations to register and make periodic reports to the commission of their activities—touched off bitter protests.

The fight saw Eastern and Southern Arkansas senators lining up for the bills and senators from other sections opposing them.

Sponsors finally compromised to some degree by striking certain sections which opponents contended would have given the sovereignty commission unlimited investigative powers and authority going beyond purely racial problems.

Emergency Clause Fails

One of the bills, although it gained passage, failed to get emergency adoption. That was the proposal which requires organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to register. Its emergency clause failed by two votes.

The Senate action came after former Lt. Gov. J. L. 'Bex' Shaver of Wynne, who worked with a five-man committee last year in drafting two proposals adopted by the people in the November general election, spent about an hour and a half explaining the measures.

Mr. Shaver said the sovereignty bill had been written with a view of "interposing" the state's will or sovereignty against the United States Supreme Court's integration ruling. He stoutly insisted the bill would not—as some of its critics claimed—endanger individual rights.

The tussle began at the conclusion of Mr. Shaver's talk, when Senator C. E. Yingling of Searcy moved the bills be referred back to his committee for further study.

Senator Charles F. Smith of West Memphis, handling the sovereignty bill, opposed and the Senate voted down Mr. Yingling's motion.

Senator Yingling and others said Governor Faubus himself had drawn up several amendments to strike the most objectionable provisions of the bills. In all, three amendments to the two bills were approved, and then the measures themselves were passed.

Governor Faubus, who has consistently supported the measures, is expected to sign them. First, however, the House must concur in the Senate's amendments.

Senator Ellis Fagan of Little Rock, opposing the registration bill, attacked it as "the roughest thing we've ever had in here." He said the bill would make "anyone spending money for anything to influence legislation" subject to heavy fines.

How They Voted

Voting against the sovereignty commission bill were Senators E. J. Byrd of Camden, Russell Elrod of Siloam Springs, Ellis Fagan of Little Rock, Argie Grefory and Max Howell of Little Rock, Q. Byrum Hurst of Hot Springs, Guy Jones of Conway, Sam Levine of Pine Bluff, Roy Milum of Harrison, Clifton Wade of Fayetteville, Dan White of Fort Smith and Mr. Yingling.

Senators C. Van Hayes of Benton and Boss Mitchell of Danville didn't vote.

34b 1957

SCHOOL AID BILL

House Kills School Aid After Integration Issue Attached To Proposal

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. P. 1

SAME AS LAST YEAR

Fri. 7-26-57

Amendment To Deny Funds To Segregated Systems Brings On Defeat

By J. W. DAVIS

Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The one and one-half billion dollar school aid bill, which had an "acceptable" label from the White House, was killed in the House Thursday.

This was the second year in a row the House has rejected an aid bill, and the pattern of destruction was the same—adoption on an anti-segregation amendment and then rejection of the whole thing.

The final vote was closer this year, however—208-203 as compared to 224-194 last year.

And there was some last minute interest in an argument over whether President Eisenhower really cared very much whether the bill passed.

White House: No Comment

After it was all over, press secretary James C. Hagerty said the White House would have no comment.

On the final test, 111 Republicans—including Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana, the assistant GOP floor leader—and 97 Democrats voted to kill the bill. Against killing were 126 Democrats and 77 Republicans.

The antisegregation amendment was offered by Representative Stuyvesant Wainwright (R., N. Y.), over Administration opposition. Mr. Eisenhower had asked that what he called the separate problem of racial integration not be thrown into the school aid controversy.

But Representative Wainwright was unmoved. He proposed no Federal funds be used to help schools in districts which do not comply with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation.

'Rankest Hypocrisy'

"It is the rankest hypocrisy," Representative Wainwright told the House, "to vote civil rights with one hand and put up the other the next day to take these precious rights away."

On the other hand, Representative Augustine Kelley (D., Penn.), a foremost school aid backer, said adoption of the Wainwright amendment "will be a stigma upon the colored race. They will be blamed for defeating the bill."

Representative Charles Diggs (D., Mich.), a Negro, said he opposed the amendment with reluctance, but was convinced other "remedies" were available. Representative James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) said the amendment was introduced "merely for the defeat of the measure."

The Wainwright amendment was adopted on a standing vote of 136-105. The House thereupon voted 153-126, again on a standing vote, to kill the whole bill.

This standing vote had only tentative status, and Representative Howard Smith (D., Va.) moved for a roll call vote to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, thus killing it finally.

Representative Smith's motion prevailed 208-203.

Commercial Appeal

Representative John McCormack (D., Mass.), the House majority leader, twitted the Republicans. He said 57 per cent of the Democrats voted to keep the bill alive and 59 per cent of the Republicans voted to kill it.

Representative McCormack said the GOP record shows Mr. Eisenhower is "going in all directions at the same time."

$300 Million A Year

The bill would have authorized 300 million dollars a year for five years in Federal grants to help states build classrooms. The distribution would have been half on the basis of state needs, half on the basis of school age population. The states would have had to match the Federal outlays.

Times 7-24-57

Few members of the House ever accorded the bill much more than a 50-50 chance of passage, there were so many powerful influences against it.

These influences included the 1957 economy drive—it is always easier to vote down a new program than to trim an old one. This spring, the House Education Committee reduced the money in the program from two billion dollars to one and one-half billion in hopes of offsetting the economy talk.

And Federal Control

Even so, the one and one-half billion was more than what Mr. Eisenhower had recommended. He had asked a four-year program of 325 million annually, a total of $1,300,000,000.

Another strong element of opposition came from those who contended Federal aid would mean Federal control.

All this was aside from the racial controversy.

HOUSE TO TAKE UP SCHOOL AID BILL

Times 7-22-C

Votes to Debate Construction Plan—President Is Cool But Would Accept It

Wed. 7-24-57

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23—The House voted, 140 to 55, today to debate a school construction bill more generally regarded as already dead.

New York

An early-morning conference between President Eisenhower and House Republican leaders was interpreted by many of the bill's supporters as the death blow.

After the conference, the Republican leaders reported that the President was "not entirely satisfied" with the compromise bill but willing to accept it "as a start."

This defeated a last-minute rally started yesterday by proponents, including Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to obtain enough votes with the President's support, to pass the bill.

Eighteen organizations urged the President yesterday to come out strongly for the compromise bill. Twelve Democrats on the House Education and Labor Committee had asked him to use his influence to win Republican votes as a "shift of only a handful" would asure passage.

Five-Year Program

The compromise bill calls for a five-year, $1,500,000,000 program of Federal aid to school construction, on a formula whereby the poorest state would get twice as much proportionally in Federal funds as the richest state.

One of the leading Democratic proponents of the compromise bill, Representative Stewart L. Udall of Arizona, said that the House Education and Labor Committee had "gone 75 per cent of the way" in ccompromising with the President's views, and that lacking his enthusiatic support the measure could not pass.

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, majority leader, also said the bill's chances were not bright. But he said he thought the President wanted "a bill."

Late in the afternoon, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said that President Eisenhower would accept the compromise bill if passed.

Reporters noted that "acceptance" was not enough to get the bill passed.

Mr. Hagerty shrugged his shoulders and refused to discuss the matter further.

Meanwhile, at the Department of Health Education and Welfare, Secretary Folsom said:

"I will continue to do all I can to seek enactment of a sound school construction bill.

"While the bill now before the House does not follow the Administration recommendations in every detail, on the whole it is a good bill. It represents the only real opportunity for effective action this year to help meet the classroom needs of our children.

"I hope it will be passed by the House."

Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat of North Carolina and chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, which recommended the bill, though himself an opponent of the measure, said its passage would "haunt us for years."

Dixie and Old Guard Team Up To Defeat School Aid in House

Constitution Fri. 7-26-57

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

By JOHN D. MORRIS

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, July 25—The House killed the $1,500,000,000 school construction bill today, 208 to 203.

A coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans thus handed the Eisenhower administration a major defeat and removed all prospects of favorable congressional action at least for the present session.

The decision came on a motion by Rep. Smith (D-Va) to strike the bill's enacting clause. That, in layman's language, meant to kill the entire measure.

It followed the tentative adoption by 136 to 105 of an anti-segregation amendment that President Eisenhower had opposed as extraneous.

Georgia's House delegation voted solidly to kill the federal school construction bill, as expected, after adoption of the anti-segregation amendment.

The proviso, put forward by Rep. Wainwright (R-NY) would have prohibited the use of federal funds to build schools in any district where schools were operated in violation of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

DOUBLE STRENGTH

The effect was to strengthen the already-strong Southern opposition to any general program of federal aid for school construction.

Adoption of such a proviso, offered by Rep. Powell (D-NY), preceded the rejection last year of a school-aid bill by 224 to 194.

On the roll-call ballot that killed this year's bill, 111 Republicans and 97 Democrats supported Smith's sudden-death motion. Voting to keep the bill alive were 77 Republicans and 126 Democrats.

Rep. Smith, leader of Southerners opposing any school-aid legislation regardless of whether it carried an anti-segregation rider, made his move late in the third day of House debate on the issue.

A COMPROMISE

The bill under consideration had been designed as a compromise between programs proposed by President Eisenhower and by Democratic advocates of federal aid to meet the growing classroom shortage.

The President had sought to distribute funds to the states strictly on the basis of "need." The need formula would have taken into account such factors as the financial resources of a state and the percentage of its income devoted to education.

Constitution

The Democratic plan called for distribution of federal funds solely on the basis of a state's school-age population.

P. 8

Under the compromise bill, which the White House called "acceptable," half of the money was to be allotted under the administration formula and half under the Democratic formula. The measure would have au-

thorized federal grants of $300,000,000 a year for five years to meet up to half the cost of new school construction.

NO MAJORITY SUPPORT

During the debate, it became clear to the bill's Democratic managers that they could not win majority support for the compromise, especially with an anti-segregation rider added.

In a surprise maneuver, they swung their support to an amendment by Rep. Ayres (R-Ohio), that called for distribution of all the money under the Eisenhower formula.

Non-Southern Democrats rose one after another to voice support of the Ayres proposal after a serious question had been raised in the debate as to whether President Eisenhower wholeheartedly supported the compromise bill.

The shift towards the Ayres amendment finally reached the point where Rep. Udall (D-Ariz) proclaimed that Democrats favoring school aid had decided to "go all the way with the President."

SCHOOL BILL TODAY

"It is now visible here that we can have a school bill today," he declared.

But Rep. Smith's countermove blocked a test of sentiment on the Ayres amendment. A motion to strike the enacting clause has preference under House rules over any pending matter.

The Smith motion was first adopted by a teller vote of 153 to 126 with the House sitting as a committee of the whole. The committee then automatically "rose" to the more formal parliamentary status as the House, and the motion was put to a roll-call ballot.

Such motions are not unusual, but they are seldom adopted. If the Smith motion had failed to carry on the roll-call, the House would have gone back to committee status to continue consideration of amendments. As it was, the House killed the bill and there was nothing lift to amend.

The ballot had the incidental effect of providing the clearest-cut test in the entire two-year controversy of House sentiment on the issue of federal aid for school construction.

Last year, members had a choice between a Democratic bill and a Republican-backed administration bill. Some voted for one and against the other. As a consequence, both were defeated.

This time, the question was simply whether members favored school aid or opposed it. Although the racial issue was involved in both instances, it appeared to be less of a factor in the outcome today.

LUKEWARM ATTITUDE CITED

Times Union P.1

School Bill Defeat Is Blamed on Ike

Jax 7-27-57

Jacksonville Fla.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—President Eisenhower passed the word today he was greatly disappointed because the House did not pass a school construction bill. But many backers of such legislation said Eisenhower's own lukewarm attitude doomed the 1½-billion-dollar measure the House killed yesterday.

In the crucial House fighting, supporters of the measure were reported to have kept a telephone line open to the White House until the last minute, hoping for a call in which the President would swing his full weight behind the bill. The call never came.

The most the legislators had to go on was indirect word from the President that, while he wasn't satisfied with all details of this particular bill, he would accept it. He had previously called repeatedly for some sort of federal aid to get schools built.

Amendment Tacked On

On yesterday's showdown, the House first tacked an antisegregation amendment to the bill and then killed it.

At the White House today, a reporter remarked to Anne Wheaton, associate press secretary, that Eisenhower was being criticized on the ground he did not support the bill strongly. Mrs. Wheaton said:

"The President has expressed great disappointment that the House did not see its way clear to pass a measure to meet this critical shortage of schools."

Asked in what way the chief executive expressed his disappointment, she replied:

"I am expressing it for him."

Despite the White House statement, Democrats and some Republicans said the President could have saved the bill.

The measure was killed by a vote of 208-203, with Republicans, including three of the four top party leaders, furnishing the majority of the opposing votes. Among the opponents were Reps. Arends of Illinois, GOP whip; Halleck of Indiana, assistant GOP leader, and Allen of Illinois, top Republican on the Rules Committee. Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts voted against killing the bill.

Times-Union

In all, 111 Republicans and 97 Democrats, mostly Southerners, teamed to kill the measure. Against them were 126 Democrats and 77 Republicans. P. 2

A switch of three opposition votes would have changed the count to 205-206 in favor and kept the measure alive.

The bill's author, Rep. Kelley (D-Pa), attributed the defeat to the President.

"If he had come out with a strong statement we could have won," Kelley said.

A Republican supporter who wouldn't permit identification said "a phone call from the White House would have saved the bill."

Such calls have been made in the past and have produced results, he said, adding that "it is inconceivable that the President couldn't have changed at least three of those 111 Republican votes if he had really wanted to." He said a telephone line from the Republican cloakroom to the White House was kept open waiting for the call.

House opponents of the legislation put on some fast parliamentary footwork when the chamber appeared to be lining up behind a compromise measure proposed by Rep. Ayres (R-Ohio). This compromise embodied provisions recommended by Eisenhower last year.

"This is the bill, in my judgment, after having talked with him at a breakfast in the White House, that his heart is really in," Ayres told the House.

Substitute Fails

Ayres' substitute, which never got to a vote, would have wiped out the antisegregation amendment adopted earlier with heavy Republican backing. It was a similar amendment that preceded killing of a school bill last year. The Ayres compromise provided for the same amount of money as did the measure backed by most Democrats. In some other respects, including the formula for distribution of the money, it differed.

Some Democrats backing the original measure quickly agreed to compromise and accept the Ayres substitute.

Reps. Udall of Arizona, Perkins of Kentucky, Metcalf of Montana, Elliott of Alabama and Roosevelt of California were among Democrats who promptly embraced the substitute.

"It was picking up strength rapidly," Ayres said.

Opponents of any federal school bill apparently feared it was gaining momentum too quickly.

They moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill before the House, a device for killing it outright, and won by the 208-203 vote.

School Aid Bill Buried

"I'm For It, In Principle, But . . ." Routine Sent Measure To Its Doom

News Birmingham, Ala.
Jan 1-26-57

BY JAMES FREE
Washington Correspondent
The Birmingham News
WASHINGTON

THE FEDERAL AID for school construction bill has been buried for at least two years, but no one can complain that it wasn't given a most proper funeral here this week.

Few harsh words were said about the deceased. And many of those who helped kill the bill did so most politely and even apologetically.

The execution in the House was a bipartisan affair. Both the Republican and the Democratic leaders can share in whatever credit, or blame, may be due.

In the language of the politician, the bill was sent to its doom mainly with the "I'm for it, in principle, but . . ." routine. Nearly every one said they, of course, wanted better schoolrooms for the children of their districts (and/or the children all over the country), but this was not the way to do it.

The techniques of indifference and opposition varied, but the results were the same.

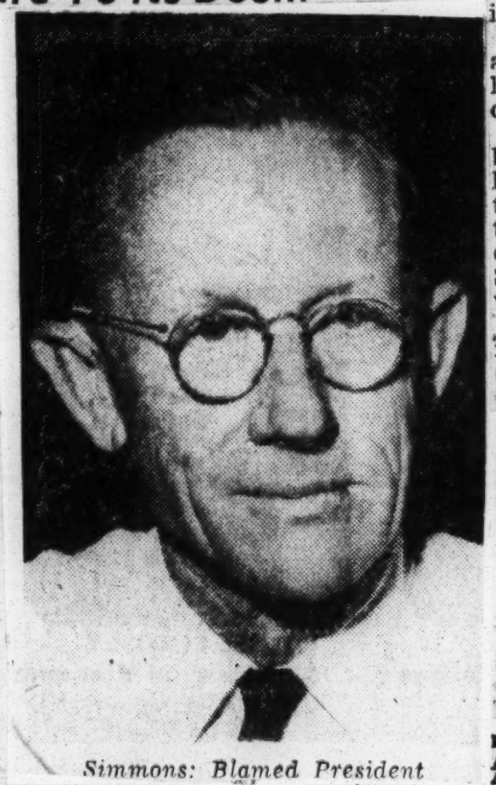
President Pointedly Sat On His Hands

ON THE REPUBLICAN side the pacesetter, naturally, was President Eisenhower. Backers of the bill have been saying for weeks that it could be passed only if the President not only spoke for it but worked actively to get it approved.

Mr. Eisenhower pointedly sat on his hands. Through GOP House Leader Joe Martin, the President let it be known that this was a Democratic bill, not his bill; that he was not entirely satisfied with it, but probably would accept it.

This was a green light to House Republicans that they could vote as they pleased without fear of offending the White House. GOP members couldn't overlook the fact that Mr. Eisenhower made no effort to persuade Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R., N. Y.) to refrain from proposing what had been known as the Powell amendment. This amendment offered by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) last year would deny federal funds to states operating segregated schools.

Last year President Eisenhower urged that the anti-segregation issue be kept out of the school aid bill. This time he was notably silent. This reporter was told that this course of action was recommended to Mr. Eisenhower by his closest adviser in the House, GOP Whip Charles Halleck of Indiana. It is no



Simmons: Blamed President

secret among Mr. Halleck's friends and associates that he is very much opposed to the bill.

Many Democrats Too Lacked Enthusiasm

ON THE DEMOCRATIC side, Speaker Sam Rayburn let it be known that he wanted the bill put before the House, but that he had no personal interest in its passage. Democratic Whip John McCormack of Massachusetts, a Catholic, has never favored a bill that did not provide funds for parochial as well as public schools.

Representatives from big, wealthy states lacked enthusiasm for a proposal that would mean more federal-aid, relatively, to poor states—most of them in the South. Economy-minded legislators were told that here was an excellent place to save money.

Conservative Southerners found it easy to believe the argument that it was little use to vote the school funds, since the South might be denied them in the future either by the courts or by executive order; that is, unless the South integrated its schools.

In short, those who were already lukewarm found many explanations of why they could not vote for the bill. They were for it, in principle, but . . .

It was dismal spectacle for advocates of this program for federal help for the nation's overcrowded and inadequate school buildings. Disappointed onlookers here this week included members of the Alabama Education Association's Committee on Federal Relations.

One of them, I. F. Simmons, superintendent of Jefferson County schools, put it this way:

"We would perhaps have felt better about it if enemies of the program had had the courage to stand up and be counted.

"If the President had stood firm, the bill would have passed. He alone could have gotten many Republican votes for the bill. And if he had given assurances that no move would be made by the executive branch to deny funds to the Southern states, then more Southerners would have voted for it."

Yes, the bill was given a most dignified funeral. But those crocodile tears did not console friends of the deceased even a little bit.

Roll Call on School Bill

Post & Times Herald
Fri. 1-26-57 Associated Press

Following is the vote by which the House today killed a bill to provide $1½ billion in Federal aid for school construction (the vote was on a motion to strike out the bill's enacting clause).

Washington D.C.

DEMOCRATS FOR THE MOTION—97

ABBITT (Va.)
ABERNETHY (Miss.)
ALEXANDER (N. C.)
ASHMORE (S. C.)
BARDEN (N. C.)
BASS (Tenn.)
BECKWORTH (Tex.)
BENNETT (Fla.)
BLITCH (Ga.)
BOGGS (La.)
BONNER (N. C.)
BROOKS (La.)
BROOKS (Tex.)
BROWN (Ga.)
BURLESON (Tex.)
CANNON (Mo.)
CHELF (Ky.)
COLMER (Miss.)
COOLEY (N. C.)
COOPER (Tenn.)
DAVIS (Ga.)
DAVIS (Tenn.)
DIES (Tex.)
DOWN (S. C.)
DOWDY (Tex.)
DURHAM (N. C.)
FALLON (Md.)
FASCELL (Fla.)
FEIGHAN (Ohio)
FISHER (Tex.)
FLYNT (Ga.)
FORRESTER (Ga.)
FOUNTAIN (Ga.)
FOUNTAIN (N. C.)
FRAZIER (Tenn.)
GARY (Va.)
GATHINGS (Ark.)
GREGORY (Ky.)
HALEY (Fla.)
HARDY (Va.)
HARRIS (Ark.)
HARRISON (Va.)
HEBERT (La.)
HEMPHILL (S. C.)
HERLONG (Fla.)
HULL (Mo.)
IKARD (Tex.)
JENNINGS (Va.)
KILDAY (Tex.)
KILGORE (Tex.)
KITCHIN (N. C.)
LANHAM (Ga.)
LARRUM (Ga.)
LENNON (N. C.)
LONG (La.)
LOSER (La.)
McMILLAN (S. C.)
MAHON (Tex.)
MARSHALL (Minn.)
MATTHEWS (Fla.)
MILLS (Ark.)
MORRISON (La.)
MURRAY (Tenn.)
NORRELL (Ark.)
O'NEILL (Mass.)
PASSMAN (La.)
PATMAN (Tex.)
PILCHER (Ga.)
POAGE (Tex.)
RILEY (S. C.)
RIVERS (S. C.)
ROBESON (Va.)
ROGERS (Fla.)
ROGERS (Tex.)
RUTHERFORD (Tex.)
SCOTT (N. C.)
SELDEN (Ala.)
SHUFORD (N. C.)
SIKES (Fla.)
SMITH (Miss.)
SMITH (Va.)
SPENCE (Ky.)
TAGUE (Tex.)
THOMAS (Tex.)
THOMPSON (La.)
THOMPSON (Tex.)
THORNBERRY (Tex.)
TUCK (Va.)
VINSON (Ga.)
WALTER (Pa.)
WATTS (Ky.)
WHITENER (N. C.)
WHITTEN (Miss.)
WILLIAMS (Miss.)
WILLIS (La.)
WINSTEAD (Miss.)
WRIGHT (Tex.)
YOUNG (Tex.)

REPUBLICANS FOR—111

ADAIR (Ind.)
ALGER (Tex.)
ALLEN (Ill.)
ANDERSEN (Minn.)
ANDRESEN (Minn.)
ARENDS (Ill.)
BELCHER (Okla.)
BENTLEY (Mich.)
BERRY (S. D.)
BETTS (Ohio)
BOSCH (N. Y.)
BOW (Ohio)
BRAY (Ind.)
BROWN (Ohio)
BROWNSON (Ind.)
BROYHILL (Va.)
BUDGET (Idaho)
McGREGOR (Ohio)
MyVEY (Ill.)
MASON (Ill.)
MEADER (Mich.)
MICHEL (Ill.)
MILLER (Md.)
MILLER (Neb.)
MILLER (N. Y.)
MINSHALL (Ohio)
NEAL (W. Va.)
NICHOLSON (Mass.)
O'HARA (Minn.)
OSTERTAG (N. Y.)
PILLION (N. Y.)
POFF (Va.)
RADWAN (N. Y.)
RAY (N. Y.)
REED (N. Y.)
REES (Kan.)
SADLAK (Conn.)
ST. GEORGE (N. Y.)
SAYLOR (Pa.)
SCHENCK (Ohio)
SCHERER (Ohio)
SCRIVNER (Kan.)
SCUDDER (Calif.)
SIMPSON (Ill.)
SIMPSON (Pa.)
SMITH (Calif.)
SMITH (Kan.)
SMITH (Wis.)
SPRINGER (Ill.)
STAUFFER (Pa.)
TABER (N. Y.)
TALLE (Iowa)
TAYLOR (N. Y.)
TEAGUE (Calif.)
THOMSON (Wyo.)
UTT (Calif.)
VAN PELT (Wis.)
VORYS (Ohio)
VURSELL (Ill.)
WAINWRIGHT (N. Y.)
WEAVER (Neb.)
WHARTON (N. Y.)
WILLIAMS (N. Y.)
WILSON (Calif.)
WILSON (Ind.)
YOUNGER (Calif.)

DEMOCRATS AGAINST—(126)

ADDONIZIO .. (N. J.)
ALBERT (Okla.)
ANDERSON (Mont.)
ANDREWS (Ala.)
ASHLEY (Ohio)
ASPINALL (Colo.)
BAILEY (W. Va.)
BARING (Nev.)
BARRETT (Pa.)
BLATNIK (Minn.)
BOLAND (Mass.)
BOLLING (Mo.)
BOYLE (Ill.)
BREEDING (Kan.)
BRADEMAS (Ind.)
BRAMBLETT (Ala.)
BRAY (Ill.)
BROOKS (Mo.)
BYRD (W. Va.)
BYRNE (Pa.)
CARNAHAN (Mo.)
CELLER (N. Y.)
CHRISTOPHER (Mo.)
FORAND (R. I.)
FRIEDEL (Md.)
GARMATZ (Md.)
GORDON (Ill.)
GRAHANAN (Pa.)
GRANT (Ala.)
GRAY (Ill.)
GREEN (Ore.)
GREEN (Pa.)
GRIFFITHS (Mich.)
HAGEN (Calif.)
HAYS (Ark.)
HAYS (Ohio)
HEALEY (N. Y.)
HOLIFIELD (Calif.)
HOLLAND (Pa.)
HUDDLESTON (Ala.)
JARMAN (Okla.)
JOHNSON (Wis.)
JONES (Ala.)
JONES (Mo.)
KARSTEN (Mo.)
KEE (W. Va.)
KELLEY (Pa.)
KELLY (N. Y.)
KEOGH (N. Y.)
KING (Calif.)
KIRWAN (Ohio)
KNUTSON (Minn.)
LANE (Mass.)
LAKFORD (Md.)
LESINSKI (Mich.)
McCARTHY (Minn.)
McCORMACK (Mass.)
McFALL (Calif.)
McGOVERN (S. D.)
MacDONALD (Mass.)
MACHROQICZ (Mich.)
MACK (Ill.)
MADDEN (Ind.)
MAGNUSON (Wash.)
EDMONDSON (Okla.)
ELLIOTT (Ala.)
ENGLE (Calif.)
FARBSTEIN (N. Y.)
FLOOD (Pa.)
FOGARTY (R. I.)
METCALF (Mont.)
MILLER (Calif.)
MONTOYA (N. M.)
MORGAN (Pa.)
MORRIS (Okla.)
MOSS (Calif.)
MOULDER (Mo.)
MULTER (N. Y.)
NATCHER (Ky.)
O'BRIEN (Ill.)
O'BRIEN (N. Y.)
O'HARA (Ill.)
PERKINS (Ky.)
PFOST (Idaho)
PHILBIN (Mass.)
POLK (Ohio)
PORTER (Ore.)
PRICE (Ill.)
RABAUT (Mich.)
RAINS (Ala.)
REUSS (Wis.)
RHODES (Pa.)
ROBERTS (Ala.)
RODINO (N. J.)
ROGERS (Colo.)
ROONEY (N. Y.)
ROOSEVELT (Calif.)
SANTANGELO (N. Y.)
SAUND (Calif.)
SHELLEY (Calif.)
SHEPPARD (Calif.)
SIEMINSKI (N. J.)
SISK (Calif.)
STAGGERS (W. Va.)
STEED (Okla.)
SULLIVAN (Mo.)
THOMPSON (N. J.)
TRIMBLE (Ark.)
UDALL (Ariz.)
ULLMAN (Ore.)
VANIK (Ohio)
WIER (Minn.)
YATES (Ill.)
ZABLOCKI (Wis.)
ZELENKO (N. Y.)

REPUBLICAN AGAINST—(77)

ALLEN (Calif.)
AUCHINCLOSS (N. J.)
AYRES (Ohio)
BAKER (Tenn.)
BALDWIN (Calif.)
BASS (N. H.)
BENNETT (Mich.)
BOLTON (Ohio)
BROOMFIELD (Mich.)
BURDICK (N. D.)
BYRNES (Wis.)
CURTIS (Mass.)
CURTIS (Mo.)
DAWSON (Utah)
DELLAY (N. J.)
DIXON (Utah)
DORN (N. Y.)
DWYER (N. J.)
FENTON (Pa.)
FINO (N. Y.)
FORD (Mich.)
FRELINGHUY-SEN (N. J.)
FULTON (Pa.)
GRIFFIN (Mich.)
GUBSER (Calif.)
HALE (Maine)
HASKELL (Del.)
HESELTON (Mass.)
HILL (Colo.)
HOLMES (Wash.)
HORAN (Wash.)
JUDD (Minn.)
KEAN (N. J.)
KEARNS (Pa.)
LAIRD (Wis.)
LATHAM (N. Y.)
McCONNELL (Pa.)
McINTOSH (Mich.)
MACK (Wash.)
MARTIN (Mass.)
MAY (Conn.)
MERROW (N. H.)
CANFIELD (N. J.)
CARRIGG (Pa.)
CHAMBERLAIN (Mich.)
CHENOWETH (Colo.)
CORBETT (Pa.)
COUDERT (N. Y.)
CRETELLA (Conn.)
CUNNINGHAM (Iowa)
CURTIN (Pa.)
MOORE (W. Va.)
MORANO (Conn.)
MUMMA (Pa.)
NIMTZ (Ind.)
NORBLAD (Ore.)
OSMERS (N. J.)
PATTERSON (Conn.)
PELLY (Wash.)
PROUTY (Vt.)
REECE (Tenn.)
RHODES (Ariz.)
RIEHLMAN (N. Y.)
ROBSION (Ky.)
RODGERS (Mass.)
SCHWENGEL Iowa
SCOTT (Pa.)
SEELY-BROWN (Conn.)
SHEEHAN (Ill.)
SILER (Ky.)
TEWES (Wis.)
TOLLEFSON (Wash.)
VANZANDT (Pa.)
WESTLAND (Wash.)
WIGGLESWORTH (Mass.)
WITHROW (Wis.)
WOLVERTON (N. J.)

Paired for (8) Preston of Ga., Evins of Tenn. (Democrats) and Kearney of N. Y., Hillings of Calif., Beamer of Ind., McIntire of Maine, Harvey of Ind., and Avery of Kan. (Republicans).

Paired against (8) Buckley of N. Y., Holtzman of N. Y., Anfuso of N. Y., Powell of N. Y., and Kluczynski of Ill. (Democrats), and Widnall of N. J., Mailliard of Calif., and O'Konski of Wis. (Republicans).

Absent or not voting, 6; vacancies, 2.

Democrats Blame President For School Aid Bill Defeat

Times Sat. 7-27-57
New York P. 1

White House Reports He Is Disappointed —Backers Say His Help Would Have Meant Victory for Measure

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The

WASHINGTON, July 26—The White House said today that President Eisenhower was greatly disappointed over the failure of the House of Representatives to pass a school aid bill.

House Democratcs said they were disappointed, too. They said the President himself was largely to blame.

"I lay defeat of the bill squarely at the feet of the President," Representative Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania, Democratic sponsor of the measure, asserted. "It he had come out with a strong statement we could have won."

Representative Cleveland M. Bailey of West Virginia, the bill's chief Democratic manager, said a half-dozen telephone calls from the White House to Republican members woulld have done the trick.

"I don't care to see any crocodile tears shed by the White House," he added. "The President didn't do anything as far as I can determine, although as late as Wednesday I was promised a letter or statement."

Some Republicans privately agreed that the House would have acted favorably if the president had taken a stronger stand. But Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader, said the bill was doomed from the start and nothing could have saved it.

"They picked the worst time in the world to bring it up," he asserted. "The economy crowd was in there strong."

The bill, killed late yesterday on a ballot of 208 to 203, called for $1,500,000,000 in Federal grants to states for school construction over a five-year period.

Ninty-seven Democrats, nearly all from the South, were joined by 111 Republicans in voting to kill the measure. They were opposed by seventy-seven Republicans and 126 Democrats.

Mrs. Anne Wheaton, associate White House press secretary, informed reporters this morning of the President's reaction. She said:

Times P. 8

"The President has expressed great disappointment that the House did not see its way clear to pass a measure to meet this critical shortage of schools."

Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said he was also disappointed.

An aide said Mr. Folsom had "fought down to the wire" for the bill and would like to have had more "emphatic White House support for it.

There was no possibility of school aid legislation being revived at this session of Congress and apparently little in the foreseeable future.

Representative Bailey, who has been fighting for favorable House action for a decade, observed that "a clear majority ofthe Republicans are against such legislation."

"I'm not going to be a party to bringing out a bill next year to help them win an election," he said. "They've had their opportunity—and they blew it."

Martin Is Optimistic

Representative Martin, the only one of three principal Republican leaders to vote against killing the bill, refused to abandon hope of action next year.

"I think there is enough sentiment in Congress to pass legislation if it is restricted to need," he said. "I think the [education and labor] Committee members ought to work toward that end during the recess."

The two Republican leaders who voted with the opposition were Representatives Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Leslie C. Arends of Illinois. None of the three took the floor to speak for the bill.

Mr. Martin attributed the measure's defeat mainly to the House sentiment for government economy. He also noted that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had campaigned against Federal aid to schools.

He said the time was inappropriate for consideration of the measure because o fthe economy mood, because members had just concluded a bitter fight over the mutual security bill and because a controversial bill to ease Federal control of natural gas prices was about to be brought up.

Those responsible for bringing up the bill knew this, he said, adding: "one group wanted to bring it out because this was the time to kill it. The other wanted to put the Republican party on the spot."

It was fairly generally agreed that the bill's defeat could not be attributed mainly to the House's tentative adoption of a proviso barring the use of Federal funds to build schools in districts where racial segregation was practiced in violation of Supreme Court rulings.

The proviso would have been eliminated by adoption of an amendment to replace an entire section of the bill by President Eisenhower's "need" formula for allocating school aid funds among the states. The amendment was pending and gaining support when the successful sudden-death move was made by Representative Howard A. Smith, Democrat of Virginia.

While the anti-segregation rider might in any event have been restored later, Southern advocates of school aid seemed less concerned over that possibility than over a remark during debate by Representative James Roosevelt, Democrat of California.

Proponents of the rider, he said, would not press for its adoption at this time but reserved "the right and duty" to attach it to an appropriation bill later.

Representative Bailey said at least fifteen Southern and border state Democrats withdrew their support of the bill after Mr. Roosevelt spoke.

Major Bills in Congress

Times Sat. 7-27-57
New York P. 8

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1957

ABBREVIATIONS

C—In Committee. R—Reported. F—On Floor. P—Passed. D—Defeated.

Bill	House.	Senate
Authorizes Federal aid for program of school construction (HR 1 and S 889)	D	C
Provides statehood for Hawaii (HR 49 and S 50)	C	C
Provides statehood for Alaska (HR 7999 and S 49)	R	C
Provides means of further securing and protecting civil rights (HR 6127)	P	F
Bricker amendment to limit treaty - making powers of the President (SJ Res. 3)	..	C
Provides for power development on the Niagara River (S 2046 and HR 4294)	C	R
Establishes program to aid economically depressed areas (S 964 and HR 1433)	C	C
Provides increased and revised quotas for immigration (HR 4202)	C	..
Provides pension, clerical assistance and mailing privileges for former Presidents (S 607)	C	P

Bill	House.	Senate
Provides for development of the civilian atomic power program (S 151 and HR 2154)	C	C
Establishes a national monetary commission (S 599 and HR 3240)	C	D
Revises Federal banking laws (S 1451)	C	P
Foreign aid authorization (S 2130)	P	P
Provides for U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (HR 6630)	C	..
Authorizes Federal construction of a Hells Canyon Dam (S 555)	C	P
Provides for extension of coverage under Minimum Wage Law (S 1853)	..	C
Provides for an increase of postal rates (HR 5836 and S 1534)	R	C
Relaxes Federal controls on natural gas producers (HR 8525)	R	..
Provides salary increases for postal employes (HR 2474 and S 27)	P	R
Provides salary increases for civil service employes (HR 2462 and S 734)	R	R

34b 1957 SCHOOL AID BILL

House Kills School Aid Measure for 2nd Straight Year

Racial Rider Again Leads To Downfall

Times-Union Fri. 7-26-57 Jacksonville, Fla. P. 1

208-203 Vote Defeats Bill 'Acceptable' to White House

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The 1½-billion-dollar school aid bill, which had an "acceptable" label from the White House, was killed in the House today.

This was the second year in a row that the House has rejected a school aid bill, and the pattern of destruction was the same—adoption of an antisegregation amendment and then rejection of the whole thing.

The final vote was closer this year, however—208-203 as compared with 224-194 last year.

And there was some last minute interest in an argument over whether President Eisenhower really cared very much whether the bill passed or not.

After it was all over, press secretary James C. Hagerty said the White House would have no comment.

On the final test, 111 Republicans—including Rep. Halleck of Indiana, the assistant GOP floor leader—and 97 Democrats voted to kill the bill. Against killing it were 125 Democrats and 77 Republicans.

Offers Amendment

The antisegregation amendment was offered by Rep. Wainwright (R-NY), over administration opposition. Eisenhower had asked that what he called the separate problem of racial integration not be thrown into the school aid controversy.

But Wainwright was unmoved. He proposed that no federal funds be used to help schools in districts which do not comply with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation.

"It is the rankest hypocrisy," Wainwright told the House, "to vote civil rights with one hand and put up the other the next day to take these precious rights away."

On the other hand, Rep. Kelley (D-Pa), a foremost school aid backer, said adoption of the Wainwright amendment "will be a stigma upon the colored race. They will be blamed for defeating the bill."

Sees Other Remedies

Rep. Diggs (D-Mich), a Negro, said he opposed the amendment with reluctance, but was convinced other "remedies" were available. Rep. Roosevelt (D-Calif) said the amendment was introduced "merely for the defeat of the measure."

The Wainwright amendment was adopted on a standing vote of 136 - 105. The House thereupon voted 153-126, again on a standing vote, to kill the whole bill.

This standing vote had only tentative status, and Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va) moved for a roll call vote to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, thus killing it finally.

Smith's motion prevailed 208-203.

Rep. McCormack (D-Mass), the House majority leader, twitted the Republicans. He said 57 per cent of the Democrats voted to keep the bill alive and 59 per cent of the Republicans voted to kill it.

McCormack said the GOP record shows that Eisenhower is "going in all directions at the same time."

Criticizes President

During closing debate, Rep. McGovern (D-SD) criticized the President on the same grounds, saying that Eisenhower provides anything but clear guidance on "such tormenting issues as the school shortage."

"Just about the time we wonder whether the presidential car is swinging right or left, the brakes go on," McGovern said.

Rep. McConnell (R-Pa) replied that there is no question but that Eisenhower is interested in legislation to alleviate any shortage of classrooms.

McConnell added that the bill before the House was not "the most preferred bill" from the President's standpoint—that Eisenhower preferred one where there was more emphasis on need in the distribution of federal money.

Courier-Journal P. 3 Louisville

The bill would have authorized 300 million dollars a year for five years in federal grants to help states build classrooms. The distribution would have been half on the basis of state needs, half on the basis of school age population. The states would have had to match federal outlays.

Given Little Chance

Few members of the House ever accorded the bill much more than a 50-50 chance of passage, there were so many powerful influences against it.

These influences included the 1957 economy drive—it is always easier to vote down a new program than to trim an old one. This spring, the House Education Committee reduced the money in the program from 2 billion dollars to 1½ billion in hopes of offsetting the economy talk.

Even so, the 1½ billion was more than what Eisenhower had recommended. He had asked a four-year program of 325 million annually, a total of $1,300,000,000.

Another strong element of opposition came from those who contended federal aid would mean federal control.

All this was aside from the racial controversy.

4 Kentuckians Voted To Kill School Bill

Courier-Journal P. 16 Fri. 7-26-57 Louisville, Ky.

The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, July 25.—A shift of three votes today would have kept alive the chance of federal aid to education.

Four Kentucky Democrats who favor federal aid voted to kill the measure. They said they did so because of the anti-segregation amendment and because they were not convinced it could be kept out of the Ayres amendment.

The four are Noble J. Gregory, Mayfield; Frank L. Chief, Lebanon; Brent Spence, Fort Thomas, and John C. Watts, Nicholasville.

Four Kentuckians voted to keep the bill alive. They are William H. Natcher, Bowling Green; John M. Robsion, Louisville; Carl D. Perkins, Hindman, and Eugene Siler, Williamsburg. They were joined by Winfield K. Denton, Evansville.

Perkins refused to concede that the proposal for federal aid to school construction, which has been before Congress for close to two decades without getting through the House, is dead. But he agreed there was no hope a bill could be enacted this year.

34b 1957

How the House Voted In Killing School Aid Bill

Star Fri 7-26-57 P 5-A

Washington D.C.

Here is the vote by which the House yesterday killed the bill to provide $1.5 billion in Federal aid for school construction. (The vote was on a motion to strike out the bill's enacting clause.)

FOR THE MOTION—208

Democrats—97

ABBITT	KILGORE
ABERNETHY	KITCHIN
ALEXANDER	LANDRUM
ASHMORE	LANHAM
BARDEN	LENNON
BASS, Tenn.	LONG
BECKWORTH	LOSER
BENNETT, Fla.	McMILLAN
BLITCH	MAHON
BOGGS	MARSHALL
BONNER	MATTHEWS
BROOKS, La.	MILLS
BROOKS, Tex.	MORRISON
BROWN, Ga.	MURRAY
BURLESON	NORRELL
CANNON	O'NEILL
CHELF	PASSMAN
COLMER	PATMAN
COOLEY	PILCHER
COOPER	POAGE
DAVIS, Ga.	RILEY
DAVIS, Tenn.	RIVERS
DIES	ROBESON
DOWN	ROGERS, Fla.
DOWDY	ROGERS, Texas
DURHAM	RUTHERFORD
FALLON	SCOTT, N. C.
FASCELL	SELDEN
FEIGHAN	SHUFORD
FISHER	SIKES
FLYNT	SMITH, Miss.
FORRESTER	SMITH, Va.
FOUNTAIN	SPENCE
FRAZIER	TEAGUE, Texas
GARY	THOMAS
GATHINGS	THOMPSON, La.
GREGORY	THOMPSON, Texas
HALEY	THORNBERRY
HARDY	TUCK
HARRIS	VINSON
HARRISON, Va.	WALTER
HEBERT	WATTS
HEMPHILL	WHITENER
HERLONG	WHITTEN
HULL	WILLIAMS, Miss.
IKARD	WILLIS
JENNINGS	WINSTEAD
KILDAY	WRIGHT
	YOUNG

Republicans—111

ADAIR	KEENEY
ALGER	KILBURN
ALLEN, Ill.	KRUEGER
ANDERSEN, Minn.	LECOMPTE
ANDRESEN	LIPSCOMB
ARENDS	McCULLOCH
BATES	McDONOUGH
BAUMHART	McGREGOR
BECKER	McVEY
BELCHER	MASON
BENTLEY	MEADER
BERRY	MICHEL
BETTS	MILLER, Md.
BOSCH	MILLER, Nebr.
BOW	MILLER, N. Y.
BRAY	MINSHALL
BROWN, Ohio	NEAL
BROWNSON	NICHOLSON
BROYHILL	O'HARA, Minn.
BUDGET	OSTERTAG
BYRNE	PILLION
CEDERBERG	POFF
CHIPERFIELD	RADWAN
CHURCH	RAY
CLEVENGER	REED
COLE	REES
COLLIER	SADLAK
CRAMER	ST. GEORGE
CUNNINGHAM, Nebr.	SAYLOR
DAGUE	SCHENCK
DENNISON	SCHERER
DEROUNIAN	SCRIVNER
DEVEREUX	SCUDDER
DOOLEY	SIMPSON, Ill.
GAVIN	SIMPSON, Pa.
GROSS	SMITH, Calif.
GWINN	SMITH, Kans.
HALLECK	SMITH, Wis.
HARDEN	SPRINGER
HARRISON, Neb.	STAUFFER
HENDERSON	TABER
HESS	TALLE
HIESTAND	TAYLOR
HOEVEN	TEAGUE, Calif.
HOFFMAN	THOMSON, Wyo.
HOLT	UTT
HOSMER	VAN PELT
HYDE	VORYS
JACKSON	VURSELL
JAMES	WAINWRIGHT
JENKINS	WEAVER
JENSEN	WHARTON
JOHANSEN	WILLIAMS, N. Y.
JONAS	WILSON, Calif.
KEATING	WILSON, Ind.
	YOUNGER

AGAINST THE MOTION—203

Democrats—126

ADDONIZIO	KELLEY, Pa.
ALBERT	KELLY, N. Y.
ANDERSON, Mont.	KEOGH
ANDREWS	KING
ASHLEY	KIRWAN
ASPINALL	KNUTSON
BAILEY	LANE
BARING	LANKFORD
BARRETT	LESINSKI
BLATNIK	McCARTHY
BOLAND	McCORMACK
BOLLING	McFALL
BOYLE	McGOVERN
BREEDING	MacDONALD
BROWN, Mo.	MACHROQICZ
BYRD, W. Va.	MACK, Ill.
BYRNE, Pa.	MADDEN
CARNAHAN	MAGNUSON
CELLER	METCALF
CHRISTOPHER	MILLER, Calif.
CHUDOFF	MONTOYA
CLARK	MORGAN
COAD	MORRIS
COFFIN	MOSS
DAWSON, Ill.	MOULDER
DELANEY	MULTER
DEMPSEY	NATCHER
DENTON	O'BRIEN, Ill.
DIGGS	O'BRIEN, N. Y.
DINGELL	O'HARA, Ill.
DOLLINGER	PERKINS
DONOHUE	PFOST
DOYLE	PHILBIN
EBERHARTER	POLK
EDMONDSON	PORTER
ELLIOTT	PRICE
ENGLE	RABAUT
FARBSTEIN	RAINS
FLOOD	REUSS
FOGARTY	RHODES, Pa.
FORAND	ROBERTS
FRIEDEL	RODINO
GARMATZ	ROGERS, Colo.
GORDON	ROONEY
GRAHANAN	ROOSEVELT
GRANT	SANTANGELO
GRAY	SAUND
GREEN, Ore.	SHELLEY
GREEN, Pa.	SHEPPARD
GRIFFITHS	SIEMINSKI
HAGEN	SISK
HAYS, Ark.	STAGGERS
HAYS, Ohio	STEED
HEALEY	SULLIVAN
HOLIFIELD	THOMPSON, N. J.
HOLLAND	TRIMBLE
HUDDLESTON	UDALL
JARMAN	ULLMAN
JOHNSON, Wis.	VANIK
JONES, Ala.	WIEP
JONES, Mo.	YATES
KARSTEN	ZABLOCKI
KEE	ZELENKO

Republican, 77

ALLEN, Calif.	HORAN
AUCHINCLOSS	JUDD
AYRES	KEAN
BAKER	KEARNS
BALDWIN	LAIRD
BASS, N. H.	LATHAM
BENNETT, Mich.	McCONNELL
BOLTON	McINTOSH
BROOMFIELD	MACK, Wash.
BURDICK	MARTIN
BYRNES, Wis.	MAY
CANFIELD	MERROW
CARRIGG	MOORE
CHAMBERLAIN	MORANO
CHENOWETH	MUMMA
CORBETT	NIMTZ
COUDERT	NORBLAD
CRETELLA	OSMERS
CUNNINGHAM, Io.	PATTERSON
CURTAIN	PELLY
CURTIS, Mass.	PROUTY
CURTIS, Mo.	REECE
DAWSON, Utah	RHODES, Ariz.
DELLAY	RIEHLMAN
DIXON	ROBSION
DORN, N. Y.	RODGERS
DWYER	SCHWENGEL
FENTON	SCOTT, Pa.
FINO	SEELY-BROWN
FORD	SHEEHAN
FRELINGHUYSEN	SILER
FULTON	TEWES
GRIFFIN	TOLLEFSON
GUBSER	VANZANDT
HALE	WESTLAND
HASKELL	WIGGLESWORTH
HESELTON	WITHROW
HILL	WOLVERTON
HOLMES	

Paired for the motion were: Representatives PRESTON and EVINS, Democrats, and KEARNEY, HILLINGS, BEAMER, McINTIRE, HARVEY, and AVERY, Republicans.

Paired against: BUCKLEY, HOLTZMAN, ANFUSO, POWELL and KLUCZYNSKI, Democrats, and WIDNALL, MAILLIARD and O'KONSKI, Republicans.

Eisenhower Regrets Fate Of School Bill

Star Fri 7-26-57

Washington D.C.

Defeat 'a Great Disappointment to Him,' Aide Says

President Eisenhower expressed "great disappointment" today at House action in killing the $1.5 billion Federal school aid bill.

This was reported by Mrs. Anne Wheaton, associate White House press secretary, who said she did not know whether he had communicated his feelings to Republican leaders at the Capitol.

How the House Voted in Killing School Aid Bill. Page A-5

Mrs. Wheaton was told by a newsman that the President was being criticized in many quarters for his role in the school bill defeat—attributed by some to his equivocal stand on the House bill—and was asked if any White House statement was contemplated on the matter.

Regrets House Action

She replied in the negative and then volunteered this comment:

"The President expressed great disappointment that the House did not see its way clear to pass an appropriate measure to meet this critical shortage of schools."

While she said she did not know specifically whether Mr. Eisenhower had expressed this feeling to anyone besides herself, Mrs. Wheaton said she assumed there was some "discussion along that line" with Senate Republican Leader Knowland, who had breakfast with the President at the White House this morning.

The schol aid bill, beaten for the second consecutive year in the House, seems unlikely to be revived in the 85th Congress—this year or next.

The so-called compromise measure was killed, 208 to 203. This tense roll-call vote came on a motion by Representative Smith, Democrat of Virginia, to end further consideration of the bill by striking out the enacting clause.

Despite recriminations, accusations and explanations today, the outcome of that "sudden death" motion was as decisive as if the bill itself had been put to a final roll call and rejected.

The roll call revealed that a majority of the Republicans supported the Smith motion, while a majority of the Democrats favored going on with the debate and action on several pending amendment proposals. The breakdown was: 111 Republicans and 97 Democrats to strike out the enacting clause, and 77 Republicans and 126 Democrats to preserve the bill for continued deliberation.

Meaning Disputed

Whether the House action was a defeat for the Eisenhower administration was another matter of dispute today. Mr. Eisenhower was quoted earlier this week as being willing to accept the bill although not entirely satisfied with it. The Capitol heard a rumor yesterday afternoon that the President planned a last-minute appeal for passage. The rumor was not verified by the White House. In any event, the bill was dead a few hours later.

Almost a year ago the House rejected, 224 to 194, a school construction aid bill sponsored by Representative Kelley, Democrat of Pennsylvania. This measure called for a $3.6 billion six-year program of Federal grants principally on the basis of school age population. The 1956 roll call showed 119 Republicans and 105 Democrats against the bill and 75 Republicans and 119 Democrats for it

Kelley Blames President

Mr. Kelley blamed the President today for the bill's defeat.

Other Democratic supporters joined him in partisan criticism, but two Republicans who also favored the bill disagreed.

"I lay defeat of the bill squarely at the feet of the President," Mr. Kelley told a reporter. "I think if he had come out with a strong statement, we could have won—we only lost by five votes."

On the other side, Representative Frelinghuysen, Republican of New Jersey, said, "I think the President did all he reasonably could."

And Representative McConnell, Republican of Pennsylvania, G. O. P. floor leader for the bill, blamed "a combination of things."

1958 Outlook Dark

The fate of the 1957 version yesterday left little likelihood of further action on any similar measure this year, or probably next year, by the House Education and Labor Committee. Opponents said that even if a new bill came out of that committee it would not be cleared by the House Rules Committee.

The Senate prospect is even bleaker. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee acted on no bill last year and gives no signs of acting on one this year or next.

The ill-fated House bill would have provided $1.5 billion in Federal grants at the rate of $300 million annually for five years to help States build classrooms. The overall Federal commitment would have been about $2.4 billion. The measure also authorized Federal purchase of $750 million in school bonds to help hard pressed communities and to give credits totaling another $150 million to assist State school financing agencies. Much of the bond and credit outlays would have eventually come back to the Federal Government.

Compromise Feature

The main compromise feature of the bill dealt with the method of distributing the Federal grants. Half would be on the basis of demonstrated financial need by States, as in the administration's original bill, and the other half according to school-age populations, as in Mr. Kelley's previous bill.

The administration's original bill emphasized the financial need formula. When Mr. Smith moved to strike out the enacting clause of the compromise bill yesterday, the House was about to vote on an amendment by Representative Ayres, Republican of Ohio, to restore the Eisenhower administration formula.

There were some indications that the Ayres amendment might have been adopted, although this, in itself might not have saved the bill from defeat. The bill's parliamentary path became even rougher because of tentative adoption of an anti-segregation amendment.

By a teller vote, 136 to 105, the House had tentatively approved the amendment by Representative Wainwright, Republican of New York, to bar Federal funds to local school districts maintaining racially segregated systems.

House members from Southern States denounced the amendment and predicted that it alone would assure defeat of the bill. Several Republicans and Democrats from other parts of the country also attacked the amendment as having no place in a bill of this kind.

They criticized it as being not only punitive but also as being unworkable. They said it lacked administrative standards and sought to have the Executive branch rather than the courts determine whether local communities are moving with "deliberate speed" to comply with the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

Mr. Wainwright defended the amendment mainly as a guarantee that constitutional rights of citizens would be protected against continued segregation. He complained that Senate action earlier this week in knocking out Title III of the civil rights bill prevented strong Federal protection against segregation.

5-Vote Edge Spells Doom Of Measure

Phila. Inq. 7-26-57

Defeat Follows Adoption of Powell Amendment

Washington, D.C.

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

The House yesterday killed the $1.5 billion compromise Federal school construction bill by a 5-vote margin. The roll call vote was 208 to 203.

The final vote came after the House had adopted the controversial "Powell amendment" that would cut off Federal aid to school districts that maintained segregated schools.

The amendment introduced by Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R-N. Y.) was approved by a teller vote of 136 to 105 amid warnings by supporters of Federal aid that adoption would end chances of getting a school bill through Congress this session.

House action followed the pattern of a year ago. Then, too, a bill granting Federal funds to the states for school construction was defeated after Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N. Y.) introduced and the House accepted the amendment that now unofficially carries Powell's name.

The bill with the segregation amendment lost last year by a wider margin, 224 to 194.

A last-minute effort was made by both Republicans and Democrats to save the measure this year when the "Powell amendment" was tacked onto the bill. Supporters of Federal aid swung behind an amendment offered by Rep. William H. Ayres (R-Ohio) that would have thrown out the compromise bill in favor of a measure closer to the President's original proposal.

The compromise bill would have provided $300 million a year in Federal grants to the schools in each of the next five years. Funds would have been distributed to the states half on the basis of the number of school children and half on need.

Phila. Inq. 7-27-57

The Ayres amendment would have substituted the President's three-year program that placed greater emphasis on need in the distribution of funds.

Phila. Herald P. 12-a

Before the House had a chance to vote on the Ayres amendment, Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) declared that the time had come to "end this futile debate" and introduced a motion striking the enacting clause.

The House first tentatively approved Smith's motion by a teller vote of 153 to 126. Then the final roll call vote was taken.

The roll call vote hung in the balance. At one point the House was divided 200 to 200.

The final vote showed 111 Republicans and 97 Democrats had voted to kill the bill by approving Smith's motion, while 77 Republicans and 126 Democrats had voted against the motion.

McCormack Cites Breakdown

Democratic Leader John W. McCormack said the breakdown "should be interesting to the people of the country" since 57 per cent of Democrats voted to keep Federal aid alive while 59 per cent of Republicans voted against it.

Before the vote was taken, Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D-Utah), a backer of the compromise bill, urged the House to reject Smith's "sudden death" motion. He said that Democratic supporters of the compromise had decided to "go all the way with the President" and accept the Ayres amendment.

Much of yesterday's debate centered around whether President Eisenhower really wanted the compromise bill to pass. Democrats charged that the President's "wishy-washy" endorsement last Tuesday had administered the death blow.

Assistant Minority Leader Charles Halleck (R-Ind) said the President felt a school aid bill was "urgent' but preferred his own measure.

Early in the debate the House turned down, 98 to 130, a substitute proposal by Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (((R-Kan.) that would have returned to the States one per cent of all Federal income taxes paid from that State for school purposes.

Tewes Plan Defeated

Another proposal that was lost in parliamentary maneuvering that brought the Smith motion to the floor would have struck out all Federal grants. The amendment introduced by Rep. Donald E. Tewes ((R-Wis) would have left only sections of the bill providing Federal funds to purchase school bonds when they could not be sold on the market and money to keep up interest on bonds if the States fell behind.

Texas Senate Passes Pro-Segregation Bill

By the Associated Press.

A 36-hour filibuster against a Negro segregation bill ended early today when State Sen. Henry Gonzalez of San Antonio, surrendered the floor in Austin. The Texas Senate then quickly passed the measure by voice vote.

The bill would allow school boards to assign pupils to any school within its district. It was the first of a group of bills designed to maintain segregation in Texas schools.

In Indianapolis, the Regional Methodist Conference on Interracial Problems concluded that fear of racial intermarriage which might result from integration of schools and churches was greatly exaggerated.

TEXAS SENATE PASSES BIASED TINGED BILL

AUSTIN, TEX. (INS) — The Texas senate Tuesday broke a week long deadlock in the legislature and passed to Gov. Price Daniel a bitterly-contested segregation-tinged bill, 13-12.

The measure is admittedly designed to permit county judges in the state's 254 counties to call for public registration of membership lists of such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Proponents of the measure, already approved by the house, pulled out all the stops to get final passage by the one-vote margin, invoking the gag rule twice against a threatened filibuster, and ordering a two-minute adjournment to by pass rules requiring a two-thirds vote.

The bill was denounced as a device making "Little Czars" out of county judges and permitting them to "smear" anyone they wish.

On the other hand, sponsors said it was "helpful to the schools of Texas."

Judges consider sterner fate for traffic violators

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE THOMAS L. GRIFFITH — right, will preside over the Traffic Courts committee of the Conference of California Judges, meeting at San Francisco Friday where judges from over the state will consider sterner penalties for traffic violators who caused 3804 deaths and 130,982 injuries in California last year. Four Los Angeles Municipal Court judges are on the 12-man committee which will ponder a uniform bail schedule, the question of "mandatory jail sentences for drinking drivers' first offenses," and other punitive measures. From left above: Judges Ben Koenig, John F. Aiso, and Judge Griffith.

COMMISSIONER — Harry D. Hall of San Diego, Calif., has been appointed county park commissioner upon the recommendation of DeGraff Austin, chairman of the board of supervisors.

Dr. Holloman named to State board

Governor Goodwin J. Knight today announced the appointment of local physician Dr. Laynard L. Holloman to the board of trustees of Camarillo State hospital succeeding Milton E. Ramelli, of Ventura, whose term expired.

Dr. Holloman, whose office is at 2701 S. Western, will serve four years from the date of his confirmation by the State Senate.

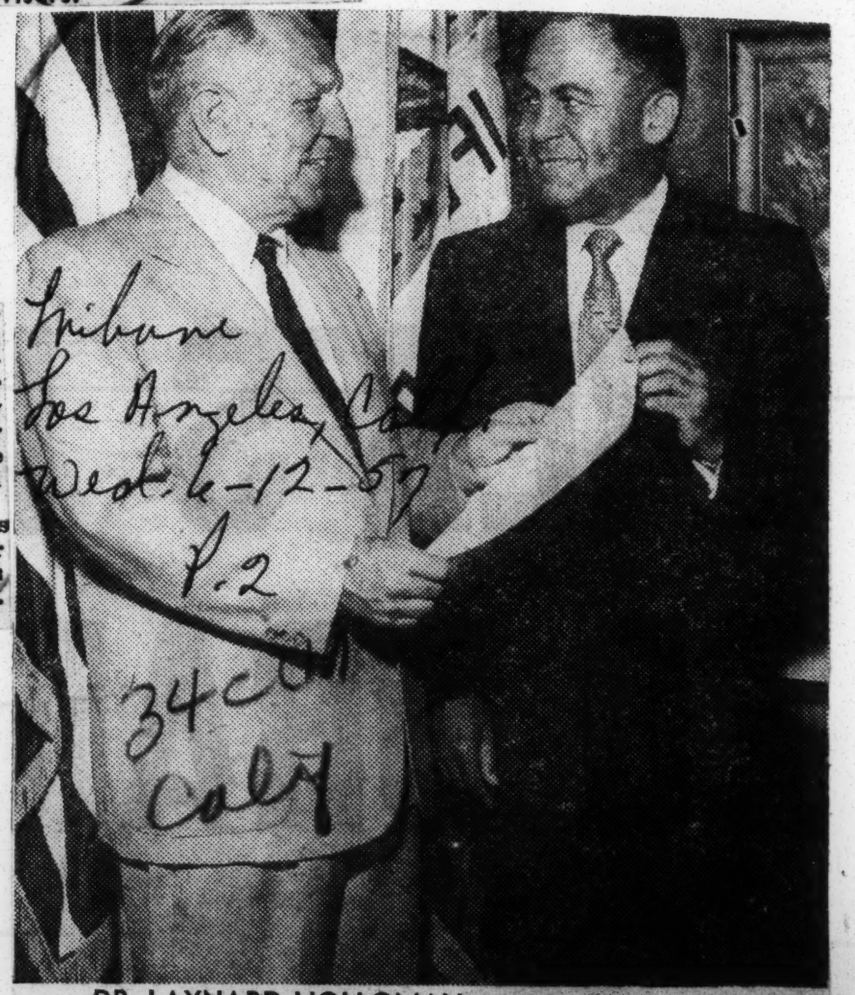
He was born May 7, 1914, and received his B. S. degree in 1935 from Howard university, Washington, D. C. He received his M. D. degree from Howard's College of Medicine where he later was an instructor in medicine. His training in internal medicine has included assignments at Billings hospital, University of Chicago Medical School; Provident hospital, Chicago, and Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he was a Research Fellow in his specialty. He has been an instructor in medicine at the University of Southern California School of Medicine since 1950, and is on the staff of Good Samaritan hospital and the Los Angeles County General hospital.

Dr. Holloman served in the United States Army Medical Corps from 1942 to 1946 and was 92nd Division psychiatrist in Italy during the last two years of his service. He held the rank of Major at the time of his separation.

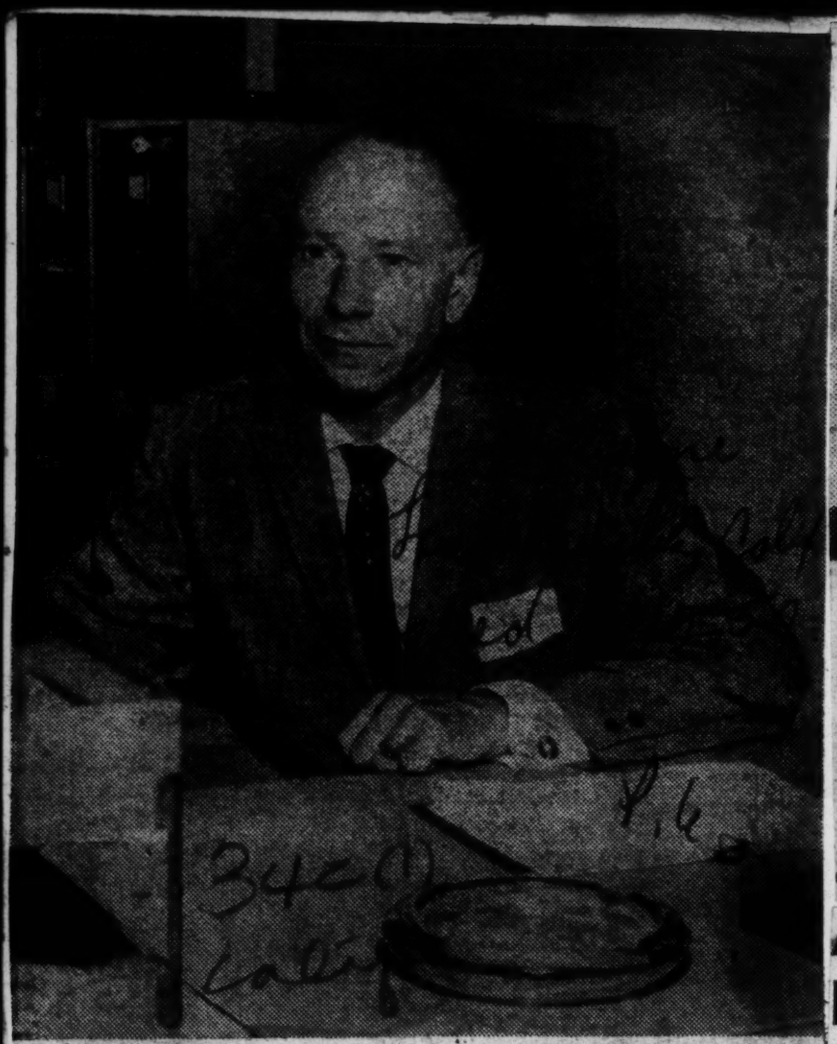
He is married and has three children. His wife, Rosemary Martin Holloman, is a native of Oakland and holds a master's degree in library science from the University of California at Berkeley where she was the first Negro woman on the campus to become a Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Holloman belongs to the Los Angeles County Medical, the California Medical, and the American Medical associations; the Los Angeles Heart Ass'n., Public Health League of California, Medical Research Ass'n., American Cancer Society, and the Charles Drew Medical Society. He is a member of the education committee of the Los Angeles Tuberculosis and Health Ass'n.

Active in civic affairs, he has served as executive board member of the local Naacp and the speakers bureau of the County Heart Ass'n. and American Cancer Society.



DR. LAYNARD HOLLOMAN . . . receives appointment from Governor Goodwin J. Knight.



APPOINTED — a hearing examiner for the Los Angeles Police Commission is Cecil B. Murrell, local real estate broker. Graduate in political science from UCLA and former student at Hastings Law school, University of California at Berkeley, Murrell comes from a family which has lived 59 years in California, establishing residence in 1898 in Santa Monica while still maintaining its home in Lebanon, Ky.

The new examiner and his wife, Mrs. Ursula P. Murrell, a city school teacher, recently returned from a trip through the Southeast part of the country, including a visit to the house where Murrell's mother was born.

Another member of the local community, Atty. Herbert Greenwood, is a member of the five-man Police Commission.

Appoint NAACP Leader To FEPC Group

SAN FRANCISCO — While the civil rights bill was being literally "cut to pieces" in the Senate, a heartening announcement came from Mayor George Christopher of this city, who named among seven prominent persons Attorney Terry Francois, local NAACP Legal Redress chairman, to the new FEP Commission.

Attorney Francois, who received an NAACP award for his participation in the "Banks Case" striking down the "neighborhood pattern" in public housing, is also a member of the West Coast NAACP Legal Committee.

Chairman of the commission, appointed to administer this city's FEP Ordinance, is former State District Court of Appeals Justice C. J. Goodell. Other commission members are: Roger D. Lapham, sr., former Mayor of San Francisco; Dr. John F. Brady, retired San Francisco school superintendent; Mrs. Margaret Alderman, club woman; Peter E. Hass, vice president and director, Levi Strauss Co.; and John (Jack) Henning, research director, State AFL.

Appointee—

Atty. Terry Francois has been appointed by George Christopher, mayor of San Francisco, to an eight-man Fair Employment Practices Commission. San Francisco's FEPC is the first such group formed in California.

Atty. Francois Is Named To Calif. FEPC

ATTY. T. A. FRANCOIS

San Francisco — Attorney Terry A. Francois has been named by Mayor Christopher to serve a 2 year term on the new Fair Employment Practices Commission. Francois, the only Negro named to the group, will serve along with six other persons on the first FEPC ever established in the state of California.

The ordinance was passed recently by the unanimous vote of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors after a long and tough campaign. The commission will receive, investigate and adjust complaints of racial or religious discrimination in hiring, firing, upgrading and union membership. It will also foster an educational program to combat economic discrimination. Uncorrected violations of this ordinance will be enforceable in the courts. A violator who does not comply with the court's ruling on a matter referred to it by the commission will be subject to the court's severe penalities for contempt.

Francois, who is one of the authors of the ordinance, holds degrees from Xavier of New Orleans, Atlanta University, and the University of California's Hastings College of Law. For the past 6 years, he has been a member of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the San Francisco Branch NAACP. In this capacity he has waged an effective campaign against police brutality and organized a boycott against the Yellow Cab Company for its discrimination hiring policies. This boycott recently came to a halt when the taxi company's president stated he would hire Negro drivers.

Specific points of the ordinance would:

Ban discriminatory practices in employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin or place of birth.

Prohibit listing of these items on application blanks, except where such data would help determine the applicant's job qualifications.

Call for secret "conciliation and persuasion" by the commission in settling or attempting to settle any case.

Limit liability of an employer, employment agency or union to 90 days back pay or damages equal to three months pay.

Exclude employers with less than five employees, exclusive of family and domestic servants.

Order the city attorney to represent the wronged employee in court, if four commissioners vote to refer the case to court after an effort to rectify the complaint proves unsuccessful.

Provide for a jury trial.

Rule out the possibility of any firm with two adverse decisions under the ordinance of getting a contract with the city for a year.

Other activities of Francois include being a member of the County Central Committee, the Budget Study Committee of the United Community Fund, a board member of the Northern California Service League, and the San Francisco Chapter of the American Association for the United Nations.

34c(1) 1957

COLORADO

Negro Chaplain In Colo. Senate

Defender 3-19
Chicago, Ill.
3-16-57

DENVER — (ANP) — The Rev. M. G. Williams, who went to Denver six years ago from an Omaha, Nebr., pastorate, has done it again.

This time, the minister became the first Negro to serve as chaplain in Colorado's legislature.

ELECTED IN HARTFORD: The Rev. Simon Peter Montgomery. He was named chaplain of the Connecticut House of Representatives.

Negro Elected Conn. Chaplain

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—A Negro was elected chaplain of the Connecticut House of Representatives today. It was the first time in the 318-year history of the legislature that a Negro has been named to that post.

He is the Rev. Simon Peter Montgomery, 35, a native of South Carolina and pastor of the Old Mystic Methodist Church, Mystic, Conn.

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, first vice president of the Connecticut Council of Churches, came to the state on Oct. 2, 1955.

Brown of Groton. The chaplain receives the same salary as a legislator, plus ten cents a mile traveling expenses.

Rev. Montgomery was named pastor of Old Mystic Methodist church in September, 1955, by Bishop John Wesley of the Boston area of the Methodist church.

He was born in Pineville, S. C., 34 years ago. After the death of his father in 1936, he left school to help support his mother and six brothers. He entered Claflin university, Orangeburg, S. C., in 1942, graduating in 1946 with the bachelor of arts degree. He completed studies at the Cummings Memorial Theological Seminary, Somersville, S. C., in 1949, after which he served pastorates in Charlestor and Rock Hill, S. C.

He was director of a visual education mobile unit from 1950-1952, while at the same time doing graduate work at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. He received his master' degree from Boston university in 1955, and is now working toward his doctrate.

Before going to Old Mystic, he taught English and Social Studies at the Norwich Technical high school.

Following his election to the chaplaincy of the House, Rev. Montgomery said:

This is an honor at this hour which I gratefully accept as another evidence of the power of God at work. The opportunity comes again for service to God and country in this privilege which freedom gives in overcoming obstacles with God's help."

He is married and the father of two children. In December he was reelected vice president of the Connecticut Counci. of Churches.

Negro Named Chaplain of The State of Conn. Legislature

HARTFORD, Conn.—(ANP)—The Rev. Simon Peter Montgomery, Negro pastor of the all-white Old Mystic (Conn.) eMthodist church, was elected chaplain of the State House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Rev. Montgomery is the first Negro chaplain in the House's history. He was nominated by Speaker Nelson

Negro Minister Is Elected State House Of Rep Chaplain

HARTFORD, Conn.— The Rev Simon Peter Montgomery, Negro pastor of the Old Mystic (Conn.) Methodist Church, was elected chaplain of the State House of Representatives on Wednesday (Jan. 9th).

The Rev Mr Montgomery is the first Negro chaplain in the House's history. He was nominated by Speaker Nelson Brown of Groton. The chaplain receives the same salary as a legislator, plus ten cent-a-mile traveling expenses.

The Rev Mr Montgomery was named pastor of Old Mystic Methodist Church in September, 1955, by Bishop John Wesley Lord of the Boston Area of The Methodist Church.

He was born in Pineville, S. C., 34 years ago. After the death of his father in 1936, he left school to help support his mother and six brother. He entered Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., in 1942, graduating in 1946 with the bachelor of arts degree. He completed studies at the Cummings Memorial Theological Seminary, Somersville, S. C., in 1949, after which he served pastorates in Charleston and Rock Hill, S. C.

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DR. CARTER L. MARSHALL

Dr. Marshall on prison board

Shankel News Service

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff this week announced the appointment of Dr. Carter L. Marshall, civic, medical and fraternal leader in New England, to board of directors of State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn.

Dr. Marshall's appointment, his second, which again fills a vacancy on board will expire June 30, 1959.

Earlier in week Dr. Marshall's reappointment as a veteran member of Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights, in which position he has served 11 years, was announced by Dr. Allyn F. Jackson, Hartford, first colored American to serve as chairman of Commission.

DR. ALLYN F. JACKSON

Dr. Jackson is re-elected

HARTFORD, Conn. — Dr. Allyn F. Jackson of 210 Tower Ave., Hartford, civic leader, was recently reelected chairman Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights, first colored American to hold the post.

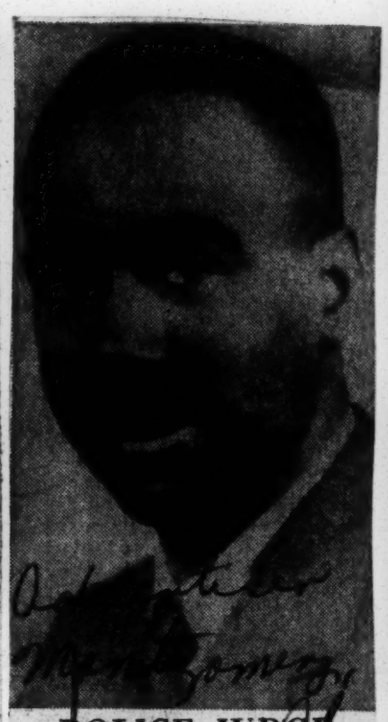
Appointed to Commission in 1950 by Gov. Bowles, he was reappointed in 1953 by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff and elected chairman in October 1955.

A prominent Elk, a Mason (cited June 1956 in Hartford by Arabic Temple No. 40 for "meritorious service"), he is a member of the national board directors of the NAACP and a member of health agencies.

New judge named

HARTFORD, Conn.—Boce W. Barlow, Jr., Harvard Law School graduate, has been appointed as a Hartford municipal court judge by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff who sent his name to the Legislature Wednesday for confirmation.

Confirmation of the appointment by the Legislature, it is believed, would make Mr. Barlow the first of his race to serve as a judge of a New England court.



POLICE JUDGE

For the first time in Connecticut history a Negro, Boce W. Barlow Jr., has been appointed as a judge of the Hartford municipal police court. The appointment was made by Gov. Ribicoff. Barlow is a graduate of Hartford public schools, of Howard University and Harvard Law School. He formerly was a prosecutor of the Hartford police court. Miss Lela M. Barlow, of the Alabama State College faculty here, is his aunt.

'Hidden Segregation' In North Must Go, Rev. Abernathy Says

advertiser Mon. 3-4-57 p. 6
Montgomery, Ala.

Appointment of Boc W. Barlow Jr. as one of four judges of Hartford's city and police court has been announced.

The appointment was made by Governor Ribicoff to succeed Judge Harry Kaminsky who was appointed in 195 5for two years. This appointment marked the first for a Negro in Connecticut's history.

The new judge is a graduate of Hartford public schools, Howard University, and Harvard Law School. Mr. Barlow was admitted o the Connecticut bar in 1949. Prior to his appointment as prosecutor of the Hartford court in 1955, he served for five years as a hearing examiner of the state Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. Barlow, who is married and the father of one child, is a veteran of World War II. He is active in many civic, church, fraternal organizations and is Democratic co-chairman of the Third Ward.

Miss Lela M. Barlow, Professor lege is an aunt of Judge Barlow who was appointed city prose cutor two years ago.
of English, Alabama State Col-

JUDGE BARLOW

ROBINSON ON CONNECTICUT PAROLE BOARD

Daily World
Sun. 3-9-57
Atlanta, Ga.

HARTFORD, CONN. — (INS) — Jackie Robinson, the great Negro infielder who sparked the Brooklyn Dodgers for the past 10 years, was Saturday named to one of the three posts on Connecticut's newly created board of parole. P.1

Gov. Abraham Ribicoff appointed Robinson -- the first Negro to play major league baseball -- along with State Supreme Court Chief Justice Patrick B. O'Sullivan and Richard C. Connelly, professor of law at Yale University, to consider paroles from the state prison.

Robinson is a resident of Stamford, Vonn.

The group replaces the present board which consists of the warden and directors of the state prison.

Jackie Named To Connecticut Parole Board

formal + finals
Norfolk, Va.
Sat-6-15-57

HARTFORD, Conn.—(INS)—Jackie Robinson, the great infielder who sparked the Brooklyn Dodgers for the past 10 years, has been named to one of the three posts on Connecticut's newly created Board of Parole. P.2

Gov. Abraham Ribicoff appointed Robinson, the first Negro to play major league baseball, along with State Supreme Court Chief Justice Patrick B. O'Sullivan and Richard C. Donnelly, professor of law at Yale University, to consider paroles from the state prison.

* * *

ROBINSON is a resident of Stamford, Conn.

The group replaces the present board which consists of the warden and directors of the state prison.

Jackie appointed

Afro-American
Sat-6-15-57

N. STAMFORD, Conn. — Except to say that they are both "highly honored," and that it is something more to be added to an already full life, Mrs. Rachel Robinson could offer little comment on the appointment of her husband, Jackie Robinson, to the Connecticut State Board of Parole. P.1

Talking to the AFRO Sunday morning, Mrs. Robinson said that Jackie has accepted the appointment announced Saturday by Gov. Abraham Ribicoff. Afro-American

He is to serve on a three-man board with Chief Justice Patrick B. O'Sullivan of the State Supreme Court, and Prof. Richard C. Donnelly of Yale University. P.2

"WE BOTH feel highly honored by the selection of Jackie," declared Mrs. Robinson in the absence of her husband, who was playing golf. "It is his only relaxation now and he needs it."

Referring further to the parole board appointment, Mrs. Robinson stated. "This, however, is something more that has to be added to an already full life. Really, Jackie is much more busy now than he was when he was playing baseball."

The governor's announcement came on the day after Robinson returned from Washington, D.C., where he had received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the Howard University commencement exercises.

THE CONNECTICUT Board of Parole came into being as a result of prisoner outbreaks last summer. The State Legislature created the three-man commission in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance.

Previously, parole matters had been handled by the warden and prison board of directors.

Ribicoff Appoints Jackie Robinson To New 3-Member Parole Board

Special to the Herald Tribune

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8.—Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star, was named today by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff to a newly created board of parole at the Connecticut State Prison, in Wethersfield.

Mr. Robinson, who lives in Stamford, will be one of three board members. The others, named by the Governor today, are Richard C. Donnelly, of New Haven, Professor of Law at Yale University, and Chief Justice Patrick B. O'Sullivan, of the Connecticut Supreme Court.

The board, created by the recently adjourned state legislature, will become operative on September 1. Justice O'Sullivan was named to a two-year term. Mr. Robinson and Professor Donnelly were named to four year terms. Members will receive no pay.

Parole duties at the prison are now handled by the prison board of directors. The change in the law to separate parole work from prison administration was made by the legislature as part of a prison reform program.

Gov. Ribicoff said today that the jobs of running the prison and handling parole matters should not be in the control of the same board. He said that both jobs make too heavy a work burden for the board of directors.

Mr. Robinson retired from baseball this year after ten years with the Dodgers. He was the first Negro to play in major league baseball. Mr. Robinson is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles where he was a football, baseball and track star. Yesterday he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Howard University in Washington. Throughout his baseball career he was active in youth and inter-faith work. He is an executive for Chock Full O'Nuts.

Prof. Donnelly has been on the Yale faculty since 1950. Previously he was on the law faculties at Washburn University in Wichita, Kan., and the University of Virginia. Gov. Ribicoff said Prof. Donnelly is a widely recognized authority on criminal law and psychiatric jurisprudence.

Justice O'Sullivan will retire from the Supreme Court in August. During the past several months, he headed a special state prison study committee named by the governor after inmate disturbances last summer. The committee recommended many prison reforms. The separate parole board was one of them.

In its report, that special committee said that dissatisfaction with the present parole system was a major cause of unrest among inmates. It said that an independent parole board, free from the responsibility of running the prison, could give more time to the consideration of individual parole applications.

Connecticut Gets First Negro Judge

HARTFORD — Connecticut's first Negro jurist, Boce Barlow, former Hartford Police Court Prosecutor, began his new duties as a sitting judge here Monday, after almost a two-year court battle to determine a legal technicality over the appointment.

The Connecticut State Supreme Court ruled that neither the incumbents nor the claimants to judgeships in three cities had a lawful status because of local charter provisions.

Associated Press wirephoto

Jackie Robinson receiving honorary degree at Howard.

34c(1) 1957 D.C.

Wilkins on Ike's Rights Commission

WASHINGTON—J. Ernest Wilkins, an assistant Secretary of Labor, is the lone Negro among six outstanding Americans appointed by President Eisenhower to the new Civil Rights Commission, empowered to investigate denials of voting rights, and to collect general information on denial of equal protection of the laws.

Stanley F. Reed, retired Supreme Court Justice, was picked by Eisenhower to be chairman of the six-member commission which also includes:

John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, and a former assistant Secretary of Defense, vice chairman.

John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hasburgh, president of Notre Dame University.

Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school at Southern Methodist University in Texas.

■

THE APPOINTMENTS are subject to Senate confirmation when Congress convenes in January.

Under Civil Rights law enacted by Congress and approved by President Eisenhower last August, not more than three members of the new commission may be members of the same political party.

Reed, Battle and Storey were listed by the White House as Democrats; Hannah and Wilkins, Republicans, while Hesburgh is a political independent.

J. Ernest Wilkins On New Civil Rights Commission

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A special six-man commission, selected from the fields of law, education and government, has been named by President Eisenhower to conduct a broad study of civil rights.

The chief executive appointed retired Supreme department, but such a nomination is expected soon.

J. ERNEST WILKINS

Court Justice Stanley Reed as chairman of the commission which was created under the controversial civil rights bill enacted by Congress last August.

Eisenhower still has not named an assistant attorney general to head up a special and stronger civil rights section in the Justice

The members of the commission represent both the North and South. It has three Democrats two Republicans and one independent. The group includes a Negro and a Catholic priest.

In addition to Reed, who retired from the Supreme Court approximately a year ago, the President named the following members to the bipartisan group:

Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State university, who will serve as vice chairman; former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle; Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest Wilkins; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame; and Dr. Robert G. Storey, Southern Methodist University Law School dean.

Reed, Battle and Storey are Democrats. Hannah and Wilkins, a Chicago Negro, are Republicans. Rev. Hesburgh is described as a political independent.

The appointments, made by Eisenhower on a recess basis, must be confirmed when Congress reconvenes in January.

The commission was set up to make a two-year investigation of alleged civil rights violations and an appraisal of civil rights legislation.

The group can investigate alleged violations of voting rights and conduct such inquiries with testimony being taken under oath.

The commission also must study and collect information of any cases constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.

A third scope of the commission is to submit to the President and Congress "a final and comprehensive report" on civil rights recommendations not later than August, 1959.

Woman atty. takes oath for P.O. job

WASHINGTON

Miss Cora Brown, a prominent Detroit lawyer, was sworn in Tuesday as special associate general counsel of the Post Office Department.

Abe M. Goff, general counsel, conducted the brief ceremonies in the reception room of the Post Office Department.

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield and Sen. Charles E. Potter (R-Mich.) were among the first to extend congratulations to Miss Brown.

Mr. Goff said it is a "distinct advantage" to add Miss Brown to our staff.

Holder of an A.B. degree from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and a law degree from Wagner University, Staten Island, N.Y.; Miss Brown's appointment will become effective Sept. 1.

"I pray my best will be good enough," she told the small gathering.

MISS BROWN, who was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1948 has been practicing law with the Morris and Brown Law Firm in Detroit.

From 1953 to 1956 she served in the Michigan State Legislature. At one time Miss Brown was a policewoman in the Motor City and a social case worker.

34c(1) 1957

D.C.

Spaulding Named National Defense Executive Reservist

DURHAM, N. C. — A. T. Spaulding, Vice President Actuary and Controller of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been designated by Secretary Dulles a member of the National Defense Executive Reserve for the Department of State "to provide for the continuity of Government in the event of an emergency." Members of the Reserve units would be expected "to be available for duty in an executive capacity the moment an emergency develops'.'

Reservists accept an obligation in event of national emergency, to report immediately to the Department's relocation site for whatever tour of duty may be required. During peacetime, they have an obligation to report to Washington from time to time for orientation sessions in order that they may maintain a general familiarity with the organization and activities of the Department and keep adequately informed on domestic and foreign policy and affairs, including "global briefings" on world conditions and U. S. foreign policy.

The National Defense Executive Reserve was established by Executive Order 10660 of the President under the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1955.

Acording to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, Gordon Gray, "Membership in the Executive Reserve is by personal invitation from the heads of executive departments and agencies participating in the program;" and "all Reservists are cleared for security and have met the most rigorous and exacting criteria concerning ability, experience, and background." He further states that they "represent a substantial cross-section of the Nation's oustanding leadership."

Mr. Spaulding has just returned from his first basic orientation confernece and briefing in Washington and elsewhere. During the four day period he also attended the "Government-wide Conference of Executive Reservists" and heard speeches by President Eisenhower; Vice President Nixon; Secretary Dulles; Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks; Secretary of Defense, Neil H. McElroy; Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, Gordon Gray; Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Maxwell D. Taylor; United States Senator Homer E. Capehart, Member of the Joint Committee on Defense Production; and Honorable Leo A. Hoegh, Federal Civil Defense Administrator.

Courier Publishing, Pa.

Cited for Good Job— W. Richard Lomax, director of personnel, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., acting on behalf of the Performance Rating Committee, congratulates Dr. George W. Snowden, right, Minority Group Housing adviser, and notifies him that "the committee has approved ... Performance Rating" recommended by the Federal Housing commissioner.

Brownell Resigns Post; Aide Named Successor

Legal Chief Will Rejoin Private Firm

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Herbert Brownell Jr. resigned today as U. S. attorney general. He said the settling of federal policy in the Little Rock school integration dispute freed him to return to private law practice.

The White House said President Eisenhower accepted the resignation and will appoint Dep. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Jr. to the Cabinet post. Rogers is a close friend of Vice President Nixon.

Brownell is the sixth member of Eisenhower's original Cabinet to resign.

Just when he will relinquish his office was not announced. However, Brownell suggested in a letter to Eisenhower that he would be ready to step out in two weeks.

NEW YORK FIRM

The White House said Brownell will rejoin the New York City law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, which he left to enter the Cabinet. It said he would act as an adviser to the firm for two years, instead of as a partner, because of the conflict of interest law barring former federal officials from handling government cases. Brownell will deal only with nongovernmental matters, the White House said.

Brownell held an informal news conference shortly after his resignation was announced and disclaimed any ambition for further public office.

He was asked if he might be a Republican candidate for governor of New York next year. Brownell replied with an emphatic "No."

He gave the same answer when asked if he had "any political plans."

Asked if he might accept a presidential nomination by his party in 1960, Brownell asserted:

"I stand on the statement I made in August when I said I am not a candidate for the governorship of New York and I am not in a position to accept any nomination.

"It is my intention to stay in private life."

Eisenhower named Brownell to his Cabinet after the New Yorker managed his 1952 presidential campaign. Brownell also managed the 1948 and 1944 presidential bids of former Gov: Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

(Continued From Page 1)

As boss of the Justice Department and Eisenhower's chief legal adviser, Brownell has been attacked by Southern members of Congress because of his role in the Little Rock crisis and in developing the new civil rights law.

On civil rights questions, Rogers and Brownell see eye to eye. Sen. McNamara (D-Mich), one of the first to comment on the impending Brownell-Rogers shift, said this "would not mean any change in current policies."

By his resignation, Brownell avoids a prospective series of trips to Capitol Hill in the next session where he would have come face to face with angry Southern critics.

However, he told his news conference that Southern criticism "did not enter into my calculations."

The first paragraph of his letter of resignation seemed to emphasize that Brownell did not think of himself as quitting under fire. He wrote Eisenhower:

"In late August I discussed with you my desire to return to private law practice at the earliest practicable date. Before you were able to complete plans for the transition of the duties of the office to my successor, the Little Rock matter intervened, requiring urgent legal action in the federal courts. Since the federal government's legal position in this case has now been clearly definited, it seems an appropriate time for me to fulfill my desire to resume private law practice. . ."

Brownell is generally thought to have guided Eisenhower in the course the President took in the Little Rock affair. After repeated confersations with Brownell, Eisenhower federalized the Arkansas National Guard and sent federal troops to Little Rock on Sept. 24. He acted after white adults rioted outside the newly integrated Central High School.

DECLINED COMMENT

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas declined to comment on Brownell's resignation with reached at Little Rock.

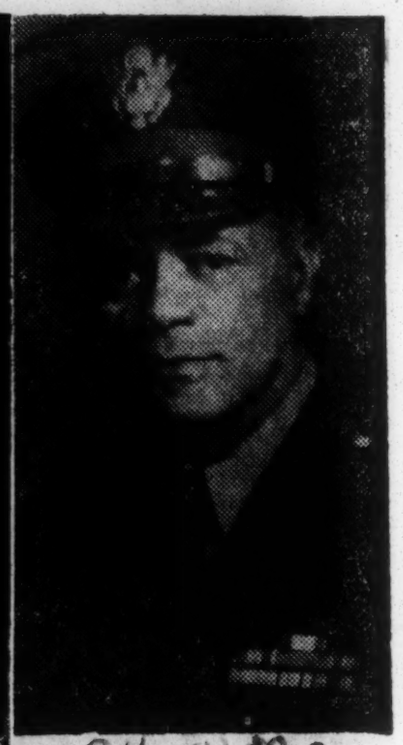
McNamara said he wasn't surprised by the resignation — that he'd heard reports for more than a year of Brownell's desire to retire.

However, Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) said he was "literally surprised." The 1956 Democratic vice presidential candidate added that he believed Rogers would make an able attorney general.

Sen. Eastland (D-Miss), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and an ardent segregationist, said at his home in Ruleville, Miss., he would have "no comment" either on Brownell's resignation or on the choice of Rogers to succeed him.

Eastland said he always had made it a rule not to comment on nominations coming before his committee.

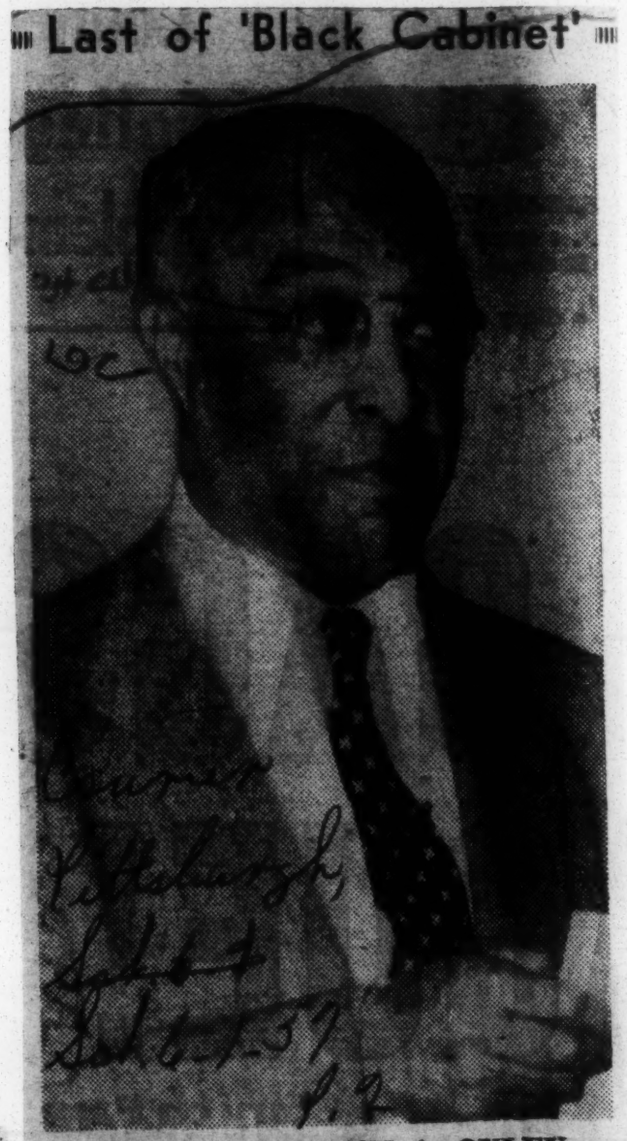
THE CERTIFICATE which entitles him to argue cases before the U. S. Supreme Court is examined in the Marshall's office of the Supreme Court building just after he was sworn in last Monday by William McKnight, (right). Looking on are Mrs. McKnight, center, and Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who sponsored McKnight's admission. The Senator who flew back from Easter vacation in Knoxville was a classmate of McKnight's at Yale university law school, and the two have been close friends since. McKnight is assistant law director of the city of Cleveland and active in Democratic politics. Mrs. McKnight is the former Kay Helm Gordon of Washington.



34-c(1) D.C.

To Housing Group

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, assistant director of selective service, Washington, D. C., has been appointed to the Commission on Race and Housing which is studying Negro and Puerto Rican Housing problems. Col. Johnson is a graduate of Howard University and of the Law School of Howard.



LIEUT. LAWRENCE A. OXLEY

25 Years In Federal Service

Lawrence Oxley To Be Honored At Luncheon

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lawrence A. Oxley, who will retire on May 31 from federal service, will be honored by friends on Tuesday, May 28, at a luncheon at 12 o'clock at Continental Hotel. The affair will take place in North Continental Room. Mr. Oxley will be feted for 25 years of continuous federal government service.

Currently Mr. Oxley is an organization and methods examiner, Bureau of Employment Security, United States Department of Labor. Persons planning to attend the luncheon must secure a ticket by May 24.

* * *

MR. OLEY was born in Boston, Mass. May 17, 1887. He attended the public schools of Boston and Cambridge, Mass. He is a graduate of Prospect Union Preparatory School, Cambridge, and was tutored by Harvard University instructors.

He was commissioned first lieutenant in the infantry during World War 1, and served as morale officer with the General Staff, USA. Later he was appointed special investigator with the War Department Commission On Training Camp Activities and was assigned to Ohio, West Virginia, Indana and Kentucky.

* * *

OTHER positions held by Mr. Oxley include, the following: Teacher of social science and professor of military science, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.; state director, Division of Negro Welfare, North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare; special assistant to the U. S. Secretary of Labor, and was later appointed Commissioner of Conciliation in the Department of Labor during which time he directed two nation-wide studies for the department relating to "Organized Labor and the Negro Worker."

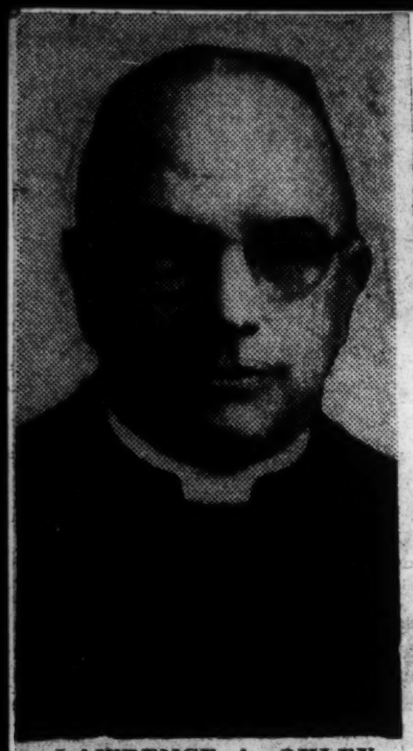
Mr. Oxley was for three years national president of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. For two years he was vice president of the National Episcopal Social Work Conference, and for three years a member of the executive council Episcopal Diocese of Washington. He was for 16 years a member of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.

34-c(1) D.C.

Government Retires Lawrence A. Oxley

WASHINGTON—After nearly a quarter of a century of service in the Federal Government as organization and methods examiner for the U. S. Department of Labor, Lawrence A. Oxley was tendered a testimonial luncheon by fellow-workers in recognition of his retirement.

Mr. Oxley is the last of the members of the late President Franklin Roosevelt's so-called "black cabinet" to be retired from Government service. The testimonial was held Tuesday, May 28, at the Continental Hotel here.



LAWRENCE A. OXLEY
To Be Honored

ington. He was appointed Library Assistant at the Supreme Court in September 1956. He plans to enter Lincoln University in Pennsylvania next fall.

The commencement exercises were held in the Capitol Tuesday morning with Senator Frank Church, of Idaho, delivering the principal address.

Presidential Certificates were awarded by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Capitol Page School, For First Time, Graduates Two Race Youths

Daily World Wed. 6-19-57 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(ANP).—For the first time in its history the Capitol Page School this year graduated two Negro youths. They were Charles Vernon Bush and Frederick J. Saunders, both residents of the District of Columbia.

Bush won acclaim three years ago when he had the distinction of being the first of his race ever to be appointed as a pageboy to the United States Supreme Court.

The 17-year-old youth is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush. His father is educational director of Clark Hall, Howard University. Young Bush was born in Tallahassee, Florida, in 1939 and graduated from Banneker Junior high school before receiving his appointment as a Capitol Page at the age of 14. He entered the Page school in the fall of 1954, just prior to graduation he took the Required College Entrance Examination for the Air Force Academy, making second high test grade.

Since the District of Columbia is only allowed one vacancy at the Air Academy, Bush was made alternate appointee. If he is not able to enter the academy this year he expects to try again netx year. In the meantime he will enter Howard University on a scholarship. He is one of the five pages out of a class of 18 who earned college scholarships.

Saunders, 18, is a native of Wash-

Negro Appointed To Head Federal Job Policy Group

Tampa Tribune Jacksonville Fla. Tues. Aug. 6-57

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Archibald J. Carey Jr., Chicago alderman and clergyman, was named by President Eisenhower today as chairman of the president's committee on government employment policy. This is an advisory group set up in 1955 to help end racial discrimination in federal hiring.

Carey, 49, is the first Negro chairman of the group. He has been serving as vice chairman and succeeds as Chairman Maxwell Abbell, Chicago accountant who resigned recently. Branch Rickey, board chairman of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team, was named vice chairman. Committee members serve without compensation.

Anderson's Nomination Confirmed by Senate

Post Times Herald Washington, D.C. Wed. 7-3-57 p. 2-A

United Press

Robert B. Anderson, a self-styled Texas Democrat for Eisenhower, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday to succeed George M. Humphrey as Secretary of the Treasury. The action was taken by voice vote without debate.

Anderson's nomination was approved by the Senate Finance Committee after he testified he had "no commitments to anyone" and that he would be guided solely by the public interest in shaping fiscal policy.

Anderson will take over the Treasury post when Humphrey leaves sometime after completing his current marathon testimoney before the Finance Committee. The group is investigating Administration credit money policies.

Meantime, the President nominated Frederick W. Ford a former member of the Federal Communications Commission, to a seven-year term on the agency. Ford presently is an assistant to Deputy Attorney General William P Rogers in the Justice Department.

A Clarksburg, W. Va., Republican, Ford was an attorney-adviser to the FCC from 1947 until 1951. He was chief of the hearing division of the agency's Broadcast Bureau from 1951 until 1953. He replaces George C. McConnaughey whose FCC term expired Saturday.

The President nominated Don Paarlberg, agricultural economist from Purdue University, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Paarlberg, an assistant to Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson since 1953, would succeed Earl L. Butz, who resigned.

The President also nominated Alfred A. Arraj of Lamar, Colo., to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado. He would succeed Jean Sala Breitenstein, who has been elevated to the 10th Circuit Court. Arraj, a Republican, has been a state judge for the 15th Judicial District of Colorado since 1948.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved W. Randolph Burgess outgoing Under Secretary of Treasury, as permanent U. S. representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Council.

Also approved was the nomination of Maxwell H. Gluck of Lexington, Ky., and New York, as U. S. envoy to Ceylon, succeeding Philip Crowe. Gluck is a wealthy department store owner and is prominent in racing circles. He owns the Elmendorf farms at Lexington.

The Committee approved Vinton Chapin, a career dilpomat, to be United States Ambassador to Luxembourg, and Neil Herman Jacoby, dean of the School of Business Administration at the University of California, to be United States representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Ike Names Carey Chairman of Govt. Anti-Bias Group

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — President Eisenhower appointed Archibald J. Carey Jr., Chicago minister, as chairman of the committee which guards against discrimination in government employment policies.

Carey, the first Negro to fill the post, replaces Maxwell Abbell, who recently resigned. Carey has been vice chairman of the committee.

Branch Rickey, chairman of the board of the Pittsburg Pirates baseball club, was named vice chairman Milton H. Biow, board chairman of the Biow Co. New York City, also appointed to the committee.

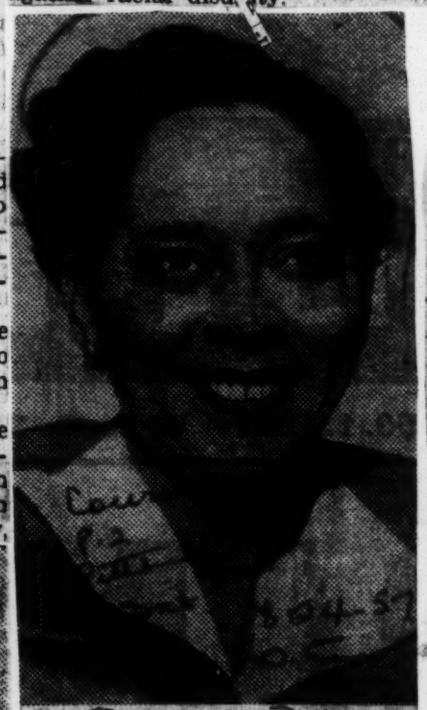
ARCHIBALD J. CAREY, JR.

The clergyman and Chicago lawyer received his B. D. degree from Northwestern University. He was awarded the Edmond W. Burke law scholarship in 1935. He was nominated Congressional candidate, first district of Illinois in 1950.

The noted clergyman and lawyer is director of the Illinois Federal and Savings Loan Association. He is also director of Unity Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A staunch civic worker, Mr. Carey has also been commentator and received the first prize for oratory sponsored by the Chicago Daily News.

He has been a member of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, and several other organizations working against racial disunity.



U. S. Post— Atty. Cora M.

Brown, 43, of Detroit, has been appointed special associate general counsel of the Post Office by Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield. Miss Brown served successive terms in the Michigan State Legislature from 1952 to 1956.

U. S. Official At Florida A & M

TALLAHASSEE — Sherman Briscoe, information specialist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, visited the Florida A & M university campus briefly last week.

While here, Briscoe was the guest of J. A. Gresham, district agent, and Miss Flay Britt, district agent, U. S. Agricultural Extension Service. He visited the State 4-H Camp, Dee Lake, which is located near Ocala, some 170 miles southeast of Tallahassee.

Miss Brown Appointed P. O. Counsel

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield announced today the appointment of Miss Cora M. Brown of 3016 Lawrence street, Detroit, Mich., as special Associate General Counsel of the Post Office Department effective September 1.

Miss Brown, a Bachelor of Arts graduate of Fisk University and the holder of a law degree from Wagner University, was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1948 and is now practicing law in Detroit as a member of the firm of Morris and Brown.

FROM JANUARY 1, 1953 to December 31, 1956 Miss Brown served as a Michigan State Senator on the Judiciary, Health and Welfare, and Public Utilities Committees.

Previously Miss Brown was a Detroit policewoman and a special case worker for the Children's Aid Society and the Old Age Assistance Bureau.

"THE ADDITION of this able woman lawyer will add strength to our legal staff headed by our General Counsel, Abe McGregor Goff," Mr. Summerfield said.

Daniel C. Gainey New Member of Anti-Bias Group

WASHINGTON — Daniel C. Gainey, Owatonna, Minn. manufacturer, has been sworn in as a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. Gainey replaces Judge John Minor Wisdom, New Orleans, who has been appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Gainey is president and chairman of Josten Manufacturing Co., scholastic jewelers, stationers and publishers. He is also president of Treasure-Craft, Inc. New York.

Rev. Carey Given Post

Chicago Minister Heads Ike's Employment Group

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A colored clergyman-civic-lawyer leader is the new head of the President's Committee on Government Employment policy.

He is the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., who became chairman of the committee this week upon resignation of Maxwell Abbell, former committee head. Rev. Mr. Carey had been vice-chairman of the group since its organization by Pres. Eisenhower in 1955.

• • •

PURPOSE OF the committee is to eliminate racial discrimination in the hiring of federal workers.

Pres. Eisenhower announced the elevation of Rev. Mr. Carey to the chairman's post and also appointed Brank Rickey, board chairman of the Pittsburg Pirates, and Milton H. Biow, New York public relations executive, to the group.

REV. MR. CAREY has long been active in political affairs on a national as well as a state level. He was formerly an alderman in his native Chicago. He is a minister, a lawyer and businessman.

He is the vice-president-director of the Illinois Federal Savings and Loan association; counsel-director of the Unity Life Insurance company; and hold membership in many fraternal, civic and social groups.

REV. ARCHIBALD J. CAREY
Heads Group

Courier p. 16 Sat. 9-28-57

THE MORROWS AND CLERGYMAN — Mr. and Mrs. Everett Frederic Morrow stand before the Rev. Joseph Evans of the Good Shepherd Congregational Church who united them in marriage in Chicago. The lovely bride is the former Catherine Gordon Boswell of Chicago. The groom has been called the "most eligible bachelor" in the country.—Gilbert Brothers Photo.

Cora Brown Gets Government Post

Defender P.1 Sat. 8-24-57

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield announced Thursday the appointment of Atty. Cora M. Brown, of Detroit, as a special associate general counsel of the Post Office Department. The appointment is effective Sept. 1.

34 C (1)

A graduate of Fisk university, Miss Brown earned her law degree from Wayne university. She was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1948 and has been practicing in Detroit.

Miss Brown formerly served as Michigan state senator and was a member of the Judiciary, Health, Welfare and Public utilities committees.

Prior to that she was a Detroit policewoman and a welfare worker.

In her new position, Miss Brown will serve under Ade MacGredor Goff, general counsel of the Post Office Department in Washington.

Newlyweds to Make Home In Washington

Courier P. 16 Pittsburgh

CHICAGO — Everett Frederic Morrow, administrative aid to President Eisenhower on the White House staff, became a benedict here Wednesday (Sept. 18), when he claimed Catherine Gordon Boswell as his bride in a quietly beautiful ceremony read by the Rev. Joseph H. Evans, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Sat. 9-28-57

The evening nuptials, long anticipated, were witnessed by the family and a few friends in the Woodlawn home of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Spaulding and Mr. Spaulding.

34 C (1)

THE BRIDE wore a shimmering satin gown by Christian Dior as she and Mr. Morrow repeated their vows in the double ring ceremony. She wore matching beige pumps and carried a sheaf of stephanotis centered with orchids.

Her string of pearls, gift of the groom, were matched by pearl earrings from Mrs. Laurance Dixon. She also wore a bracelet of gold and pearls borrowed from Mrs. Robert Landrum, and carried a hankie given by Miss Karen Gibson.

■

AFTER CHAMPAGNE toasts to the nationally known couple, those present enjoyed a sumptuous buffet supper and had a chance to read the personal note of congratulations sent by the President for him and Mrs. Eisenhower, who had met Catherine when she was Fred's guest at the inauguration. A lovely silver bowl, engraved from the White House staff, was also admired.

Mrs. Morrow, daughter of the late pioneer Chicagoans, Mr. and Mrs. James Gaston Gordon, is a graduate of Illinois Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago. She is a charter member of the American Association of Social Workers, Delta Sigma Theta sorority, the Girl Friends and the Ugly Ducklings. She formerly was a member of the Metropolitan Board, Chicago YWCA, and was on the staff of the American Cancer Society.

■

MR. MORROW served as Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Sinclair Weeks, was on the public relations staff of the Columbia Broadcasting system, and the legal staff of the NAACP.

Son of the late Rev. and Mrs. J. Eugene Morrow of Hackensack, N. J., he is a graduate of Bowden College and Rutgers University Law School.

Among those present were his sister, Mrs. Nellie Parker, of Teaneck, N. J., and Mrs. Pearl Penick of Detroit.

The happy couple left Thursday for a two-week trip to New Hampshire, and after Nov. 1, they will be at home on 17th St., Washington, D. C.

—Send Your Courier to a Whits Friend—

A form of football was played by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

34c(1) 1957

Recognition

Courier Sat. 2-16-57
Pittsburgh Pa.

Women Get Gov. Posts

Mrs. Anna H. Laney of Washington, D. C., and Daphne E. Coleman of Newberry, S. C., have been named to secretarial posts in the White House and Senate, respectively. Mrs. Laney was named secretary for the legislative assistant to Senator Jacob Javits, New York Republican.

Washington, D. C., M.A. from Columbia University, N.Y., and graduate work at the University of Nottingham England on a Carnegie Foundation scholarship.

He was assistant director, department of playgrounds, Washington, D. C., principal of the Adams Community School, later principal of Attuck High School Indianapolis, Ind.; assistant professor, College of Recreation, Washington.

Coatsville, Pa., educator appointed to overseas ICA post in Persian Gulf area

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57 p. 13
Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON

Thomas J. Anderson, of Coatesville, Pa. has received an overseas appointment from the U.S. State Department after a short retirement as principal of Adams Community School and will be based at Ahwaz, Iran, north of the Persian Gulf.

The widely known educator and civic leader reported to headquarters of the International Cooperative Administration in Washington on Monday for two weeks of orientation, after which he will fly to Iran the first week in March.

The two-year appointment is in conjunction with the Point Four program, originated by former President Truman, and extended by President Eisenhower. Mr. Anderson will be known officially as provincial teacher education administration advisor.

* * *

MR. ANDERSON's specific duty will be to set up an overall education program on the elementary and secondary level and to instruct native assistants who will be prepared to take over the job at the expiration of two years.

T. J., as he is best known to his friends and associates, will receive a salary of $11,405 annually. Travel and cost of living allowances are extras. It has been revealed that one out of every 200 persons named for such a position is actually appointed.

The rigid qualifications for the position were met when the former principal submitted his record of training and varied professional career. He is a graduate of Howard University,

MRS. T. J. ANDERSON, the former Anita Turpeau, is an English teacher at the Adams Community School and will not accompany her husband on the initial trip, but looks to join him later.

The Andersons have three children who are all married and have homes of their own. A son, Thomas, is completing work on a Ph.D. in music composition at the University of Iowa.

Ilanita, wief of Thomas Prince, is a first grade teacher in the public schools of Chicago and Jean T., wife of William Morris, is health director of the YWCA in Cambridge, Mass.

Associated Press

Knows how to get things done

SCOVEL RICHARDSON
Customs Court Judge
—Star Staff Photo

D.C.

New U. S. Customs Judge Quietly Aids Rights Fight

Evening Star
Wed. 3-6-57 P. 16a
Washington D.C.

In Scovel Richardson, 45-year-old chairman of the Federal Parole Board, the United States Customs Court is about to seat a man regarded as extremely able yet little known champion of civil rights.

Mr. Richardson, a graduate of Howard University Law School was named by President Eisenhower last week end to fill a vacancy created last fall by the death of Judge William A. Ekwall.

If the Senate confirms the appointment, the Richardsons residents of the District since 1953, will live in New York where the Customs Court is located. Their home is at 1809 Ingleside terrace N.W.

Principally through choice, the soft-spoken, mild-looking lawyer, a Republican, is not as well known in the civil rights field as others of his race. He's a firm believer that work accomplishes more than shouting, that the answer to race problems can best be found through quiet, untiring effort and stepped-up education. His own personal achievements bear him out.

34c(1) D.C.

His Recent "Firsts"

Mr. Richardson was the first Negro lawyer of Missouri to be admitted to the American Bar Asociation and the first to become a member of the St. Louis chapter. He also was the first member of his race to be named a member of the American Law Institute, a coveted honor throughout the legal fraternity. Membership is by invitation and a highly prized professional distinction.

He is a member of the National and Missouri Bar Associations, the Lawyer's Association of St. Louis, the American Judicature Society, the Illinois, Missouri and United States Supreme Court Bars and the American Correctional and National Probation and Parole Associations.

Throughout his career, which got underway in the District in 1937 with his graduation from Howard, Mr. Richardson has relied more on the pen in civil rights matters than on the rostrum. Among his published writings, some of which appeared in the National Bar Journal, are "Changing Concepts of the United States Supreme Court as They Affect the Legal Status of the Negro," and "Discrimination in Transportation."

Although a native of Nashville, Tenn., he attended high school in Chicago and then enrolled at the University of Illinois, where he earned a degree as bachelor of arts. Two years later, in 1936, he obtained his masters with a thesis entitled "Denial of Justice in International Law."

The degree was hardly unrolled when he arrived in the District to enroll at the Howard law school. He was graduated in 1937, and a few weeks later married Miss Inez Williston, a native Washingtonian.

Practiced in Chicago

The couple went to Chicago where Mr. Richardson practiced for two years. In 1939 he left Illinois to become an associate professor at Lincoln University in St. Louis, an institution which came into being in 1939 as a result of a Supreme Court ruling regarding discrimination.

A Negro had been denied entrance to the University of Missouri Law School because of his race. While Missouri offered to pay for his training out-of-State, the Supreme Court ruled that it must provide facilities for law students regardless of color. Lincoln University was then established.

In 1944, Mr. Richardson became head of the school, a post he held until 1953, the year he returned to the District as a member of the Federal Parole Board. He was named board chairman in 1954.

A well-known civic worker in St. Louis, Mr. Richardson was president of the Urban League of that city and in 1953 was recipient of its citation for "Progress in Human Relations and Civic Achievement."

He is a supreme past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

The Richardsons have four daughters, Frances Elaine, 17, a sophomore at American University; Alice Inez, 14, and Mary Louise and Marjorie Linda, 13-year-old twins.

Appointment ad Valorem

James Jas. 3-3-57
New York
P. 21-C

Scovel Richardson

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4—When Scovel Richardson takes his seat on the United States Customs Court, returning travelers who get in trouble with the Customs Service will face a judge who learned how to be tough in the boxing ring. They will be well advised not to attempt to take advantage of an apparent mildness.

Man in the News

Mr. Richardson's opponents in the boxing ring in college found that when it looked as if their adversary were taking it easy that was no time to let their guard down.

During Mr. Richardson's years on the United States Parole Board, thousands of prisoners learned that he could be stern, but also came to know that he could be kindly and fair. He believes in punishment for misdeeds, but is keenly aware that sometimes justice not tempered with mercy is not true justice.

A former associate described Mr. Richardson as a "go-getter in the best sense of the word." He meant that Mr. Richardson knows how to get things done without being annoying to others. He is quiet and determined, and those who have worked with him on the Parole Board say he is easy to get along with provided no one tries to put anything over on him.

Hetd of Parole Board

Mr. Richardson came to the Parole Board in Washington from St. Louis in 1953 and was made chairman in 1954.

He was the first Negro lawyer of Missouri to be admitted to the American Bar Association; the first to be made a member of the eighty-year-old St. Louis Bar Association, and the first Negro of Missouri to be named a member of the American Law Institute.

Membership in the Law Institute is by invitation and is a professional distinction highly prized among the legal fraternity.

Although he was not its first dean, Mr. Richardson headed probably the only law school ever established as the result of a Supreme Court decision. This was the case of Gaines v. Missouri, decided in 1938.

A Negro sought entrance to the University of Missouri Law School. He was rejected, but the state offered to send him to a law school outside the state and pay for his education.

The case was carried to the Supreme Court. It ruled in effect that Missouri had to provide a legal education for its citizens regardless of their color.

Consequently a law school was established at Lincoln University in St. Louis in 1939. Mr. Richardson became a member of its faculty and was dean of the school from 1944 to 1953.

Early Interest in Law

The law was Mr. Richardson's interest from his schoolboy days. He was born in Nashville, but attended Wendell Phillips High School in Chicago and obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Illinois in 1934. Two years later, when he obtained a Master of Arts diploma at Illinois his thesis was on "Denial of Justice in International Law."

He then went to Washington and entered Howard University, where he obtained a law degree in 1937.

He practiced law in Chicago for two years before going to St. Louis.

Just out of law school, he married Inez Williston. They have four daughters: Frances Elaine, 16 years old, a pre-law student at American University; Alice Inez, 14, and Mary Louise and Marjorie Linda, twins, who are 11.

Mr. Richardson is interested in social and community problems. He was active in civic affairs in St. Louis. At the time of his appointment to the Parole Board he was president of the Urban League of St. Louis and in 1953 received its citation for Progress in Human Relations and Civic Achievement.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Now 45, Mr. Richardson has given up boxing, but still plays a fast game of tennis.

National Association Of Personnel Workers

Daily World Wed. 3-20-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

Roberta Church Speaks Tonight

Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups Consultant, Bureau of Employment Security, the United States Department of Labor, will deliver the keynote address tonight at 8:00 in Sale Hall Chapel on the Morehouse College Campus when the delegates attending the Third Annual Conference of the National Association of Personnel Workers assemble.

In her work as Minority Groups Consultant, Miss Church deals with policies, programs and standards of the Bureau of Employment Security and other departmental operations designed to stimulate employment on the basis of merit and without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. She represents the U. S. Department of Labor at Federal Agency and Federal committee meetings, at conventions, conferences, and meetings of the national trade and industrial associations, and at meeting of labor and management groups.

A graduate of Northwestern University (BA and MA degrees), Miss Church has completed additional graduate work at the University of Chicago. Her special interest was concentrated in the areas of vocational guidance, problems of labor and management, administration of personnel and community organization. She has been employed in Chicago in welfare work and prior to going to Washington, directed a program in Chicago for the placement of European children. She is a member of the American Association of Social Workers, the Committee on International Social Work, and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen, Superintendent, Area One, Atlanta Public School System, will preside over the meeting tonight while Rev. John A. Middleton, Pastor, Allen Temple A. M. E. Church and instructor, Turner Theological Seminary, Morris Brown College, will read scripture and offer prayer.

Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Morehouse College Glee Club, which is under the direction of Mr. Wendell P. Whalum.

Daily World P. 2

C. R. Hamilton, Dean of Students, Clark College will extend greetings to the delegates while Mr. W. H. Gamble, Dean of Men, A. and T. College, will offer the response.

Mr. Phenizee F. Ransom, Jr., Pastor, Butler Street Baptist Church and Manager, Georgia Department of Labor Employment office, will introduce the speaker, Rev. Reuben S. Turner, Assistant to the president ,and Dean of Men, Allen University, will offer the Benediction.

Senator's Aide—Senator Clifford P. Case (R. - N.J.) discusses details of a project with Richard C. Gee Jr., a new member of his staff. Mr. Gee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gee, 219 S. Burnet St., East Orange, N. J., is a graduate of Howard University. In addition to his official duties for the Senator, he is doing graduate work at American University in Wash-

MISS ROBERTA CHURCH TO SPEAK AT CONFERENCE: Miss Roberta Church, minority group consultant with the U. S. Department of Labor, will address the opening of the two-day conference of the National Association of Personnel Workers, sponsored by Morehouse College. The conference will start at 8 a. m. Wednesday at Sale Hall chapel.

Atlanta Daily World 3-20-57 P. 1

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Courier Sat 3-16-57
Pittsburgh Pa.
P. 3

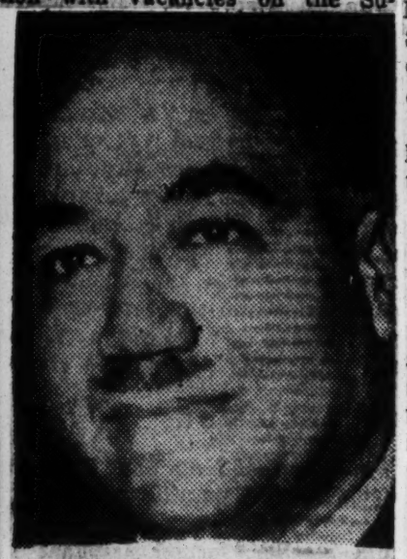
Boom 2 For High Court

Defender

WASHINGTON— The names of two Negro judges entered into the speculation Sunday over an appointee to the United States Supreme Court next month.

John C. Mollison, judge of the U. S. Customs Court, and William H. Hastie, judge of the Third U. S. Court of Appeals, were mentioned as possible successors to Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, who retires Feb. 25.

Hastie, whose name has been mentioned previously in connection with vacancies on the Su-



JUDGE IRVING MOLLISON

preme Court, has a notable career, having once served as governor of the Virgin Islands.

Mollison, a native of Chicago, was the first Negro appointed to a federal judgeship. He is nearing the end of his 11th year as a judge of the U. S. Customs Court.

When the last vacancy occured on the Supreme Court, informed Washington sources hinted that President Eisenhower was considering the appointment of a Negro to the high court.

In fact, some credence was lent to the rumor when Eisenhower told newsmen that he would not be opposed to appointing a qualified Negro judge. The name of Hastie figured most prominently at that time.

One competent observer pointed out that even if a Negro were nominated for the Supreme Court, the appointment would have to pass through the Senate Judiciary committee, headed by white supremacist Sen. James O. Eastland (D.) Miss.

Although Eastland gave assurances last spring that he would be impartial in racial matters before the committee, he has never given an indication of how he would react to the appointment of a Negro justice to the Supreme Court or other federal court.

Should he desire, the Mississippi senator could delay committee action on such an appointment, unless a two-thirds majority of the Senate voted to bring the name out of committee.

OTHERS NAMED

In addition to Hastie and Mollison, there were other speculations over the possible appointee.

Informed judicial sources hinted that President Eisenhower may shatter precedent by naming a woman to the court.

They said that Circuit Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, is a strong possibility to succeed Justice Reed.

It has been said in many quarters that the successor to justice Reed most likely will be from Ohio, a Republican, and with a sound judicial background.

WOMAN JUDGE

Judge Allen, who has received more honorary degrees than any other U. S. woman, is on the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. The circuit includes portions of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee. She is a Republican.

The White House says that no decision has been made as to Mr. Eisenhower's choice for a successor to Reed.

Other contenders for the Supreme Court spot include Atty. General Herbert Brownell jr., Fifth Circuit Judge Albert Parr Tuttle of Atlanta Ga., and present Ohio Senator John W. Bricker.

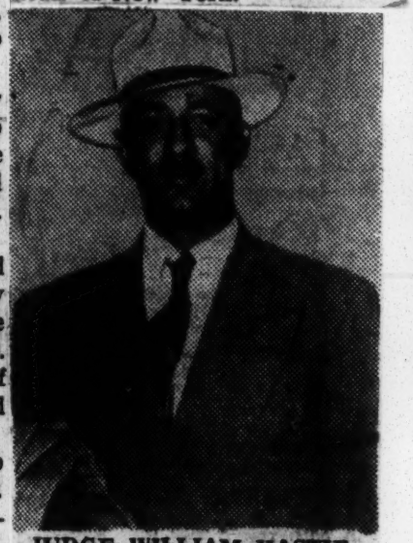
Pair Get Posts In Washington

Defender

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Two competent young women secretaries have been given governmental posts — one in the White House, the other in the U. S. Senate.

Mrs. Anna H. Laney, a native of DeeCee and who formerly served as administrative aide in the Foreign Operations administration, assumed her new duties as secretary on the Disarmament staff of the White House.

Miss Daphne E. Coleman of Newberry, S. C., who received her training at South Carolina State college and at American University Law school, was appointed secretary to the legislative assistant to Sen. Jacob Davits, Republican of New York.



JUDGE WILLIAM HASTIE

Judgeship For Scovel Richardson

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Eisenhower this week appointed Scovel Richardson to serve as federal judge in the United States Customs court in New York. Richardson, a St. Louis attorney, is currently serving as chairman of the parole board of the Department of Justice. The Senate is expected to confirm the appointment early next week.

State GOPs Approve

After the White House unanimously agreed that Richardson was the man for the job the request for approval was sent to several Republican leaders in Missouri. Immediately recommendations came from Elroy W. Bromwich, St. Louis, national committeeman; Mrs. Horace Hedges, Kansas City national committeewoman and Perry Compton, Montgomery City state chairman. Some Democrats also approved the appointment.

Prior to the past presidential election it was rumored that Richardson might be appointed to the federal district court bench in St. Louis to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Rubey M. Hulen.

Once Headed Law School

Richardson, regarded as one of the top lawyers in America, made a remarkable record for himself while serving as dean of the Lincoln University Law School in St. Louis. He was the first Negro lawyer in Missouri to be admitted to the American Bar association. For a number of years he served as president of the St. Louis Urban League.

The 44-year-old lawyer is a native of Nashville, Tenn. His public school training was obtained in Chicago. He later received two degrees from the University of Illinois and was graduated in 1937 from the law school at Howard university in Washington, D. C.

Richardson went to the parole board in 1953. His present salary is $12,690. The custom court position carries a salary of $15,000.

Richardson, a Republican, is a graduate of Howard University Law School. He was dean of the law school at Lincoln University in St. Louis before resigning in 1953 to become the first Negro member of the Federal Parole Board.

Nominated to fill the Customs Court vacancy created last year by the death of Judge William A. Ekwall, Richardson is the second Negro named to the 9-judge trial court.

Richardson's nomination to the $22,500-a-year post is subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Since moving to Washington from East St. Louis in 1953, Richardson has lived with his wife, the former Inez Williston of Washington, and family at 1809 Ingleside terrace nw. They have four daughters—Frances Elaine, 17; Alice Inez, 14, and twins, Mary Louise and Marjorie Linda 13.

A former president of the National Bar Association, Richardson was namer chairman of the Federal Parole Board in September, 1954, by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

Brownell also recommended Richardson to the White House for the Customs Court judgeship.

Richardson Chosen for Judgeship

Post & Times Herald

Tues, 3-5-57

Scovel Richardson, 45, chairman of the Federal Board of Parole, was nominated by President Eisenhower yesterday as a judge of the United States Customs Court in New York City.

Washington, D.C.

SCOVEL RICHARDSON

... picked as judge

Government Official Will Address Workers Meet Here

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 3-6-57

WASHINGTON, D C — Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups Consultant, United States Department of Labor, Washington D C, will deliver the keynote address at the Third Annual Confernce of the National Association of Personnel Workers when this group meets in Atlanta, Ga March 20, 21, and 22.

The General Theme for the 1957 conference is: "Focusing Attention On Life's Adjustments Through Personnel Services."

Other prominent persons who have consented to appear on the NAPW's program are: Mr M T Puryear Industrial Field Secretary, Southern Field Division, The National Urban League, Mr. Phenizee Ransom, Manager, Georgia Department of Labor Employment Office Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Charles A. Berry, Grambling College, Grambling College,FB0- c ling, La ; Dr. Paul I Clifford registrar and professor of Educational Psychology Atlanta University ;and Mrs. Mae Bassey, Girl Advisor, Tuskegee Instituute Ala.

Heading key committees are Mr J. H. Bohannon, principal Carver Vocational School, Atlanta who heads the Social Committee; Mrs Phoebe Callier, Dean of Women Clark College, who heads the Reception and Banquet Committee; Mrs. Cornelia Wallace Gadsden Counselor, Carver Vocational Atlanta, who heads the Registration Committee; Mrs. Marie Copher, assistant dean of students Spelman College who heads the Hospitality Committee; Mrs. S H Archer Jr , sercetary, Personnel Department Morehouse College, who heads the committee which is composed of reporters, stenographers and typist; Mrs. Josephine Dibble Murphy, Hostess, Atlanta University, who is in charge of Housing; Mrs. Beulah Jones Tipton Counselor, Henry McNeil Turner High School, Atlanta, who is in charge of the Committee on Tours; Mr. Wendell P. Whalum, instructor of music Morehouse College, Atlanta, who is coordinator of music for the NAPW. William M. Nix, director of personnel, Morehouse College, Atlanta, is president of the National Association of Personnel Workers.

Leading national publishers of educational brochures magazines and textbooks have provided a wealth of display materials. This is an important feature of the conference, for it will provide each person in attendance an opportunity to scan the most recent publications in the area of guidance and student personnel administration.

U. S. AIDE NAMED A CUSTOMS JUDGE

Times Pic

President Picks Richardson, Now Parole Chief

Tues. 3-5-57

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4— Scovel Richardson, chairman of the United States Parole Board was nominated by President Eisenhower today to be a judge of the United States Customs Court. New York

He is to succeed William A. Ekwall, who died in October. The nomination is subject to Senate confirmation. Tenure is for life and the post pays $22,500 a year. 34c(1)

Mr. Richardson, 45 years old, was appointed to the parole board in 1953 and designated as chairman in 1954. He is the first Negro to serve on the board.

Mr. Richardson also is the first Negro to be appointed to a judgeship by President Eisenhower. Three other Negroes, however, hold posts in the Federal judiciary.

William H. Hastie is a judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, Herman E. Moore is a territorial judge in the Virgin Islands and Irvin C. Mollison is a judge of the Customs Court, to which Mr. Richardson has been named.

Judges Hastie, Moore and Mollison were appointed by President Truman. P. 20-C

Mr. Richardson resigned as Dean of the School of Law of Lincoln University of St. Louis to accept appointment to the parole board.

He is a Republican and was active in the 1952 Eisenhower campaign. 34c(1)

As chairman of the parole board he instituted several reforms designed to speed up and make more efficient the procedures for processing the thousands of applications for release from prison with which the board deals each year.

The Customs Court sits in New York. It was created in 1890 as the Board of United States Customs Court by an act of Congress on May 28, 1926.

The court comprises nine judges. Cases usually are heard by panels of three.

Disputes between travelers and business men and the Customs Service are the grist of the court. It reviews appraisals of imported merchandise, decisions of collectors of customs, including orders on rates of duty, the exclusion of imported merchandise and the seizure or confiscation of goods.

Senate Group OKs Ike's Nomination Of Negro As Judge

advertiser P6-6 Sun. 3-31-57 Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)— President Eisenhower's nomination of Scovel Richardson of St. Louis to be a judge of the U. S. Customs Court was approved by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee today.

The nomination now goes to the full committee. 34c(1)

Richardson, 45-year-old Negro, now is chairman of the U. S. Parole Board. 105

A native of Nashville, Tenn., he formerly was dean of Lincoln University Law School, St. Louis, and was an attorney in the Office of Price Stabilization here in 1943 and 1944. He also has practiced law in Chicago. He holds degrees from the University of Illinois and Howard University.

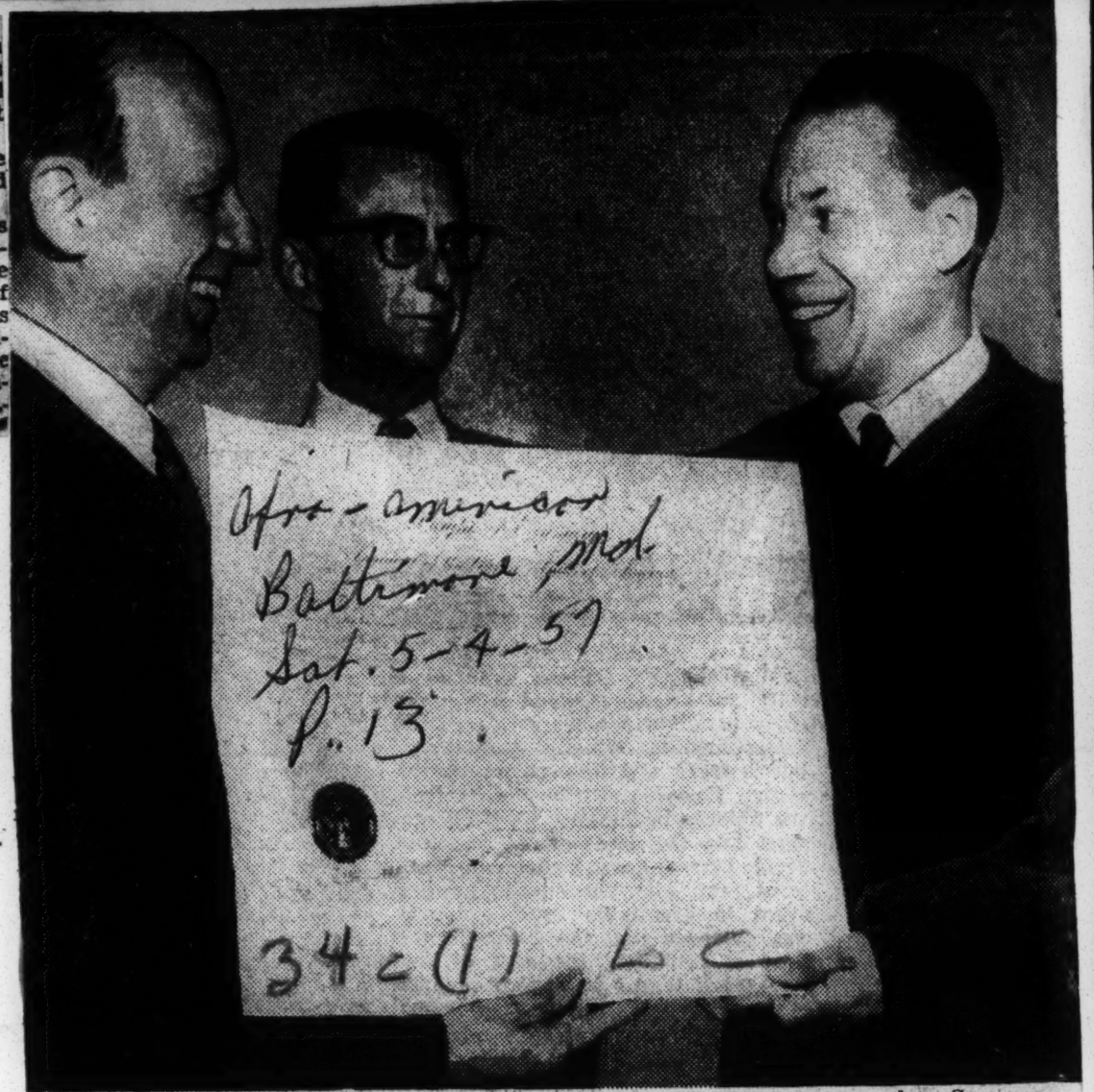
Richardson in

afro american P1

WASHINGTON

The United States Senate at 12:35 p.m. Thursday, confirmed the nomination of Scoval Richardson to be judge of the U.S. Customs Court in New York. He goes to his new post from the chairmanship of the U.S. Parole Board.

Baltimore, Md. P. 2-C



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-4-57 P. 13

34c(1)

A NEW JUDGE—U.S. Customs Court Judge Scovel Richardson (right) is shown immediately after he was administered the oath of office Wednesday afternoon at the Justice Department. He was sworn by Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker (center). The certificate of appointment was presented by Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

Bkdd
Defender P. 2
Lt. 4-20-57
Chicago, Ill.

AT A SWEARING-IN ceremony in the office of FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason, photographer snaps picture just after Mrs. Sadie Williams of New York was administered the oath of office for her new position as special assistant to the Minority Group Housing Advisor of the Federal Housing Administration. Left to right are Dr. George W. Snowden, FHA's Minority Housing advisor; Joseph R. Ray, assistant to administrator, HHFA racial relations service; Mrs. Williams; Robert Gray, special assistant in the White House office; Charles E. Sigety, deputy commissioner, FHA; Mrs. Thalia Thomas, assistant to the director of minorities, Republican National Committee, and Maxwell M. Rabb, secretary to the cabinet.

Sadye Williams Gets FHA Post

Daily World P. 8
Thurs. 4-18-57

NEW YORK 1 (ANP) — Robert K. Gray, special assistant to President Eisenhower, last Monday announced the appointment of Mrs. Sadye Williams of 17 Kenilworth Road, Yonkers, N. Y., as a special assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator. The announcement was made at a City-Wide Republican Women's Club reception in the Belmont Plaze Hotel, Manhattan.

Mrs. Williams will be in charge of problems relating to racial minorities in the F. H. A.

Atlanta, Ga.

Also at the reception, two persons received formal awards for special services to the nation. They were Augustine A. Austin, Harlem community leader, and Miss Bertha Adkins, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Negro Agriculturist On Staff Of American Embassy In Paris

Winston Thorburn, first colored agriculturist to be appointed to a U. S. agricultural attache post in a major foreign country, is serving as a diplomatic representative of American agriculture in Paris, France.

Mr Thorburn, a graduate of Hampton Institute, was appointed assistant agricultural attache at the American Embassy in Paris last September by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this key assignment, he is charged with the responsibility of assisting in the gathering and reporting of significant information on agriculture and agricultural trade in France.

In carrying out this responsibility, Mr Thorburn works with a staff of French nationals in gathering and translating the information.

Mr Thorburn also assists the attache in promoting and safeguarding the agricultural marketing interest of the United States in France. Among other things, they are promoting increased French consumption of American cotton.

The 29-year-old asstant agricultural attache is a native of New York, but received part of his early training in Kingston, Jamaica of the Briush West Indies. Before taking the embassy post he served as an analyst in the Asia and Middle East Analysis Branch of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. Earlier, he was assistant manager of the Hampton Institute dairy farm.

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In France—Winston G. Thorborn, U. S. agriculture expert, is now with the American Embassy in Paris, France.

Negro Agriculturist on Staff Of American Embassy in Paris

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Works With Staff

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The 29-year-old assistant agricultural attache is a native of

34c(1) 1957 GENERAL

Nixon Returns, Says:

U.S. Needs More Negroes Abroad!

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

WASHINGTON—Vice President Nixon's absorption quotient is a dizzy 185.

The tireless goodwill emissary proved that at a press conference, just after his return from his African safari, when he said that Africans could use our economic aid and technical assistance, but what the United States needs in Africa is better representation.

• "We must insist that more of our trained Negroes go into the diplomatic service to represent the United States," the Vice President bluntly asserted.

He told reporters that of the most able men he had met in Africa is Eugene Sawyer, United State Information Agency officer in Accra, Ghana.

Reporters gleaned that Mr. Nixon had a rather poor impression of most American personnel he found in Africa, particularly with the USIA.

■

HOWEVER, WHEN he expressed his opinion about the use of Negroes in the foreign service, he did not restrict such service to Africa. He asserted that they should be sent to all countries that do not draw color lines.

• His remarks about American personnel abroad came in the wake of a discussion of economic aid and technical assistance. These were necessary, the Vice President admitted, but they could not win the heart of Africa for the United States.

He insisted that we must send the right kind of human beings to Africa to do that job.

The Vice President also reported informally his belief that President Nasser of Egypt has a much greater following among the masses of the Arab peoples than among other Arab leaders.

Writer Urges Students To Seek Foreign Service Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dunbar students were urged Wednesday to become interested in foreign service careers.

Louis Lautier, NNPA correspondent, speaking at a school assembly program, reviewed his trip accompanying Vice President Nixon on a goodwill tour of eight countries — Ghana, Liberia, Uganda, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Libya, Italy and Tunisia.

The program was the occasion of the 14th annual induction into the Dunbar chapter of Quill and Scroll, an international society for high school journalists.

Seven students were inducted into the chapter. They were Emilie Curtis, Jeanette De Haven, Marcietta Evans, Claudia Finney, Alfred Hammonds, Laurence Hughes and Jean Walker.

The induction ceremony was conducted by Miss Jeanette Butler, a Dunbar graduate of last June, who is now a freshman at the District of Columbia Teachers College.

The history of Quill and Scroll was given by Miss De Haven. Miss Butler introduced Mr. Lautier. The candidates for induction were presented by Miss Clarise Brooks.

At the close of the program, remarks were made by Principal Charles S. Lofton.

The Committee on arrangements included Mrs. Carolyn E. Wright, chairman; Mrs. Helen M. Cunningham, Miss Beatrice M. Harvey, Mrs. Claudine L. Mitchell and Miss Jametta I. White.

In his talk, Mr. Lautier disclosed that he has been informed that the State Department will send recruiting teams to colored colleges this year to induce young colored men and women to apply for overseas jobs.

Urging Dunbar students to take advantage of opening opportunities in foreign lands, Mr. Lautier said:

"I hope I have awakened in you the desire to visit some of the far away places of the world to see how other peoples are living, what they are doing, and perhaps assist them in developing their human and natural resources.

"If you are interested, there is the Government's exchange of persons program, designed to bring foreign scholars and opinion leaders to the United States and to send Americans abroad to gather understanding of other peoples and to spread understanding of other countries when they return.

"There also are cultural exchange activities — such as sending artists and athletes abroad.

"Technicians of all kinds are wanted in the underdeveloped countries of the world.

"There also are opportunities in the diplomatic and consular services and in the international programs conducted by the United States Information Agency."

It's no bed of roses

An Editorial

Being a congressman is no bed of roses.

Some idea of the heavy responsibilities carried by our lawmakers is evidenced by the report that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York suffered a breakdown, this week.

It follows closely a similar collapse by Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois five weeks ago.

Both men have led busy, energetic lives. Their activities affect the lives and fortunes of hundreds of people, some of whom they never see and do not know.

Mr. Powell has displayed a keen interest in world affairs. It carried him to the far-flung corners of the world where he has served as an unofficial ambassador, for both his country and his race.

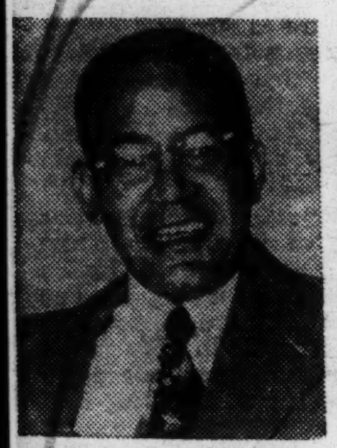
Being a congressman is something more than simply making speeches on the public platform and in the well of the house.

As chairman of the House Committee on Government Expenditures, Mr. Dawson is saddled with duties which are vitally important.

Both Reps. Powell and Dawson, along with Rep. Charles C. Diggs of Michigan, have done yeomen service. Our group is better off for their having been where they are.

The AFRO joins their many friends and supporters in wishing them both a speedy recovery. Their services are vitally needed as the House considers the civil rights legislation.

Mr. Dulles, We'd Like to Introduce:



HORACE MANN BOND
President
Lincoln University

ASA T. SPAULDING
Insurance Executive
Durham

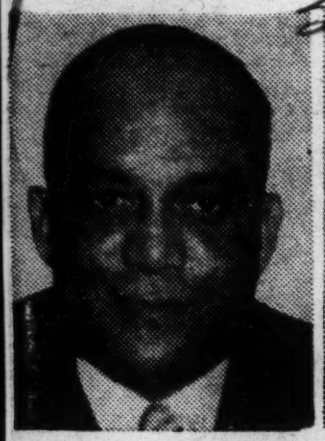
RAYFORD LOGAN
Howard University
Professor

EDITH SAMPSON
United Nations
Delegate

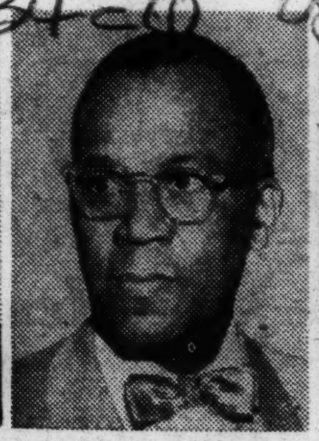
HUBERT DELANY
Former Justice
New York

LESTER B. GRANGER
Chief Executive
Urban League

R. P. ALEXANDER
City Councilman
Philadelphia



WILLIAM A. BOOKER
Asst. State's Attorney
Chicago



JAMES E. STAMPS
Social Security
Administrator, Chicago

ELMER CARTER
Human Relations Expert
New York

MARG. CARTWRIGHT
Professor
Hunter College

BELFORD V. LAWSON
Former President of
Alphas

ALBERT DENT
President
Dillard University

DOWDAL DAVIS
Newspaper Executive
Kansas City

Vice President Nixon had men like these in mind when he returned from Africa and stated that the United States needs more competent personnel in Africa and Asia if it hopes to keep the countries on those continents out of the hands of the Communists. The above men and women, Mr. Dulles, are just a few of the many qualified persons who could make friends for our country abroad. Why not follow the Vice President's advice and make friends for our country with representatives who are "acceptable" to the peoples of Asia and Africa?

34c(1) 1957 POINT 4 (EDUCATIONAL ASSIGNMENT, AFGHANISTAN)

Educator Calls Afro-Asian Nations 'Third Dimension' In World Affairs

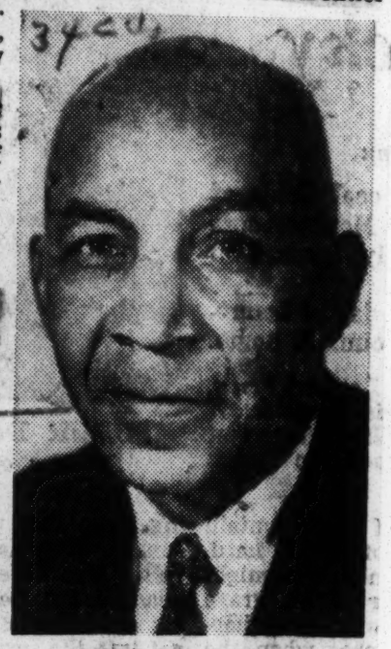
Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. P. 8
Nov. 4-1-57

The Afro-Asian bloc of nations looms as a "third dimension" in world affairs, a Kentucky educator said here yesterday. It is a new frontier in world trade. It is, in fact, the new "new world."

But is the United States fully aware of the bloc's importance?

Dr. J. Max Bond, who has just returned from a Point 4 educational assignment in Afghanistan, thinks not.

Bond, who grew up in Williamsburg and Louisville, was the founder and president of the University of Liberia. He is a brother of Lincoln President Horace Mann Bond.



DR. J. MAX BOND
Urges new approach

Americans have become accustomed to thinking in terms of Europe and to some extent the Far East, Bond said. But they have overlooked and neglected the importance of the sovereign nations of Africa and Asia.

Russia has not. And since most of the Afro-Asian nations are what Bond terms "neutralist-nationalists"—free and ready to deal with both the West and Russia—Russia's point making in that area often surpasses that of the United States.

American aid and technical co-operation can be strengthened in African and Asia countries, Bond believes, by a "people-to-people" approach.

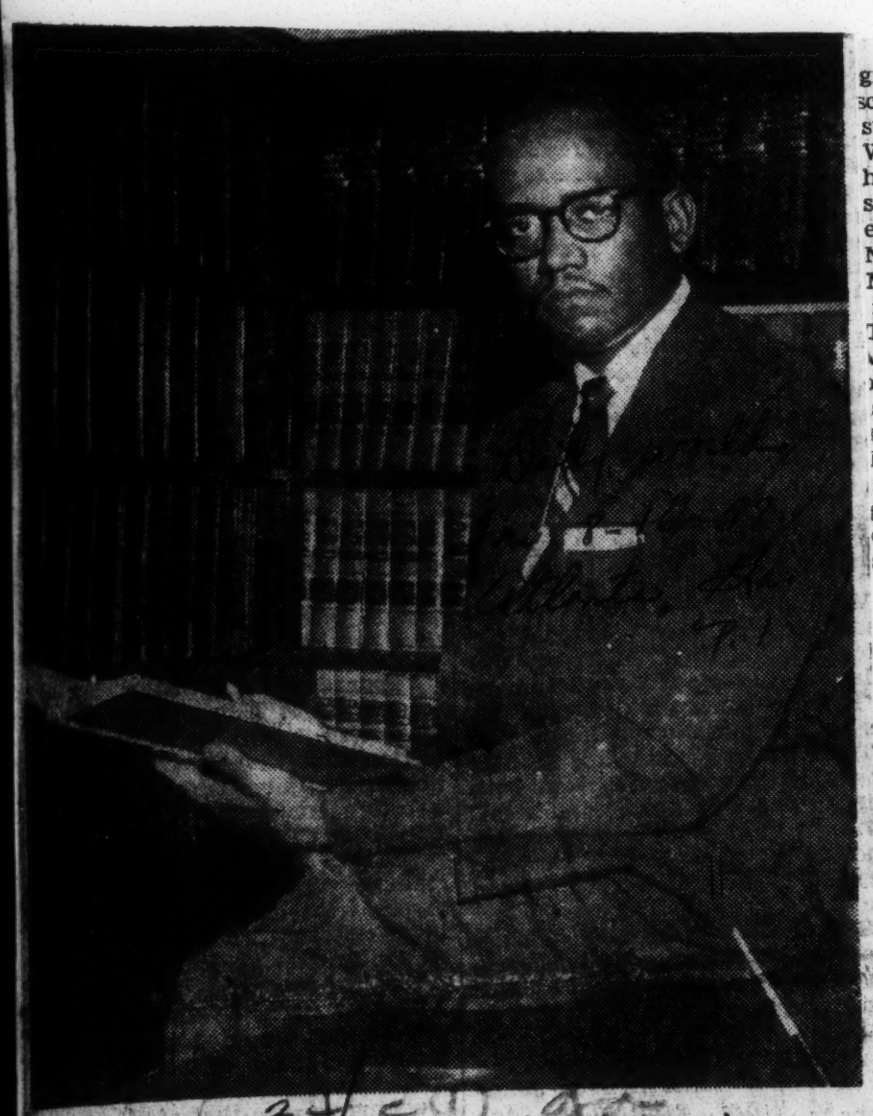
Says Germans Gain by Approach

Such an approach, he said, would limit governmental participation in aid programs and call upon labor unions, industrialists, and pdivate financiers to carry the bulk of the work.

Bond said West German industrialists and technicians are using the "people-to-people" approach profitably and gaining at the same time the respect of benefitted nations.

A German-built hydroelectric system will change the wattage requirements for all electrical appliances in Afghanistan, Bond said. And German manufacturers are already preparing to supply the country with new appliances.

Bond, who has been educational adviser to the Afghan Government under the American International Co-operation Administration for the past two years, is here on a two-month leave.



LEROY JOHNSON — Young law school graduate as he assumed duties Thursday in the Solicitor General's office in Atlanta. — (Perry's Photo)

Atlantan Named Investigator In Solicitor General's Office

Daily World Fri. 8-16-57

Atlanta Ga.

The first Negro ever to be hired as an official of the Fulton County Solicitor General's office went to work Thursday as an investigator, and apparently met only friendliness on his first day of duty.

Leroy R. Johnson, recent law school graduate and former instructor at Booker Washington High School, was chosen by Solicitor General Paul Webb to investigate cases in the county's jurisdiction.

Mr. Johnson, who was graduated from the North Carolina Law School in June, 1957, has taken the examination for the Georgia bar, but has not received the results as yet.

SERIOUS CRIMES

Knowledge of law was one of the main items Mr. Webb had sought recently when he announced plans to hire a Negro investigator. The Solicitor General's office, (possibly more commonly known to the public as the District Attrney's office), handles all serious crimes in this jurisdiction including murder, rape robbery, etc. Daily World

Webb said when he onnounced plans for a Negro officer that a Negro investigator would be effective in clearing up cases taking place in predominately Negro neighborhoods. P. 2

Johnson has a thorough background in the field of political science, which normally leads to studies in law. He is a graduate of Washington high school, Morehouse College and Atlanta University. He majored in political science in college before going to North Carolina.

NATIVE ATLANTAN

Johnson lives at 1062 Mayson-Turner Ave., N. W., with his wife, Mrs. Cleopatra Johnson and 6-yr.-old son Michael Vince. A native Atlantan he formerly lived at 504 Larkin St., S. W. where his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson still resides.

The investigator received his degree in law after obtaining a leave of absence from Washington high school. He had taught there four years. While a law student he was elected president of the student bar association and deputy vice president of the Fourth Circuit of American Law Students Association.

Atlanta To Hire Negro Investigator

Defender Thurs. 8-15-57

Louisville Ky.

ATLTNTA, Ga. (ANP) — Fulton County Solicitor Gen. Paul Webb announced recently that he will add a Negro to his staff to handle criminal cases involving Negroes.

The move came on the heels of a petition by the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP, requesting a Fulton Grand Jury to consider giving Negroes greater representation in local law enforcement. The petition asked more efficient use f Negro officers by the Atlanta Police Department, the adding of Negro investigators to the staff of the solicitor's office to handle Negro cases, and addition of Negroes to the staff of probation officers.

However, in making the announcement, Webb stated that he was not influenced by the NAACP's request. He said he has "been thinking about adding a Negro to my investigative staff for four or five years."

zExplaining his reasons, he said that a Negro investigator can best develop facts in cases involving Negroes and sometimes get information that white investigators cannot obtain. But he took a mild slap at Negro residents, saying that they are involved in about 90 per cent of crimes of violence in Fulton County. A Negro investigator can best develop the facts in those cases, he added.

New Job In Atlanta

Afro-American

Atlanta's prosecutor attorney Paul Webb says he has received more applause than boos for his action in adding the first colored member to his criminal investigating staff. P 4

Selected for the job was Leroy R. Johnson, 29, a former high school teacher and a law school graduate. He has been sworn in as a deputy sheriff and will carry a gun. Atl. 8-31-57

Mr. Webb, in explaining why he employed Mr. Johnsan said: "I just reached the conclusion that a colored investigator might get more information out of colored citizens than could be obtained by a white investigator."

Mr. Webb didn't say so, but we might add as another and just as plausible an explanation the fact that 32 per cent of the voters in Atlanta are colored and Mr. Webb is up for re-election in 1960.

Second-Class Witness

When Solicitor General Paul Webb of Atlanta appointed Negro attorney Leroy R. Johnson to his staff, he received more applause than boos. But some reporters up the pike weren't so sure there wasn't a gimmick.

Advertiser P4A

Despite the fact that the Negro will work only on cases involving Negroes (Atlanta's population is 32% colored), the North was suspicious. One New York reporter called Webb and asked naively:

Montgomery

"Would Mr. Johnson's testimony stand up against that of a white man?"

To which Webb fired backed:

"Negroes testimony frequently stands up against that of whites in Atlanta courts. You should come down here and see for yourself how our courts work." Atl. 8-23-57

There is, as Webb said, no novelty in a Southern jury's believing a Negro's testimony contradicting a white man's. It has happened many times here in Montgomery. But to convince some outlanders of it is as hard as persuading them that lynching is not our way of celebrating May Day.

FIRST NEGRO SUPERVISOR IN ATLANTA MAIN POST OFFICE ANNEX — George W. Johnson, Jr., who received his appointment this week as the first Negro supervisor in the Atlanta Main Post Office Annex, is congratulated by Joseph A. Clark, special assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Operations, Washington, D. C., while Atlanta Postmaster Burl Sanders looks on. Johnson, who was 34 years of age August 12, will supervise in the Special Delivery department. The ceremony took place in Postmaster Sanders' office Tuesday morning, the appointment having taken place August 17. The new appointee goes to work today, Wednesday, Aug. 21. Johnson, who lives with his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, and three young sons at 136 First Street, S. W., joined the postal service Jan. 1, 1945, as a railway mail employee, transferring to the city division of the service on March 14, 1947. A native of Chicago, Ill., he was reared in Albany, Ga. — (Reese Photo)

NOW IN GHANA - Miss Augustine Johnson, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana and a graduate of Xavier University is now working in Accra, Ghana as a Secretary with the Department of State. She will be in Ghana for a period of two years, after which she plans to tour Europe on her way back to the States. Miss Johnson previously worked in Washington, D. C. with the Federal Government. She states that going to Ghana is the most wonderful thing that could have happened to her. During her leisure time she plans to do some community work. Her mother and a host of relatives and friends wish her lots of success.

No Heirs?

Who Will Succeed Mr. Dawson?

WASHINGTON — Considerable conjecture has been raised here over the physical condition of Illinois Congressional Representative William L. Dawson, who is on the mend from a bout with illness in the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Congressman Dawson was placed in the hospital recently for a condition which some quarters described as "nervous exhaustion."

The talk about Mr. Dawson's illness centers over who will succeed to his mantle as the big wheel of the Democratic party on Chicago's South Side.

Seventy years old, Mr. Dawson has had what might be termed a spectacular political career for a Negro. His voice carries great weight, not only among the Illinois contingent of the Democratic party, but also among the higher councils of the party on the national level.

He has been so dominant in Chicago politics that, at this writing, there are no outstanding heirs apparent for his powerful seat.

tions of which he is chairman.

Although a tight cloak of secrecy about his condition was clamped on by hospital authorities, his assistants say he is much improved and is sitting up, but will probably remain in the hospital another week.

ENFORCED REST

His doctor has prescribed, "an enforced rest," with a special salt-free diet for what has been diagnosed as extreme fatigue from overwork and high blood pressure.

The doctor would also like for him to lose some weight.

No visitors are allowed him yet; but a few of his colleagues in the House have used their Congressional influence to get past hospital attendants and see him briefly.

Among these was Rep. John McCormack (D., Mass.); House Majority Leader and a close friend of Dawson.

NEWSMEN'S PROBLEM

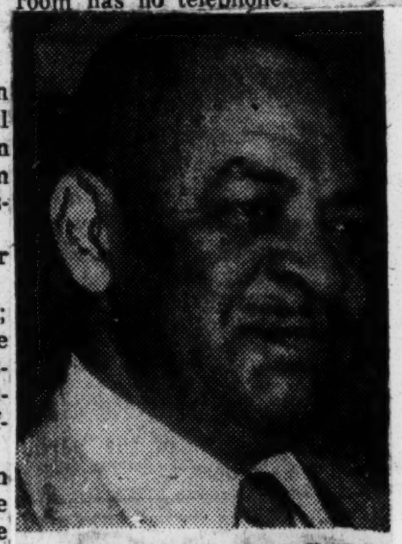
Newsmen attempting to get firsthand information from the hospital are referred to Dawson's office.

Dawson entered the hospital on his own volition and so quietly that the news didn't leak out until his conspicious absence from the speaker's table at the Democratic National Committee Dinner on May 4 aroused the suspicion of some of his political associates that something was up.

Democratic leaders failed to

tivities from his room in the hospital, but chafing to get out.

Dawson is in the "towers" of the hospital, a section reserved exclusively for members of Congress and cabinet bigwigs. His room has no telephone.



WILLIAM L. DAWSON

CLIFFORD J. CAMPBELL has been appointed to the $18,500 a year deputy city commissioner of planning post and will take over on July 1. He takes over from Paul Hedden who has been acting deputy commisioner since Jan. 1. Campbell, who has been director of Dunbar Vocational High school for 15 years, also has served as assistant principal of Phillips Evening school. He is a graduate architect as well as an educational administrator.

Congressman Dawson 'Extremely Tired!'

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Congressman William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, is reported improving at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The Illinois Representative has been resting at the hospital now for almost three weeks.

There's nothing seriously wrong with the Congressman, according to a member of the staff of the Government Operations Committee, which Mr. Dawson chairs. "He has only been driving himself too hard and is extremely tired. The environment at Bethesda is so comfortable that the Congressman decided he would stay there for a while and get a good rest."

The spokesman denied all reports that the Congressman had suffered a stroke. "He's up and around and doing nicely," he emphashed. But he is not sure when the Congressman will return to his post of duty.

Deny Dawson Suffered Stroke

WASHINGTON — Aides to Congressman William L. Dawson yesterday denied reports being circulated here that the 71-year-old Illinois legislator had suffered a stroke.

Dawson has been confined to Bethesda Naval hospital in Maryland since April 30, after he suffered a dizzy spell while presiding over a meeting of the House Committee on Government Operations of which he is chairman.

Assistants refuse to mention his illness or make any comment about his absence. His assistant say he is in good spirits and is directing his committee ac-

Bronzeville Mayor's Train Off To California August 17

It's off to the Golden West again with the Mayor of Bronzeville Tour, personally escorted by John Earl Lewis.

August 17 is the date of departure from Chicago, with 15 glorious days of travel, fun, sightseeing, parties and adventure.

This second annual Mayor of Bronzeville Tour, planned by Welcome Tour and Travel Service, will leave Chicago via the Santa Fe Grand Canyon Limited with the group occupying both coach and Pullman cars.

The latest in lightweight stainless steel cars has been reserved for members of the tour, those persons traveling by coach will occupy an air-conditioned car with comfortable reclining seats. Members of the tour riding Pullman will have a choice of upper or lower berth, single or double bedroom, or drawing room for four.

MEALS IN DINER

All meals, excluding lunch while enroute, will be enjoyed in the beautiful atmosphere of the dining car and full facilities of the club lounge car will be open to everyONE.

The first full day's stop-over will be at Grand Canyon National Park where our private cars are switched from the main line at Williams, Arizona, direct to the station at Grand Canyon.

JOHN LEWIS

From the station the group will board buses for the brief ride to Bright Angel Lodge and enjoy a full-course mountain breakfast. Tour members will either have a choice of purchasing tickets for the morning or afternoon Canyon tours, or a combination of both at reduced prices. For those who prefer to browse around and take pictures of the Canyon, or spend the day resting on the sun-drenched veranda this garden spot offers every inducement.

FOUR DAYS IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles is the next stop where rooms have been reserved at the Alexandria Hotel. There will be sightseeing tours of this beautiful city, Disneyland, an evening of dancing, entertain- to San Diego and Tijuana, Mexico, and several social affairs planned by California friends of Mayor Lewis.

The tour continues up to San ment and dinner at the Moulin Rouge Theater Restaurant, a trip Francisco with a delightful ride on the Southern Pacific's "Coast Daylight" strealiner. In Frisco there will be sightseeing tours of this qualnt city and plenty of free time to visit Chinatown, the beaches, and Fisherman's Wharf.

Leaving San Francisco the group will cross the bay by ferry boat to the Oakland side where we board the luxury train "Shasta

Daylight" for the scenic trip to Portland, Sacramento Valley and Seattle, Washington. The group will have breakfast in the station before borading the Canadian Pacific steamer for the exciting cruise up Puget Sound, stopping at Victoria for brief sightseeing and lunch.

Then on the Vancouver where we board our train for the overnight ride to Lake Louise, Alberta. There will be a delightful bus trip of mountain highway before reaching Banff and the King Edward Hotel for our overnight stop. A delicious dinner awaits you at the King Edward and then an evening of relaxing with friends, or a stroll.

CANADIAN SPLENDOR

The following day there will be a full day of sightseeing of the Canadian Rockies and Banff. You will pass through the shopping and residential sections, visit Buffalo Paddocks where mammoth animals may be studied at close range, then circle through Tunnel Mountain and the surrounding valleys and peaks afforded by this 1,000-foot elevation.

Leaving Banff the group will head back to Chicago following the most thrilling 15-day tour of a lifetime. All transportation, dining car meals, hotel accommodations and sightseeing features are included in the all-expense cost of $294.95 per person, plus tax.

Rates for Pullman accommodations will be sent on request. All persons desiring information, folders and reservations for the Mayor of Bronzeville Tour are requested to contact Welcome Tour & Travel Service, 4659 Drexel Blvd., or call WAgner 4-3900. Reservation requests for club groups will be given special attention.

BRONZE MAYOR John E. Lewis will be among the models to appear in the fabulous Academy Models Guild style revue Sunday, May 26, 4-8 p.m. in Club DeLisa. Lewis is vice president of the Academy Models Guild. Cleo Johnson is president.

Helen Clay Top Matron At County

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-13-37

Sheriff Joseph D. Lohman Monday presented a star to Mrs. Helen L. Clay, whom he is promoting to chief matron of the Cook County Jail.

Mrs. Clay

Mrs. Clay joined the jail staff and was appointed assistant chief matron March 1, 1955. She will be in charge of the 18-woman staff on the women's tier of the jail, which houses from 90 - 185 inmates.

She resides with her husband, Leo Clay, at 3033 S. Prairie ave. They have three children, a son who is a senior at the University of Illinois, a daughter entering college this fall, and another daughter in grade school.

Mrs. Clay is a member of the Pilgrim Baptist church, YMCA club, Douglas PTA and Willing Helpers for Crippled Children.

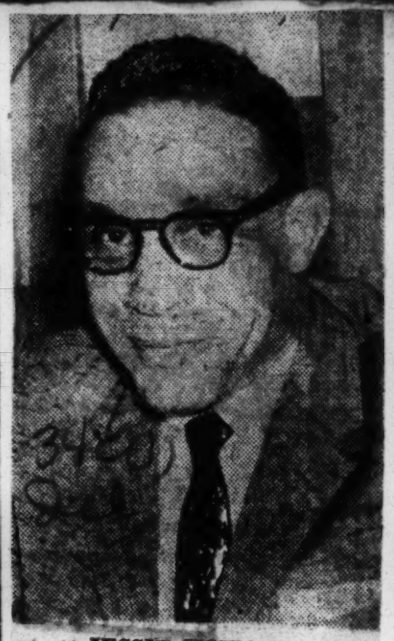
She is replacing Mrs. Anna Nosko, who resigned to devote full time to an ailing mother, following 21 years of service at the jail.

Howard Gets Post With Mayor

Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 7-27-57

A 42-year-old Chicagoan who formerly worked as a clerk in the Superior court and in the office of Recorder of Deeds was recently appointed by Mayor Daley to the Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information.

Jesse Howard, of 5506 S. Wabash ave., assumed his new duties April 8, 1957.



JESSIE HOWARD

Howard attended John D. Shoop grade school and graduated from Morgan Park High and George Williams college.

He worked as a physical education instructor for the WPA, subsequently moving to positions with the Board of Tax appeals and the Sheriff's office.

Howard considers his new job a challenge, but far more than this, he said, "it gives me a real opportunity for the first time in the 30 years I've been in politics to be able to be of real service to my people and the community."

Howard is married to the former Ester Bush of Chicago and is the father of two children, Ester, 19 and Jesse, jr., 17.

WINS APPOINTMENT — Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago is shown congratulating Robert N. Landrum on his appointment as a member of the Chicago Plan Commission, while Mrs. Landrum, the appointee's wife, looks on. Landrum, member of the South-east Chicago Commission, the Hyde Park-Kenwood conference, was appointed to the Neighborhood Redevelopment Commission in 1953. He is a member of National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry; past president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board, and Life Member of the NAACP.—(ANP)

NEGRO LAWYER TO GET YANCEY CHA BOARD JOB

BY THOMAS BUCK

Theophilus M. Mann has been appointed by Mayor Daley as a new board member of the Chicago housing authority, operator of the city's public housing projects, Earl Bush, the mayor's press agent, disclosed yesterday in the absence of Daley, who is vacationing in Florida.

The appointment requires the approval of the Illinois state housing board. From his winter home in Fort Meyers Beach, Fla., Temple McFayden, chairman of the state board, indicated the approval would be forthcoming.

Mann, a Negro attorney and civic leader, is to replace John L. Yancey, a Negro CIO leader, in what was reported to be a move by the mayor to consolidate Daley's settlement of a long smouldering controversy among members of the CHA board. Yancey's term expired Jan. 8.

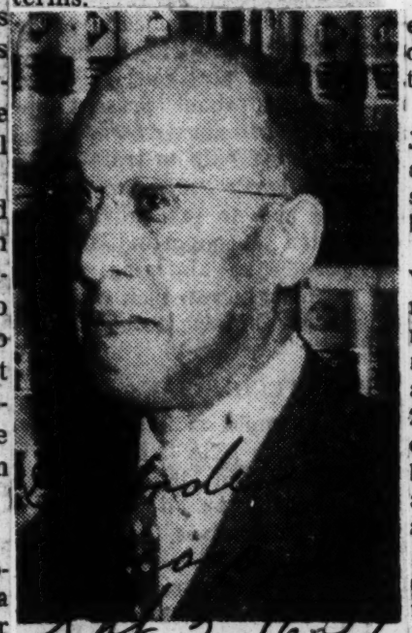
Kean Powers Restored

In the CHA board controversy, Charles R. Swibel, a west side real estate leader appointed to the board last March, teamed up with Yancey and Martin J. Dwyer, head of the elevator operators union, to form a majority bloc on the five man board. In the minority were Joseph Sullivan, chairman, and John Fugard, a veteran board member.

The first step by Mayor Daley to end the controversy occurred last week when the mayor persuaded the board to vote unanimously to retain Executive Director William B. Kean, who rescinded his resignation when the board restored to Kean full hiring and firing power over the CHA's staff of 800 employes.

A rumor in the city hall yesterday was that Swibel may resign in a few weeks to permit the mayor to make another new appointment to the board. Swibel was appointed by Daley last March on the sponsorship of Jacob M. Arvey, the Illinois Democratic national committeeman.

Yancey was first appointed to the CHA board by former Mayor Kennelly in 1950 to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Robert R. Taylor, former Negro board chairman. The CHA board members serve without pay, and are appointed for seven year terms.



JUDGE WENDELL E. GREEN of the Circuit court was one of 20 judges recommended for renomination by Chicago lawyers. Green, 70 year old Democrat, was rated above all other Circuit and Superior court judges on the basis of integrity, legal ability, judicial temperament and diligence. The lawyers were polled by mail through the Chicago Bar association.

Named To Postal Training Unit

Carlton A. Inniss, jr., a veteran postal employee of 28 years, was promoted by Chicago's postmaster, Carl A. Schroeder, to the position of training assistant in the postal training and development unit.

Inniss consulted with the postmaster this week as the promotion was announced. During his visit the postmaster reviewed some of the plans in the training program, and the tremendous responsibility of the new assignment.

The development of new career employees will have a reflection on the postal service of tomorrow, the postmaster said.

The career of Inniss began in June, 1929 as a clerk in the Chicago postal system. He was assigned to the parcel post section before promotion.

Inniss, who was born in New York City on August 14, 1908 has received delivery of his personal mail at 4163 South Parkway for more than 17 years. He has been active in community affairs for 29 years with much of his effort devoted to the work of the YMCA. He is the father of two children, and attends St. Elizabeth Church at 41st and Wabash ave.

Postmaster Schroeder emphasized the necessity of training, the necessity of teaching people not only the functions of the Post Office, but the principle facts of the laws in life: namely, the art of getting along with people, being able to live with the 'guy next door" or the fellow working next to you at your place of assignment.

He concluded by pointing out that any successful training program must include the subject of being "neighborly."

CARLTON A. INNISS, Jr., (left) goes over duties of his new position-training assistant in the Postal Training and Development unit, with Chicago Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder.

and is well known for his work and interest in charitable, social, civic and political affairs.

He and his wife, Jeanne, are member of the Lawndale Presbyterin church.

He is president of the board of directors of the American Boys Commonwealth Boys club a member of the board and assistant treasurer of the Joint Negro Appeal; a member of the NAACP, and the Crispus Attucks society and vice president of the 24th ward regular Democratic organization.

He attended Tuskegee institute, was graduated from Roosevelt university and Loyola university Law school.

ATTY. MARK E. JONES, JR.

Atty. Jones To Quit State Post

Atty. Mark E. Jones, jr., 36, an assistant states attorney for more than five years announced his retirement effective March 20.

Atty. Jones will enter the private practice of law, and will become associated with the law firm of Moore, Ming and Leighton, at 123 W. Madison st., in the Loop.

He as the first Negro assistant to be named to the civil, or downtown branch of the States Attorney's office. Here he was in charge of real estate taxes, exemptions and foreclosures.

Atty. Jones is married and has three children. He is a pioneer resident of the Douglas Park section on Chicago's far Westside.

Attorney Booker Is Named State's Attorney's Aide

Daily World
Wed. 3-20-57
Atlanta Ga.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Benjamin Adamowski, State's Attorney for Cook County, has appointed William A. Booker, a Chicago lawyer for 21 years, as one of his chief assistants. Booker will serve in the Civil Division of the State's Attorney's office.

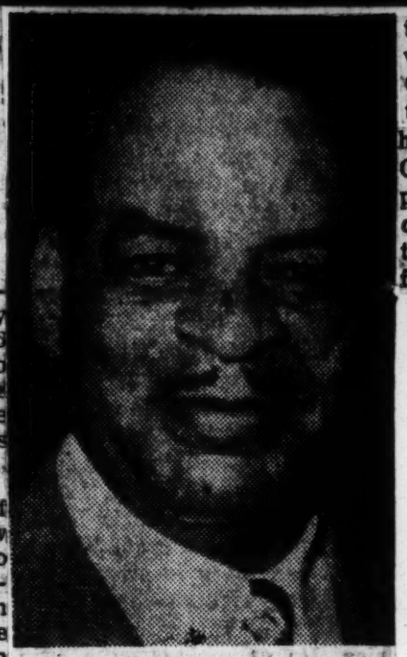
P. A

Atty. Booker is a graduate of Northwestern University Law school, a member of the Chicago Bar, Cook County Bar and American Bar associations, and has been one of the active leaders for the Republican party for more than 25 years.

In the recent campaign of 1956 he was selected by party leaders to run for the Municipal Court judgeship, created by the vacancy of the late Benjamin H. Crockett and garnered more than 500,000 votes in the city-wide contest.

Booker is married and lives with his wife, Rhea at 4629 S. Wabash and maintains private lawoffices at 30 N. Dearborn. He was sponsored by William E. King, committeeman for the Third Ward Republican organization and many other civic and religious leaders.

When asked for comment upon his appointment, Booker said: "I am deeply grateful to the many friends who have stood with me through years of tireless effort on behalf of the Republican party; I am especially happy for the privilege and honor of association with our States Attorney, Ben Adamowski, who has the moral courage and ability to represent, fearlessly, all of the people."



CONGRESSMAN DAWSON resented Chicago's first congressional district continuously since his election to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1942.

News of his hospitalization was withheld by his close associates until speculation developed over his absence from the meetings of the Democratic National Committee over the week-end. Dawson was scheduled to sit at the Speakers table at the big $100-a-plate Democratic dinner which featured former president Harry S. Truman and Adlai Stevenson Saturday evening.

Officials of the Democratic National Committee finally were told that Congressman Dawson was taken to Bethesda Hospital "after a collapse Thursday." Upon further investigation, it was finally learned that the Congressman had entered the hospital last Monday, that the Congressman is resting well and will be released shortly. One unconfirmed report indicated that he has been suffering from high blood pressure. Although the Congressman is said to have expressed a wish to return to Chicago, his associates in Washington are seeking to keep him there for a prolonged rest.

Dawson Tired, Goes To Hospital

Defender
Sat. 5-4-57
Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congressman William L. Dawson, who entered Bethesda Naval hospital last Monday in a state of "exhaustion," is resting well and is expected to be released from the hospital this week.

Three days before April 26, he celebrated his 71st birthday.

April 29.

The veteran legislator has rep- Doctors at Bethesda reported

W. S. WHITE JR. WINS POST AS CITY OFFICIAL

Daily Tribune
Sat. 1-2-57
Chicago, Ill.

Aid to Commissioner of Investigation

BY ROI OTTLEY

William S. White Jr., recently appointed second deputy commissioner of Chicago's new department of investigation, holds one of the highest ranking positions in the city government occupied by Negroes.

White Jr.

His duties, under the direction of Commissioner Irwin N. Cohen, include conducting and presiding at investigations initiated by the crime commission and receiving complaints from the public of wrongdoing, injustices, and inefficiency.

White envisions his job as one of preventing inefficiency and corruption in city government, as well as rooting out evils wherever found. He describes the department as the mayor's "eyes and ears."

Checks on City Employes

He will interview and inspect records of city employes, a job requiring the coöperation of the various city departments, boards, divisions, and bureaus.

Before joining the crime commission, White was an assistant United States attorney, appointed by Federal Judge William J. Campbell, and recently was a member of the state's attorney's staff.

White was born July 27, 1914, in Chicago. His father, William S., is a retired pharmacist. His late mother, Mary, was a public school teacher.

U. of C. Student

Young White attended James McCosh elementary school, then enrolled at Hyde Park High school, where he was a member of the soccer and track teams. He was graduated in 1931.

He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1935, receiving an A.B. degree, and from the University of Chicago law school in 1937, then opened a law office.

Two years later he was appointed to the United States attorney's office.

He served in the navy, where in 1943 he was among the first Negroes commissioned as officers, and emerged in 1946 as a lieutenant, junior grade.

Twin Daughters

White is married to the former George Vivian Bridgeforth, a high school teacher and president of the South Side Community Art Center. They have twin daughters, Marilyn and Carolyn, 12.

They live in the Hyde Park neighborhood.

Dora Somerville One Of Court's Busiest Persons

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 7
Sat 6-8-57

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

For the average Chicago citizen, 1121 S. State st. is an address which has acquired a peculiar notoriety because most Chicagoans would choose not to enter its doors.

It is an address which is many things to many people. To the innumerable squad cars and the policemen who ride in them, it is called headquarters.

To the judges who preside in this building's municipal courts it is a place for dispensing justice and becomes the great equalizer for the criminal and the crime.

MANY THINGS

To the hundreds of unfortunates who are brought here by the men in the squad cars, it is misery, degradation; it is the lock-up, it is jail.

But to a handsome and extremely attractive woman called Dora Somerville, the 10th floor of 1121 loses some of the morbidity and shame attached to this building, as she and a staff of dedicated workers render an important but little known service to the Municipal courts in particular and to the city of Chicago in general.

BUSY STAFF

As director of the psychiatric social service department of the Psychiatric Institute of the Municipal Court, Miss Somerville, with a staff including psychiatrists, psychologists and psychiatric social workers, examines hundreds of patients each year referred to her department by the city's 33 municipal courts.

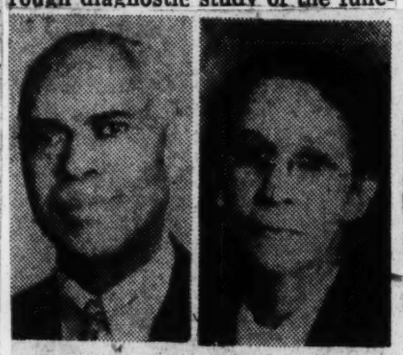
The referral of these patients and the ensuing examination is all based on the supposition that in the case of individuals who commit felonies or crimes, there may be other factors to consider before a just and equitable decision can be rendered by the court.

These factors are those which are not necessarily readily apparent to the judge, but because of actions of the individual before the judge or the obvious unusualness or strangeness of the individual or the felony or the crime committed, such examinations are made mandatory.

Miss Somerville has perhaps more ably described her work and the need for it when she said, "since psychiatry deals with conflicts of human behavior and aggression, the role of the psychiatric institute is an extremely important service to the courts for the study and better understanding of motivation in anti-social conduct.

PSYCHIATRIC RULE

"The psychiatric recommendations made are based on a thorough diagnostic study of the functional and organic factors in the behavior of the offender."



MR. and MRS. SOMERVILLE

An outstanding feature of the work of this department in its investigations is the close liason and association maintained between the offender and his or her relatives or parents.

Many times while the offender is being diagnosed by the psychiatrists and psychologists of the department, parents and relatives are simultaneously being interviewed by the departments' expert psychiatric social workers.

It is these social workers and the supervision of their program over which Miss Somerville has direct charge and assumes total responsibility.

WANTED TO TEACH

Born in Greensboro, Ala., Dora Somerville thought at first she wanted to be a teacher. After completing four years at Notre Dame high school, she went to Ursuline college, where she majored in a teacher curriculum and pediatrics.

Receiving a scholarship, Miss Somerville then went to a Catholic university, Washington, D.C., where she received a masters in child study.

While at the CYO, she attended Loyola university and received another masters from the school of social work and later still, attended Chicago university for her psychiatric training.

WELL-ROUNDED LIFE

Miss Somerville insists that her life has been well rounded, but that her hobbies of late have been reduced to photography, dancing and reading.

She nostalgicly admits that her youthful singing career was rudely terminated after she sang in the Gypsy chorus of the National Negro Opera Company's presentation of La Traviata.

Although Dora is still foot loose and fancy-free, she adamantly insists that she "will not allow my career to interfere with marriage."

That Dora Somerville did not just "happen" to acquire this position that years of experience, training and education did prepare her for it is entirely obivious.

AT GENEVA

Prior to assuming her directorship, she was for three years the program co-ordinator at the Illinois State Training School for girls at Geneva, Ill., where she was directly responsible for planning the school's program.

But her longest tenure of service was at a catholic organization to which even today she is extremely devoted, the Catholic Youth Organization.

It is difficult to say exactly what people and what experience in the life of this fascinating, yet surprisingly humble woman, has been the most profound, but of her experiences and the close association she had with Chicago's magnificent Bishop Sheil and the CYO, she speaks devotedly, almost reverently.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT functions of the Psychiatric Institute is the weekly and monthly meeting of staff directors. Here Miss Dora Somerville sits in conference with, left to right, Dr. Edward J. Kelleher, director of the Psychiatric Institute: Dr. A. A. Hartman, director of psychology for the institute and Mrs. Marie Walsh, chief clerk of the clerical department.

FORMER CASE WORKER

Coming to the CYO in 1943 from the Catholic Charities in New York city where she worked for a year, Dora Somerville began her career in the social service department as a case worker.

When she left in 1950 to go to Geneva, Ill., she was director of the CYO's Child's Guidance Clinic where she made an indelible impression and was a profound influence on all who worked with her.

Perhaps it was from these experiences that much of her sympathetic understanding of the problems of today's youth influenced her to say, "today's youth have not really gone to the dogs.

It is, of course, unfortunate that children don't seem to have the proper respect for authority, but this is something which must be developed at an early age.

In their emotional relationships, the home, church and the school are the places where symptomatic behavior should be detected and plans made to help the child when symptoms are observed."

Much of Miss Somerville's attitude on rearing children is a direct reflection in her mother and the manner in which Miss Somerville, herself, was reared.

No one questions the fact that Mrs. Ellen Somerville and Mr. Earnest Somerville, did a successful job rearing Dora and her five brothers and sisters for the mother was chosen this year by the Cleveland Call And Post as 'The Mother of the Year.'

DURING THE COURSE of a trial or hearing in which an offender is about to be recommended to the Psychiatric Institute, Miss Somerville, the judge and attorneys confer in the courtroom on the decision (Left to right) Miss Somerville, Judge William Barth of the Municipal Court; Leonard Lauter, assistant state's attorney and Max Patt, assistant corporation counsel.

Howard Gets Post With Mayor

A 42-year-old Chicagoan who formerly worked as a clerk in the Superior court and in the office of Recorder of Deeds was recently appointed by Mayor Daley to the Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information.

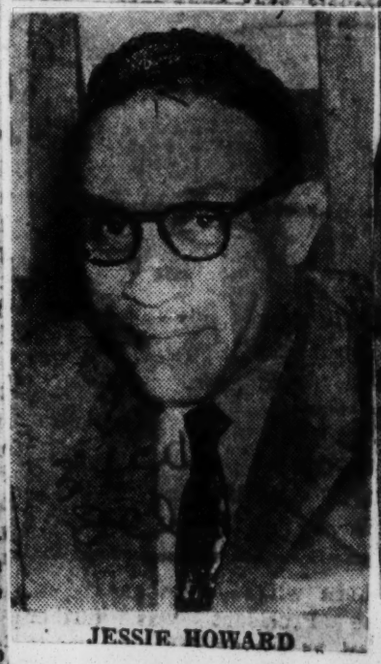
Jesse Howard, of 5506 S. Wabash ave., assumed his new duties April 8, 1957.

Howard attended John D. Shoop grade school and graduated from Morgan Park High and George Williams college.

He worked as a physical education instructor for the WPA, subsequently moving to positions with the Board of Tax appeals and the Sheriff's office.

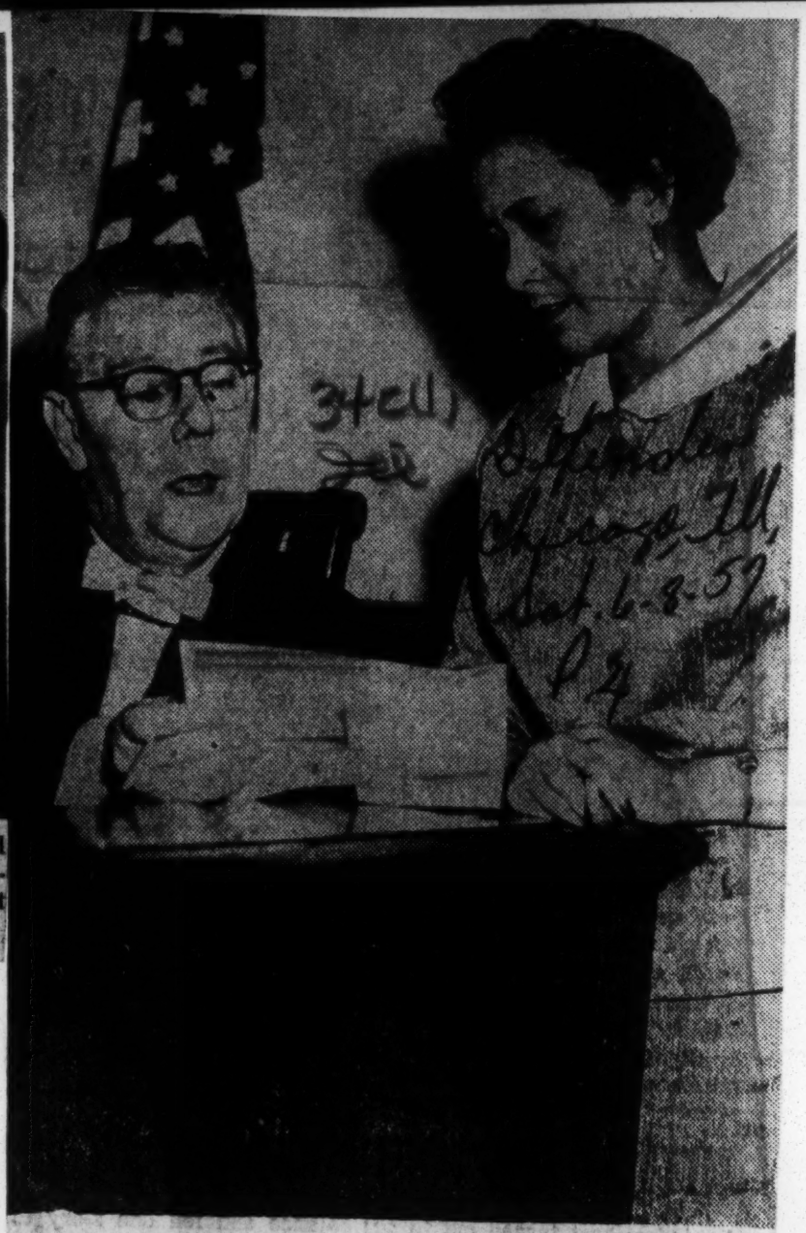
Howard considers his new job a challenge, but far more than this, he said, "it gives me a real opportunity for the first time in the 30 years I've been in politics to be able to be of real service to my people and the community."

Howard is married to the former Ester Bush of Chicago and is the father of two children, Ester, 19 and Jesse, jr., 17.



JESSIE HOWARD

ATTY. POINDEXTER A. ORR



JUDGE WILLIAM BARTH of Chicago's Municipal Court gives Miss Dora Somerville a summary of his opinions on why a specific individual is recommended by him to the Institute for examination.

Orr, Johnson Get State Appointments

Glenn T. Johnson, 6133 E. Evans, and Poindexter A. Orr, 5124 S. Kenwood, both attorneys, received important appointments last week from Governor Stratton.

Johnson was named an assistant attorney general of the State of Illinois and will work in the inheritance tax division of the attorney general's office at 160 N. LaSalle st.

Orr, formerly a member of the Ernest J. Wilkins firm at 188 W. Randolph, was appointed a hearing officer of the Illinois Commerce commission.

Both men are members of the Sixth Ward Regular Republican organization, of which J. Arthur Wilson is committeeman.

Ten 34c(1) 1957 ILLINOIS

Negroes Now In Illinois Legislature

TWO VETERANS AND A FRESHMAN—Rep. William H. Robinson (left, in photo at left) Bynum (center) Chicago mortician who regularly attends the opening sessions of the legislature, discuss state politics with Rep. Elwood Graham, who is serving his first term in the General Assembly, in the Capitol rotunda, Springfield, Ill. In center photo, (top) legislators and well wishers leave following swearing in ceremonies of 70th General Assembly. Left to right, Rep. J. Horace Gardner, Alonzo Wells, Rep. James Y. Carter, Rep. Kenneth Wilson, Ferroll Moragne and Ald. Ralph Metcalfe. In lower center photo, during cocktail party of Rep. Gardner, are (from left) Simeon Osby, Defender Springfield correspondent: Col. Euclid Louis Taylor, military aide on personal staff of Gov. Stratton, who gave party; Arthur J. Wilson, sr., 60th ward GOP committeeman, and Rep.

Chicago Lawyer To $9,000 Post

CHICAGO.— (ANP) — Sylvester White, an attorney here, was appointed last week to the assistant commissionership of the newly established Department of Investigation.

The 42-year-old lawyer will assume his new duties this week at a salary of $9,000 annually.

The new department is a branch of the city government recommended by the City Council Emergency Committee on Crime.

Chicagoan given key housing post

CHICAGO — George W. Crank, an outstanding Chicago lawyer, was named last week to the post of U.S. attorney assigned to the Fourth Regional office of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

In his new post Mr. Crank will serve as advisor to the regional director and represent the federal government in matters pertaining to urban redevelopment.

The Fourth Region comprises a 10-state area from Ohio to North Dakota with headquarters in Chicago. The appointment, first of its kind given a colored person, was recommended by Joseph R. Ray, deputy administrator of the HHFA, Washington.

Second from right is Judge Walker Butler of Cook County. Ald. Ralph Metcalfe of Chicago is at right. In center pho-

to, guests tell Rep. and Mrs. J. Horace Gardner "we had a wonderful time" as they leave cocktail party. Left to right, Mrs. Frankye Raye Singleton, Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Grace Lee Stevens of Chicago and Springfield, and Bolin V.

Elwood Graham. In photo at right, Sen. and Mrs. Fred Smith of Chicago (left) and Sen. Marshall Korshak (right) confer with Sen. Joseph Druck of Springfield just before chamber began first day of business by receiving 27 bills.

GUEST OF HONOR (photo at left) at dazzling cocktail party in Leland hotel, Rept. J. Horace Gardner (left) halts chats with other notables long enough for picture taking. Second from left is Joseph D. Bibb, director of public safety.

Bland, Defender rea l estate columnist. In photo at right, proud families exchange pleasant remarks while waiting for legislators to be sworn in for the 70th General Assembly at Springfield. Left to right, Rep. Cecil A. Partee, Mrs. Janes'Y. Carter, her daughter, Christie, 9, Rep. Carter and Mrs. Partee.

Patsy Graves Enjoys Reunion With Institute, W.Va., Friends

Courier Pgh 7-13-57 P. 15
Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Patsy Graves, on home leave from duties in India with the International Cooperation Administration, was inspiration for a gay round of social events during a brief visit to her alma mater, West Virginia State College.

Dean Willie P. Russell and Mrs. Daniel P. Lincoln were hostess at a welcoming luncheon where Miss Graves shared honors with Mr. and Mrs. Brent Pendleton of Cincinnati.

Mrs. E. L. James Sr. and Mrs. R. H. Lowery were hostesses at a huge garden party on the spacious James' lawn.

Wearing an Indian sari of brilliant silk embroidered in gold with matching accessories, Miss Graves charmingly demonstrated how the sari is draped.

Mrs. Joseph Grider was host at a brunch for 30, and before entraining for Washington, Miss Graves was honoree at cocktails at the home of Mrs. William B. Robinson, Charleston.

MISS PATSY GRAVES

DR. VERNON C. JOHNSON, professor of agricultural economics at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., has been granted leave to serve as assistant program officer of the U.S. International Cooperation Administration in India. He will be stationed at New Delhi and will work with the program of agricultural development in that country.

TO LEAVE FOR KOREA.—Mrs. Valaria Lee McCaw, standing, plans to leave in February for Seoul, Korea where she will join her husband, Arthur B., an employe in the International Cooperation administration. Helping her mother pack for the trip is Janice McCaw, an occupational therapist at St. Joseph hospital. Mrs. McCaw formerly served as an art teacher in Omaha, Nebr. She expects to stay in Korea two years.

To Join Husband In Seoul, Korea

OMAHA, Nebr. — Mrs. Valaria Lee McCaw, 2723 Pinkney street, will leave in February to join her husband, Arthur B. McCaw, in Seoul, Korea. She will fly from Omaha to San Francisco, then to Hawaii and Tokyo, where she will meet Mr. McCaw. From Tokyo they will fly to Seoul.

Mrs. McCaw resigned her position as an art teacher in the Omaha public school system last week.

While in Korea, Mrs. McCaw plans to further her study in the fine arts.

Mr. McCaw is an employee in the International Cooperation administration. Mr. and Mrs. McCaw expect to be in Korea for two years.

The McCaws' son, Melvin Arthur, is a student at Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga. Their daughter, Janice, is an occupational therapist at St. Joseph hospital, and daughter, Mrs. Joan McCaw Lincoln and husband, are students of Nebraska university.

AWAITS WIFE'S ARRIVAL.—Arthur McCaw, right who is now living in Seoul, Korea, is awaiting the arrival of his wife, Mrs. Valaria Lee McCaw of Omaha, who will join him in February. Mr. McCaw is an employe in the International Cooperation administration. Pictured on the left of the photo is Mr. McCaw's interpreter.

Herman Marshall home on leave from Vietnam

SAIGON—Herman O. Marshall of Wilson, N.C., has returned home on leave after almost five years with the International Cooperation Administration's Mission in Vietnam as a health education advisor.

The St. Augustine College (Raleigh, N.C.) graduate expects to be transferred to an ICA post in the Middle East upon completion of his leave.

HE ARRIVED in Vietnam in the summer of 1952 when Indo China was in the midst of a civil war. His job was to help institute a program of health education as a first measure toward forestalling disease.

Working with the Vietnam Health Department, a successful hygine workshop was held for Education Department personnel and courses were inaugurated to train district workers.

As a result, every province of South and Central Vietnam has been staffed with two health education workers and dispensaries and first aid stations have been set up.

* * *

MR. MARSHALL, who is

HERMAN MARSHALL

married to the former Catherine Powell of Raleigh also holds a master's degree from Columbia University where he also did an additional year of health education study.

The Marshalls have four children, Lorena, Catherine Denise, Herman Jr. and John. The latter two were born in Saigon.

To Indonesia—

Samuel L. Youngé, chief, occupational therapy, V. A. Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., has been appointed by Tuskegee Institute to the position of administrative assistant to the chief adviser of the Indonesia-Tuskegee Institute project with assignment in Djakarta, Indonesia.

34c(1) 1957

RETURN FROM LIBERIA — Mr. and Mrs. Griffith J. Davis and family have just returned from Liberia where they had been stationed since 1952. The Davises were married in Liberia and both children, Dorothy Madelyn and Benjamin Griffith, were born in Liberia. Mr. Davis is an Atlanta native, having graduated from Morehouse College.

GRIFFITH DAVISES RETURN FROM LIBERIA

MONROVIA, Liberia — Mr. and Mrs. Griffith J. Davis, of East Orange, New Jersey, and their two children, recently returned to the U. S. after spending four years in Liberia, where Davis was audio-visual advisor to the Liberian Government as part of the technical cooperation program administered by the U. S. International Cooperation Administration.

Mrs. Davis and the two children, Benjamin Griffith, age 16 months, and Dorothy Madelyn age 3 1-2 both born in Liberia ,are now at their home at 91 Hawthrone Avenue in East Orange, while Davis is on consultation at ICA headquarters in Washington. After a month's collaboration on a motion picture film on the subject of agriculture in Liberia, Davis will join his family in East Orange for a well-earned vacation.

The admiration and gratitude which the people feel for Davis was expressed early this month in both a story and editorial in the Liberian Age, published in Monrovia. The editorial said in part that Davis "has carved out a name for him self through the sterling contributions he has rendered this country in the field of mass communications." It further reiterated a previous statement that the "Audio Visual Center is one of the most outstanding ICA activities in Liberia and that this investment of the U. S. Government is worth more than its value in terms of dollars and cents....."

The AGE Editorial pointed out that only a few years ago, facilities for mass communication in Liberia were non-existent and government had no easy way of reaching the people. A condition such as this, it continued, presented a fertile breeding ground for suspicion and distrust by the people.

CONTRIBUTION

The AGE also said that the Tubman Administration, since its inception, has promoted a program of development and building, and

LIBERIA

the eradication of illiteracy and disease. The successful implementation of the various technical cooperation programs depend to a large extent upon reaching the people to develop an atmosphere of mutual understanding based upon the needs of the people on the one hand and the government's interest and care on the other.

Davis, a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta and the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism in New York, contributed a great deal to the audio visual center's main objective -- to produce sound and visual aids useful in helping Liberia rid the country of proverty and disease -- while at the same time he trained Liberians in the Center's functions. The Center has been of tremendous benefit in fulfilling and supporting the joint Liberian-United States technical cooperation programs in health agriculture, education, public works and public administration. Village people throughout Liberia have flocked to shows featuring postures and films which provide the basic teaching in fundamental education on such subjects as health, agriculture and child welfare.

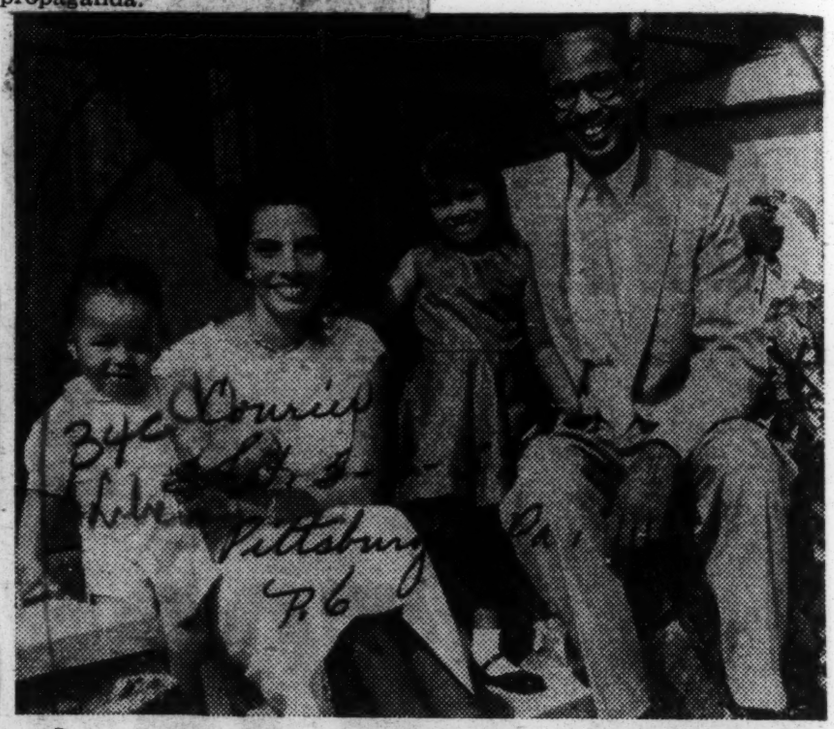
In order to get the Audio Visual Center operating, it was necessary for Davis to train the staff in all aspects of the Center's activities -- which included methods in photography, offset printing, serigraphy and sound recording. In view of the fact that most of the staff came to the Center without any degree of knowledge in any of the audio-visual production fields, the progress made in the past few years has been very encouraging It is expected that as more and more assignment are completed, these Liberian trainees will gain a sense of responsibility, self assurance and skill in what they produce.

RUBBER PRODUCER

Liberia, the first independent country in West Africa, is an important producer of rubber. Within the past few years iron ore development has also become increasingly important.

Davis, who expects to continue with the ICA program in another overseas post, is one of approximately 4,000 Americans -- specialists in various fields -- who are working in nearly 60 countries of the free world, helping to advance the objectives of the Mutual Security Program. This is a program of practical education through which the people are learning new techniques to enable them to create for themselves better education, better health, more and better food and help them raise their standard of living.

In addition to the humanitarian purpose of helping those who need it, another important objective of technical cooperation is to contribute to the security of the U. S. and the whole free world by helping to overcome social and economic conditions which breed unrest and make easy targets for Communist propaganda.



Davis Family—Mr. and Mrs. Griffith Davis and family posed for this photo just before they left Liberia where they had been stationed since 1952. The Davises were married in Liberia and both of their children were born there.—Pinder Photo.

Returns to U. S. With Family

Davis Ends Long Stay in Liberia

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...s and the two chil... ...min Griffith, 16 ... Dorothy Madelyn, 3½, both born in Liberia, are now at their home, 91 Hawthorne Ave., in East Orange, while Davis is on consultation at ICA head-

quarters in Washington.

After a month's collaboration on a motion picture film on the subject of agriculture in Liberia, Davis will join his family in East Orange for a well earned vacation.

■

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THE CENTER has been of tremendous benefit in fulfilling and supporting the joint Liberian-United States technical cooperation programs in health, agriculture, education, public works and public administration.

Village people throughout Liberia have flocked to shows featuring postures and films which provide the basic teaching in fundamental education on such subjects as health, agriculture and child welfare.

Davis, who expects to continue with the ICA program in another overseas post, is one of approximately 4,000 Americans —specialists in various fields— who are working in nearly 60 countries of the free world, helping to advance the objectives of the Mutual Security program.

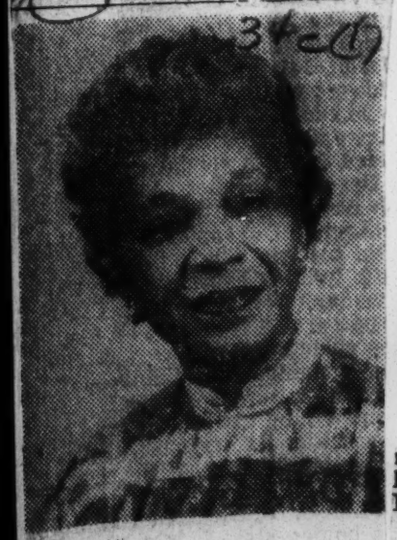
Frank E. Pinder, Chief United States Agriculturist with the American Mission to Liberia, with his wife Major Jean Pinder of the U. S. Health Service. Both have just returned to the U. S. after completing their tours of service in the African nation, Mr. Pinder having served there for 14 years.

Pinder, whose pioneering work in charting a complete agricultural program for Liberia has won for him high commendation from Agriculture and State Department officials as well as a special letter of commendation from President WM. V. S. Tubman, is in Washington waiting for another assignment. Major Jean Pinder, whose work in public health in Liberia has been notable, will take special work at the University of Indiana before considering an additional assignment which will be wherever her husband is sent. — (ANP)

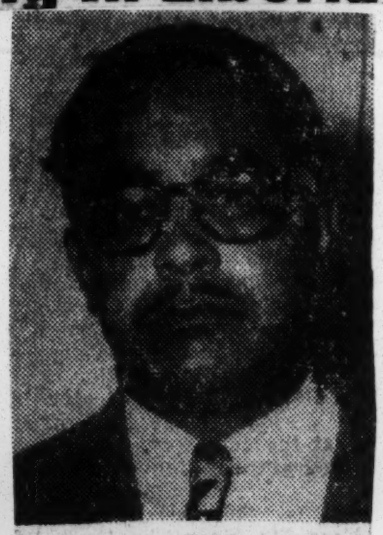
Secretaries Meet—John W. Cooper, center, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce of the Republic of Liberia, is shown paying a courtesy call in Washington on Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Liberian Ambassador George A. Padmore is at right.—USDA Photo.

Prairie View Instructors Now Teaching In Liberia

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas. — The Prairie View A. and M. college program of technical education in Liberia received three new staff members with the addition of J. P. Krouse, Mrs. V. C. Berry and Earnest L. Lamb.



MRS. V. C. BERRY



J. P. KROUSE

The three instructors departed for Liberia in September where they will join the faculty of the Booker Washington Technical school in Kakata.

Mr. Krouse, Industrial education teacher at Prairie View since 1954, will serve in a similar position in the International Cooperation Administration program in Liberia.

EARNEST L. LAMB

He is a graduate of Tuskegee institute (B.S., 1938) and New York university (M.A., 1953).

Mrs. Berry will serve as a technician in Home Economics. A resident of Houston, she took undergraduate training at Texas Southern university and received her Master's degree at Kansas State in 1942. She has taught in Houston for 21 years.

Mr. Lamb is also a graduate of Tuskegee. As techinician in electricity, he has taught at Arkansaes A. M. and N. college and was in construction work prior to his employment at Prairie View.

Judge Lane, Magistrate Watts Now On Md. Bench

Appointees take oaths of office

BALTIMORE

"I am completely overwhelmed. This is the greatest day of my life."

An overflow crowd Wednesday in Peoples Court heard Judge E. Everett Lane make this simple declaration following his commission by Governor McKeldin. Earlier on the same day, Robert Watts was sworn in as traffic court magistrate, replacing Judge Lane.

Judge Lane was sworn in by James F. Carney, Supreme Court clerk. He was presented by H. Paul Rome, president of the Bar Association.

Following the actual swearing in ceremony, Judge Lane took his seat beside his fellow Peoples Court judges: Chief Judge Allan W. Rhynhart, and Associate Judges William T. Tippett Jr. and Joseph T. Parr.

Judge Lane, who spoke following remarks by Governor McKeldin, expressed gratitude to the Bar Association of Baltimore and to the governor.

* * *

SPEAKING SINCERELY and pointedly, Judge Lane said: "It is my understanding that when my name came up (before the Bar Association), there was not one dissenting vote.

"I hope always to justify the great confidence the governor has in me. My associates are not strangers to me. I have known them for years."

He then said that when, following the news of his appointment, he had gone to see Judge Rhynhart who had smiled and after welcoming him said: "The name's Allan and you are Everett."

"What could be more heartwarming?" Judge Lane asked and looking at the more than 100 friends and well - wishers, who filled the courtroom overflowing into the hallway, and who had come to see E. Everett Lane take his place on the Peoples Court Bench of Baltimore City, Judge Lane concluded:

"This is a great day for me and I shall never forget it."

* * *

JUDGE RHYNHART gave Mrs. Kathryne Lane, "the signal honor of robing her husband."

Judge Rhynhart called on the governor to speak. From the flower bedecked rostrum, Governor McKeldin made the attentive audience smile when he said:

"This is the first time in my six years as governor, any judge has called on me to speak in court."

Maryland's chief executive continued: "We are very proud of the record of the judges of the Peoples Court, where most people see what justice is.

"There is a great responsibility on this court," Governor McKeldin continued and looking about him said: "I congratulate these fine judges."

* * *

PAUSING BRIEFLY, Governor McKeldin continued: "I am so happy, it was my privilege and honor to appoint Judge Lane. I appointed him as I appoint all people not because of race or creed, but because they are qualified."

Governor McKeldin then said that when he found Judge Lane's name on the list recommended by the Bar Association, "there was no doubt about whom I would appoint."

Concluding his brief speech, Gov. McKeldin asserted: "I am very proud that these judges received him so graciously.

"He is a man of ability, integrity and a man with an understanding heart, something that is very important to a judge. He is a man who will render justice with charity."

* * *

A FEW HOURS earlier at 2:30 p.m. in Room 455 of the Court House, Robert B. Watts was officially sworn in as a Traffic Court magistrate replacing Judge Lane.

Magistrate Watts was also sworn in by the Superior Court clerk, Mr. Carney.

Among those attending the ceremony were his wife, Mrs. Jacquelyne Watts, two - year-old Jacquelyn, and Rodney, 11. Seventeen - year - old Robert Jr., was in school.

Also witnessing the ceremony were: Mrs. Lucille Gibson, Magistrate Watts' sister; Creston 'Doc' Woingust, H. Russell Frisby, U. Theodore Hayes, Donald Murray, Maurice Seigel, W. Emerson Brown and Milton Allen.

George Russell and George H. Rosedom were also present. Following the swearing in of both Magistrate Watts and Judge Lane, each signed the Test Book, a book that must be signed by all public officials

* * *

MAGISTRATE WATTS' appointment, by Gov. McKeldin, to complete the unexpired term of Judge Lane, is for two years, dating from the first Monday in May, 1955. In May, 1957, Magistrate Watts will be eligible for reappointment.

Judge Lane's appointment as Associate Judge of the Peoples Court, enables him to serve until the next general election in November, 1958, at which time, he will be eligible for re-election by the people of Baltimore City.

* * *

STATE SENATOR Harry A. Cole (R-4th), who recommended both Magistrate Watts and Judge Lane, was unable to be present at the swearing in ceremonies. He was busy at the Legislature in Annapolis.

On his first day in Traffic Court, Thursday morning, Magistrate Watts, among other cases listened to that of John J. Johnson, 29, 1100 Barclay St.

Mr. Johnson was sentenced to 60 days in jail and meted fines totaling $106.50 for operating without a license and operating without lights.

He had been arrested early Thursday at Fulton Ave. and Lorman St.

* * *

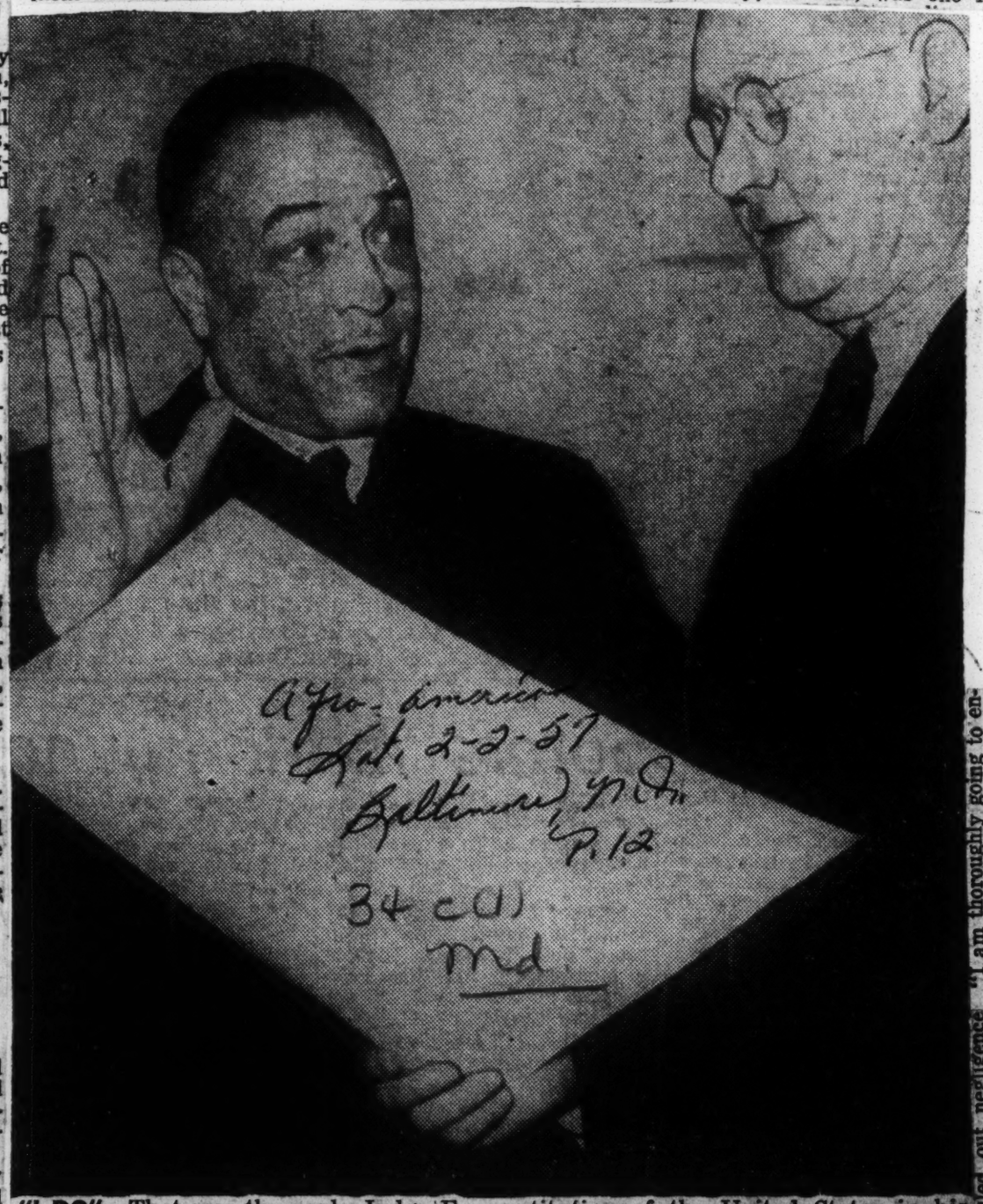
JUDGE LANE said that he "enjoyed very much indeed" his first day at his new post in which he heard 33 contract cases, six torts cases, three of which involved auto accidents.

On the contract cases, 18 had been settled before trial, three were continued until a later date, and the balance of them were tried.

Judge Lane said the he much preferred his present post to the former one of traffic court magistrate.

The most interesting case of the day, he said, was one in which he ruled out negligence in a case in which motorist had done $190 worth of damage to another car to avoid striking a little girl who had darted into the path of his car.

"I am thoroughly going to enjoy my new position," he said. "My traffic court experience is helpful in handling auto accident cases," he said. But he added that "there is no comparison" as to preference.



"I DO"—That was the reply Judge E. Everett Lane gave Wednesday when Supreme Court clerk, James F. Carney, in swearing him in, asked if he would do his best to uphold the Constitution of the United States in his new office as Associate Judge of Peoples Court. Following this, Mr. Carney read the commission signed by Gov. McKeldin.

A GREAT DAY—Magistrate Robert B. (Bob) Watts, Gov. McKeldin and Judge E. Everett Lane shake hands following swearing in ceremonies Wednesday. "This is a great day for me," Judge Lane commented. Gov. McKeldin appointed both men. Magistrate Watts will complete the unexpired term of Judge Lane as a Traffic Court magistrate. Judge Lane's appointment will expire in November, 1958, at which time, he will be eligible for election by the voters. Both men were recommended by State Senator Harry Cole.

Milton Shephard quits probation department

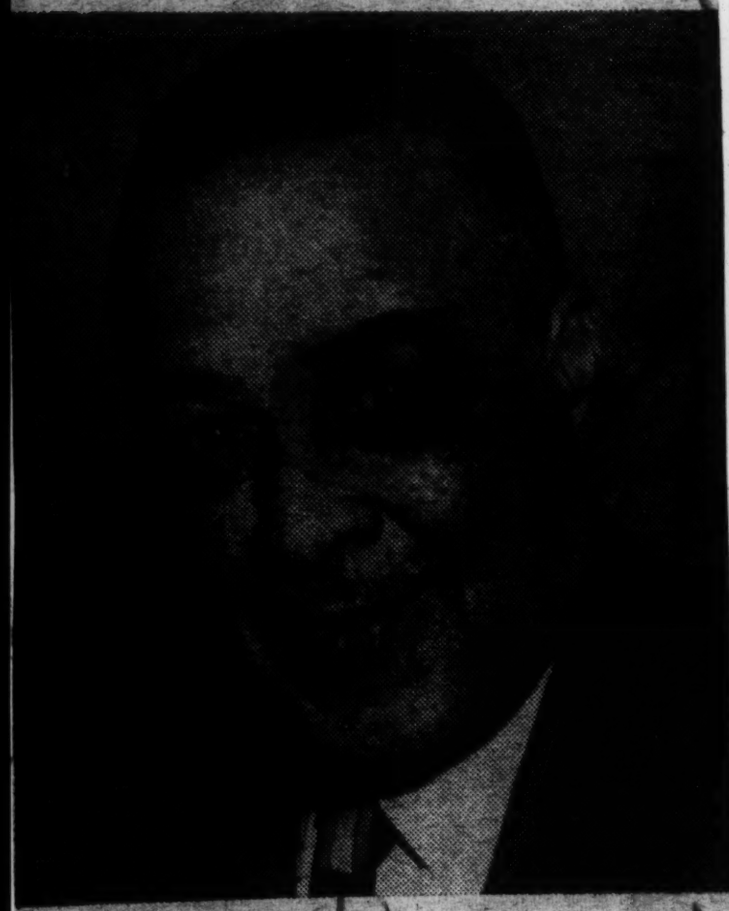
Afro-American p13
Sat. 1-27-57
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

The Probation Department announced this week that Milton Shephard, 3100 block Gwynns Falls Parkway, will resign effective this month.

Mr. Shephard, a probation officer since 1950, has accepted employment in New York State, where he will have an opportunity to work for a doctorate degree.

Personality



JUDGE E. EVERETT LANE

34 Courier P. 4 Md

Baltimore's First Negro Judge

Sat. 8-31-57

Pittsburgh Pa,

ACCORDING to the classic interpretation justice is usually pictured as being blind, and despite this handicap having the ability to hold in perfect balance her scales.

The blindfolded lady must be at work in Maryland where Governor Theodore McKeldin has appointed a Negro to the bench of the Baltimore Peoples' Court.

The new appointee is Atty. E. Everett Lane who, incidentally, has been called "judge" by his contemporaries in the legal profession for the past two decades.

Judge Lane was given the legal moniker out of his fellow-attorneys' deep respect for his analytical mind, his inherent dignity and his sharp interpretation of legal jargon.

HAVING SERVED for over a quarter of a century as a private counsel, the new Baltimore jurist has also served in the position of arbiter, dispensing justice as both a police magistrate and, later, as the first Negro traffic court judge in the history of Maryland's biggest city.

The judicial integrity shown by Judge Lane during his tenure on the minor court benches was further evidence of the fact that he was more than qualified to put on the robes of a full-fledged jurist.

Judge Lane took his seat on the bench Jan. 22, the 60th anniversary of his birthdate. His ascension to the Peoples Court bench gave the Baltimore Court a man who was not only born in Baltimore, but also attended the Douglas High School of his hometown.

He attended both Howard University and Morgan State College, and, after a stint in the Army during World War I, received his law degree from Howard U. in 1922 and passed the Maryland Bar examination the following year.

■

FOR MANY YEARS, Judge Lane was an active associate of Warner T. McGuinn, Baltimore City Councilman and a prominent lawyer on his own account.

When Lane was appointed to the post of magistrate in 1952, he was assigned to the largest police precinct in the United States, the Northwestern District of Baltimore. After a career of 39 months as magistrate his appointment to the Maryland Traffic Court on May 2, 1955 came as a sort of reward.

Judge Lane has never lived outside of the city of Baltimore and is strictly a "homegrown" product.

The consistent pattern of Judge Lane's life could be due either in part or whole to the influence of Mrs. Kathryn J. Lane, his wife, who the jurist claims is not only "a companion," but is also "the power-behind-the-throne."

Mrs. Lane comes from a family of girls who have married prominent Americans. One of her sisters is Mrs. Charles Wesley of Xenia, Ohio, whose husband is president of Central State College. Another sister is Mrs. Percy Julian of Oak Park, Ill., whose husband is a noted scientist.

Other sisters include Mrs. Alma Harris of Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Jeannette Thomas of New York City, and Miss Elizabeth Johnson of San Francisco, Calif.

E. Everett Lane becomes first Baltimore judge

Afro American p. 6

BALTMORE

E. Everett Lane on Saturday who was officially named an associate judge in the People's Court of Baltimore, has become the first colored judge in the history of Baltimore.

A few days earlier he had been named as a candidate for the position along with 13 other attorneys by the Bar Association of Baltimore. The post to be filled was left by the recent death of James L. Hennegan.

Judge Lane was the first colored lawyer to be so recommended by the Bar Association which excludes both colored and female attorneys from its membership.

Sat. 1-12-57

THE NEW honor comes after Judge Lane had served as the first colored traffic court magistrate south of the Mason-Dixon Line, a post which he held for 19 months.

Prior to that Judge Lane served as magistrate of the Northwestern District Police Court for 39 months.

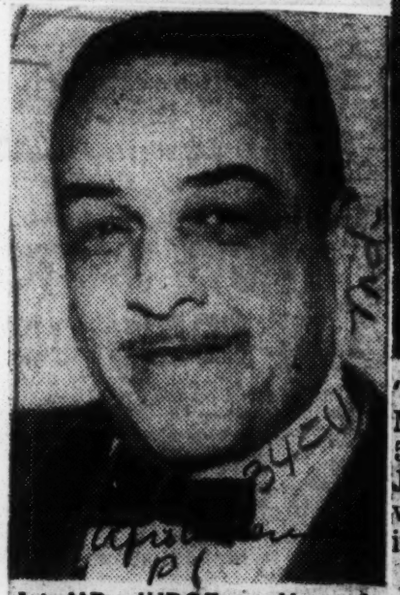
The son of a lawyer, Judge Lane was admitted to the bar in 1923 after attending Howard University.

He married the former Miss Catherine Johnson. The couple lives at 2036 N. Bentalou St.

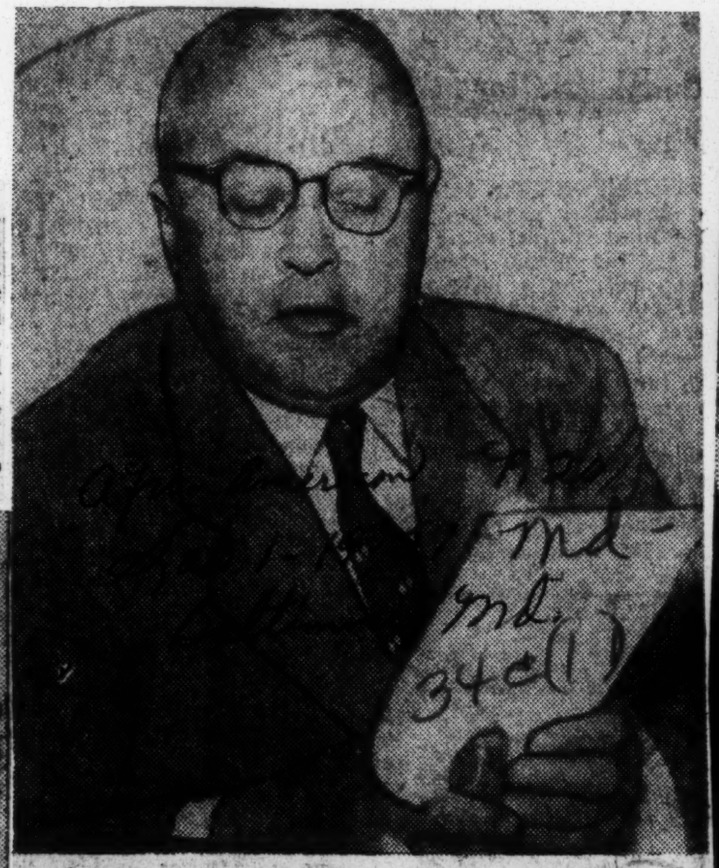
western Police Court in 1951.

Mr. Watts, a native of Baltimore, has been a substitute police court magistrate since 1955.

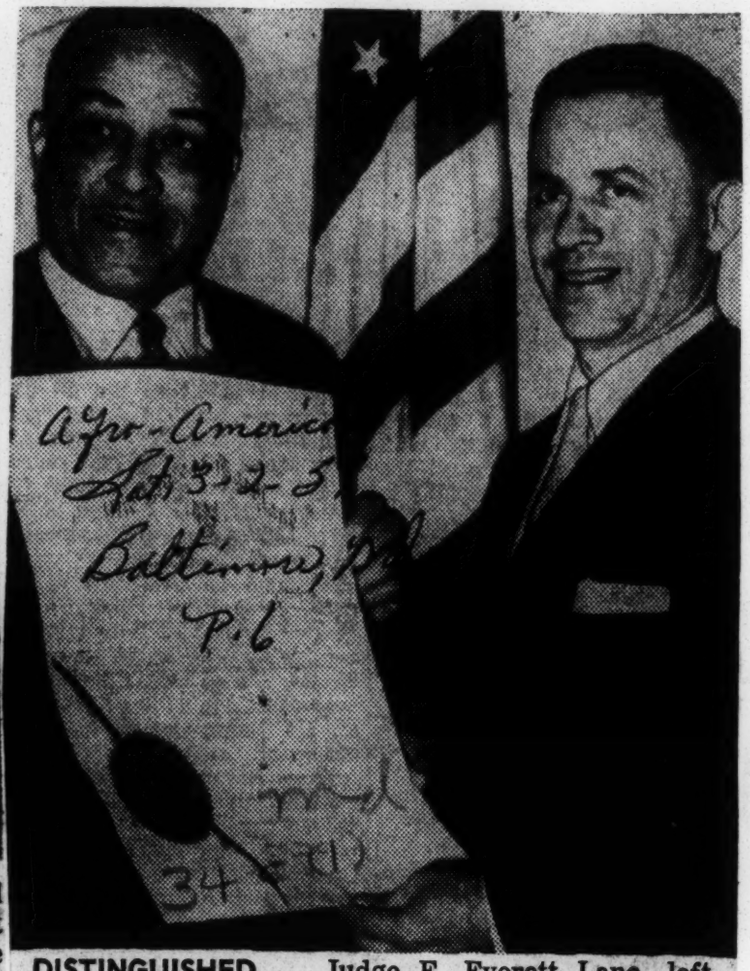
Mr. Watts is a member of the executive board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and serves on its national legal committee. He is a law associate of Senator Cole, Republican of Baltimore, the State's only Negro Senator.



1st MD. JUDGE — Howard law graduate E. Everett Lane was named Saturday by Gov. McKeldin as associate judge of the People's Court of Baltimore City, the first judge of color in Maryland's history. He had served 19 months as a traffic magistrate. (Story on Page 6).



"GETTING THE HANG of it," newly-appointed Magistrate Louis G. Slade sits in on hearings at 50th St. and Lancaster Ave. station where Magistrate John Morlock is presiding this month. Mr. Slade, who lives in Philadelphia, had been an inspector in the City Bureau of Weights and Measures since 1952.



DISTINGUISHED — Judge E. Everett Lane, left, was presented this scroll by Sen. Philip Goodman, acting for Governor McKeldin, who named the jurist a Distinguished Citizen of Maryland. Judge Lane is the first colored person so honored by the State. Presentation was made at the Breakfast Club of the Har Sinai Brotherhood on Sunday.

Negro Is Named To Traffic Court

Evening Star Jan. 14-57

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14 (AP).—Robert B. Watts, 34-year-old Negro lawyer, was appointed an associated magistrate of the Traffic Court yesterday by Gov. McKeldin.

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Watts will replace Magistrate E. Everett Lane, who will become the first Negro in history to preside over a Maryland court of record when he is sworn in soon as a judge of the People's Court.

P.6

Judge Lane was the first Negro magistrate in traffic court when Gov. McKeldin appointed him two years ago. The Republican Governor also named the first Negro magistrate in Maryland history when he appointed James Berry to be magistrate at North-

3-6-57

Judge Lane cited as distinguished citizen

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

"Individual worth is of paramount importance." P.6

These words of Judge E. Everett Lane spoken Sunday at the Breakfast Club of the Har Sinai Brotherhood were like a prophetic boomerang for Maryland's first colored judge of a court of record.

For Judge Lane, sworn in as a Peoples Court jurist recently, was to receive duel honors for his individual worth as the breakfast progressed.

Little did he know when he accepted Sunday's speaking engagement that he was slated to receive a State of Maryland scroll, disignating him a distinguished citizen of this state.

SEN. Philip H. Goodman (D.—5th Dist.) presented the citation to Judge Lane on behalf of Governor McKeldin.

The Har Sinai Brotherhood presented a gavel to Judge Lane, their principal speaker at a program dedicated to Brotherhood Month.

In his address Judge Lane told the Jewish congregation he thought it a sacred duty for men of every race and faith to aspire to human dignity.

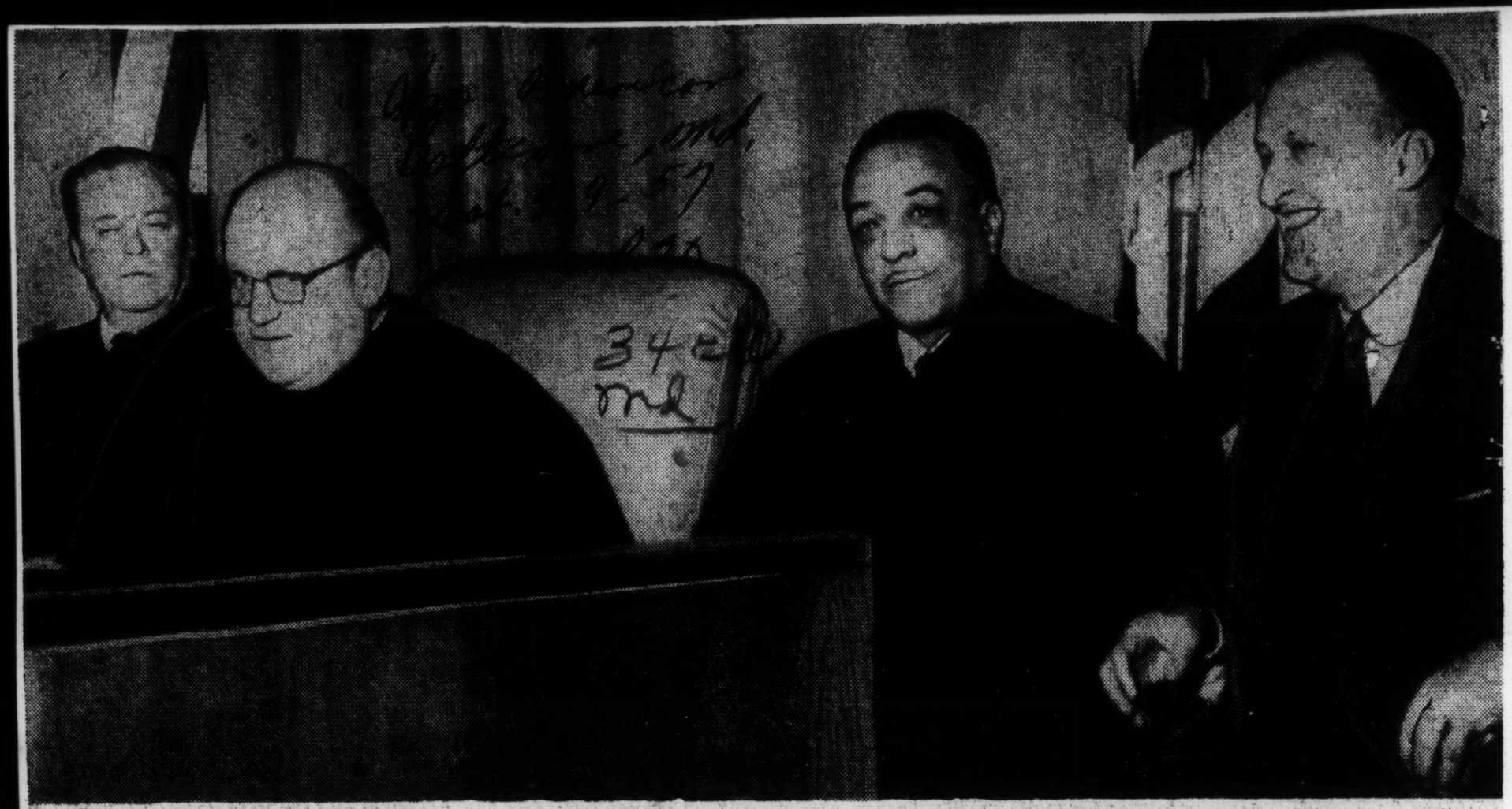
THE CITATION from Governor McKeldin to Judge Lane read:

"Having trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence and ability, you are hereby appointed and commissioned Distinguished Citizen of Maryland in grateful recognition of your long and constructive interest in the advancement of humanity and your outstanding services to your city and state, with our official confidence that you will continue to execute the duties of said position with fidelity and zeal for the interest and advantage of the State of Maryland."

Alexander Lempert, chairman of the program committee of the Har Sinai Brotherhood, presented the gavel to Judge Lane on behalf of his organization.

The jurist was introduced by the group's vice president, Eli Baer, noted attorney.

Before his elevation to judgeship, the jurist served as a magistrate at Northwestern Police Court and in Traffic Court.



PEOPLE'S COURT judges pictured at recent swearing-in ceremonies for new judge, E. Everett Lane. Left to right, Judges Joseph Parr, Allan W. Rhynhart, chief judge; Judge Lane and Governor McKeldin. Ceremony took place in Baltimore.

To Baltimore Housing Commission

Mrs. Lena King Lee, (third from right), prominent Baltimore attorney and school principal, is sworn in after being appointed to the city's new Urban Renewal and Housing Commission recently. Mayor Thomas D'Alesandra administers the oath to members of the commission. The committee will supervise the spending of a billion dollars for slum clearance and rehabilitation in Baltimore. Mrs. Lee, the only woman on the commission, is the wife of Robert Reginald Lee, Baltimore theatre owner formerly of Norfolk.

SETS PRECEDENTS — Assistant Attorney General Beasley H. Montgomery who was promoted to chief counsel and head of the legal division of the State Housing Board of Mass., recently. This is the first time in the history of the state that a colored man has headed a division in the Department of the Attorney General and served as chief counsel to state agency.

JUDGE EDWARD O. GOURDIN, special justice of Roxbury Court, is sworn in by Gov. Foster Furcolo as a member of Mass. Judicial Council. A Harvard College and law school graduate, Judge Gourdin, as a colonel, was commanding officer of 372nd Infantry Regiment during World War II and retired as brigadier general.

Law Assistant Appointed To Federal Post

Detroit Mich. Sat. 2-23-57

DETROIT — A 34-year-old federal judge law clerk last week was appointed a federal bankruptcy referee in Michigan, with a $15,000 a year salary.

He is Atty. Harry C. Hackett, a law clerk for Federal Judge Frank A. Picard of Detroit. Hackett is believed to be the first Negro in the U. S. to receive such an appointment.

A former coal miner and steel blast worker in Birmingham, Ala., the attorney earned his law degree from Wayne State university. He is married and the father of a son, Harry, jr., 9.

While attending Wayne, Hackett worked nights as a janitor and bus driver.

He has been court clerk for Judge Picard since May, 1954. Hackett will move to Flint to assume his new duties sometime in April. Commenting on the appointment, he said:

"There are two District Supreme courts in Michigan. I will be handling cases in the Northern district centered in the Flint-Bay city area.

Referees act to decrease the number of matters which need to go before a judge. Hackett's decisions will be binding unless they are appealed.

Youngest Congressman Fills Odd Role:

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57

Charlie Diggs Is 'Mr. In-Between'

Baltimore, Md.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

P. 16 WASHINGTON

When you talk to Michigan's young congressman, Charles Diggs Jr., after conversing with colleague Adam Clayton Powell of New York and cagey William L. Dawson of Illinois you get the impression you have made the acquaintance of "Mister In-Between." 34c(1)

Diggs possesses some of the qualities of both Powell and Dawson.

Trying to pin him down to a statement on any issue, one observes the carefulness of Bill Dawson in his dealings with the press.

He permits no misunderstanding of the question and pins the reporter down, analyzing each phrase and sometimes almost picking the words to shreds.

* * *

WHEN HE gets the exact meaning he deliberates slowly then answers the question.

In this he differs from Adam Powell who usually answers the question before you get it out and is the first to deny not only that he ever gave the answer, but that he ever heard the question.

That is the reason most newsmen like to interview Adam, instead of Dawson or Diggs.

An interview with Adam is always good for two batches of copy — one for the story and one for the retraction.

Diggs is precise and concise—one story.

Dawson is precise, concise, but adds a third ingredient. He tells you exactly what you want to know truthfully and honestly taking you into his strictest confidence and then, with an ingratiating smile, he slaps you on the back and says "Remember fellows, that's all off the record" — no story at all.

* * *

DIGGS, LIKE Dawson, is a political conformist in the sense that if he disagreed with the party he would probably drag his feet during a campaign but he would not likely dash off blasting away at his own party candidates like Powell did against Stevenson.

Nor would he assume the role of Bill Dawson and shout the praises of the party from the house tops while they were gagging over a civil rights platform form.

Diggs carries his in - betweenness beyond the field of politics. He treads the issue of race like a tipsy driver taking a sobriety test in a police precinct.

He will dash into the Deep South risking life and limb at a Till murder trial, but he will also support the Federal aid to Education Bill, with or without the controversial Powell amendment.

"I am for my race," he points out, "but as a congressman, I am also for the whole country.

"I believe we need more and better educational facilities for all our children, both white and colored. So I am for the bill first."

* * *

HERE AGAIN the sharp contrast between the junior congressman and his senior colleagues comes into sharp focus.

He would not take the floor against the Powell amendment like Dawson. He would not destroy the whole program because of it like Powell.

But don't think from this that he is indecisive or lacks conviction. His convictions are positive and definite, but they are convictions all his own and do not belong to any race, group or party.

Even in his personal life, Congressman Diggs only gives his emotions so much latitude, keeping his eyes on the practicalities.

In the field of romance where young people are permitted a certain amount of nonsense, he refused to permit Dan Cupid to pull the wool over his eyes.

As the son of one of the country's wealthiest undertakers, he was a fair catch for many young women of the upper bracket social set. But when he went wife hunting he selected a secretary in his own office, because she "manifested an interest in the business."

He figured it was just as easy to love a girl with brains as one without. Together he and his wife, Juanita have proved it. They have three children.

Diggs is the son of Charles Diggs Sr., founder of the famed House of Diggs Funeral Home in Detroit.

He studied at both Fisk and the University of Michigan, served in the U.S. Air Force and followed his father in business and the Michigan State Senate.

* * *

THIS LATTER was his toughest assignment. It took him several terms as a legislator to get across to the voters that he was carrying on the family tradition.

His father was a power in Michigan politics, leading the grand march of the colored voters of that area away from the Republican Party and into the ranks of the New Deal.

He also authored Michigan's first Civil Rights Law. These were big shoes for a youngster to fill, but in due course the tide of personalities began to change and soon the voters stopped referring to him as the "son of Charlie Diggs" and began referring to the old gentleman as "the father of Charlie Diggs Jr."

The old man did not mind the shift. He has no regrets because he ran for congress and lost and young Charlie ran and was elected.

* * *

WHEN AT home the congressman attends the Calvary Baptist Church. He thinks he's trustee, but he isn't quite sure about that.

He smokes two packs of cigarettes a day and his only hobby is reading. As a youngster he was the spelling champ of his state and thinks he could still take care of himself on the $64,000 Question, but he wouldn't want to tangle with Gloria Lockerman.

If he lost he would look bad and if he won he would lose votes for picking on that sweet little girl. So he'll just stick to being a congressman.

Virginian Has Kalamazoo Post

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. Sat. 3-9-57

WELTON CURRY
Health Director

KALAMAZOO, Mich. — Welton O. Curry, native of Hampton, Va., is now serving as executive director of health, education and vital statistics for the City and County Health Department of Kalamazoo. During World War II, he was employed by the City Health Department of Newport News. Formerly he was health educator for the City Health Department in Indianapolis, Ind.

He has the M.S.P.H. degree (master of public health education) from Columbia University, and the degree of director of health and safety from Indiana University.

Mr. Curry also sings with the Kalamazoo Male Chorus. He is a graduate of Virginia State College, and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He resides at 1713 E. Cork street with his wife and daughter.

Internal Revenue Agent

Mr. Ray L. Watkins jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, 622 N. Everest, has recently been selected for appointment with the U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, Detroit, Mich., as an internal revenue

Oklahoma City, Okla. 34c(1)

Mr. Watkins is a graduate of Douglass high school, Oklahoma City. He received his B. S. degree from Langston university in Business Administration, majoring in accounting and mathematics.

Watkins is a member of Fairview Baptist church, Rev. S. S. Fairly, pastor; a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, and a 32nd degree Mason.

PROUD OF APPOINTMENTS—Congressman Charles Diggs points to the pictures of three appointees to West Point and the Naval Academy which adorn his office wall.

KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH CONSTITUENTS—Diggs is a good listener and likes to hear directly from his constituents when important legislation is pending.

SUN LOVER—Mrs. Mamie Diggs, mother of Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Detroit, enjoys a bit of tropical sun on her jaunt to beautiful Acapulco, Mexico. She is an annual visitor to this picturesque country.

STUDIES LEGISLATION—Congressman Diggs is a serious student of legislation.

CONFERS WITH AIDE — The congressman pauses to chat with one of his four office assistants, Miss Elaine Rogers, during the course of a busy day.

Rep. Diggs Calls for Voting Action

Detroit Free Press
New Orleans, La. p. 1-A
Mon. 10-28-57
34c(1)

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 28 (AP) — Rep. Diggs (D-Mich.) told Alabama Negro voter registration leaders they will have the full weight of the federal government behind them as soon as the President appoints the newly created civil rights commission.

The Michigan Negro congressman spoke at a final business session of the Alabama State Co-ordinating Assn. for registration and voting. A Negro audience of 1500 interrupted Diggs frequently with applause.

Diggs urged the association to telegraph the President immediately, asking early appointment of the members of the bipartisan commission.

He said the first civil rights bill enacted by Congress in 82 years gave the commission powers to subpena witnesses in investigating alleged violations of voting rights. It also created a new division of the justice department to protect voting rights.

Diggs said he was informed that it is more difficult for a Negro to register as a voter in Birmingham than in any other large Southern city. He said that with Birmingham's large Negro population "Birmingham should be the testing ground of your major efforts."

The congressman said there was little question that segregationists of the Deep South have won the first battle against compliance with the supreme court decision against segregation in public schools.

created Civil Right Commission is appointed.

Mr. Diggs spoke yesterday at a meeting of the Alabama State Co-Ordinating Association for Registration and Voting, which is dedicated to increasing the Negro vote. Mon. 10-28-57

"The No. 1 target of the black people of Alabama is to exercise the right to vote," he said. He told the gathering of 1,5000 that its members should go home like Paul Reveres and spread the word for Negroes to become voters.

Mr. Diggs said segregationists had won the first round of the battle against school intergration in the Deep South. But he predicted that intergration is "as inevitable as the rising sun, even here in Alabama."

The Civil Rights Commission and a new Justice Department division to enforce voting rights were provided in a civil rights bill passed at the last session of Congress.

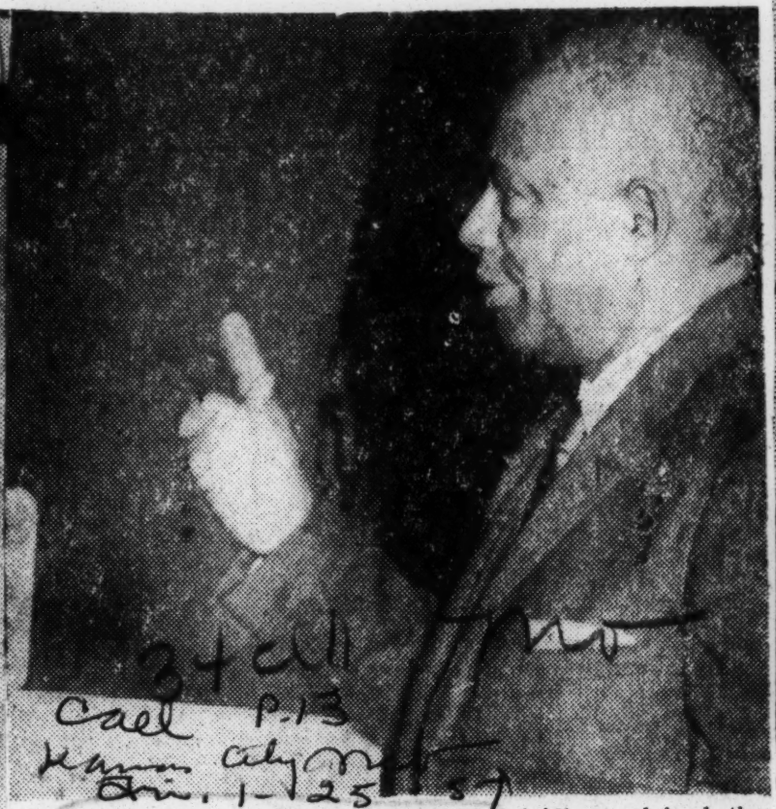
Negroes Assured Of U. S. Vote Help

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Page A-2
Aug. 29, 1957

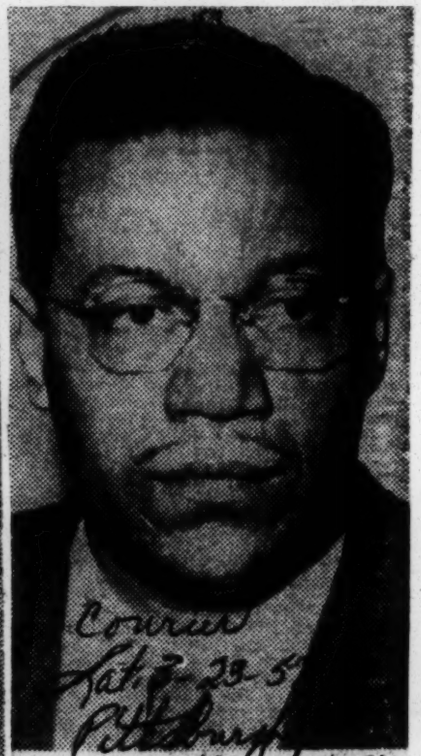
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 28 (AP).—Alabama Negro leaders have been assured that Federal support is on the way for their effort to register thousands more of their race as voters.

Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Negro Democrat from Michigan, said the entire weight of the Federal Government will be behind them when the newly

ON GOVERNOR'S STAFF.—Among the 600 honorary colonels appointed by Missouri's new governor, James T. Blair, Jr., are three Kansas Citians, left to right, Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of THE CALL; Lewis W. Clymer, attorney, and Dr. W. R. Peterson, superintendent of General hospital No. 2. Dressed in their colorful colonels' uniforms. The three went to Jefferson City Monday for the inaugural ceremonies. They marched in the inaugural parade in near-zero weather. In addition to the three Kansas Citians, five other Negro Missourians were appointed colonels by Governor Blair.



Municipal Court Judge Carl Johnson, vividly explained the progress of Negro lawyers in this county to Lincoln Junior high school students last Wednesday. The judge, also president of the local NAACP branch, advised the students to prepare themselves for a day of complete equality that is sure to come here in America.



Nominated—

Scovel Richardson of St. Louis, Mo., has been nominated by President Eisenhower to be judge of the U. S. Customs Court.

Jewell grads hear jurist

NASHVILLE Tenn.— Judge Carl R. Johnson, the first colored municipal judge elected in Kansas City, Mo., delivered the commencement address at Jewell Academy here on June 2.

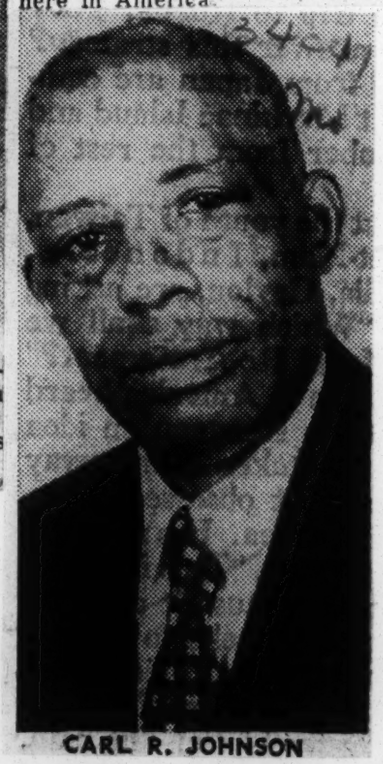
Admitted to the Missouri Bar

In 1923, Judge Johnson won a place on the Kansas City bench in citywide elections of 1955. He is an NAACP board member and a member of the association's national legal committee, educational and defesne fund, inc.

JUDGE JOHNSON, former president of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, is a member of the National Bar Association, Kansas City Bar Association and American Bar Association.

Dr. E. F. N. Tharpe, principal and director of education at Jewell Academy, said there were over 60 candidates for graduation from 23 states.

Officials presiding at the ceremonies included Bishop M. L. Jewell, founder-president; Dr. H. H. Walker, former president, National Medical Association; Dr. Victor T. Glass, president, American Baptist Theological Seminary, and M. D. Neely, assistant supervisor Nashville city schools'.

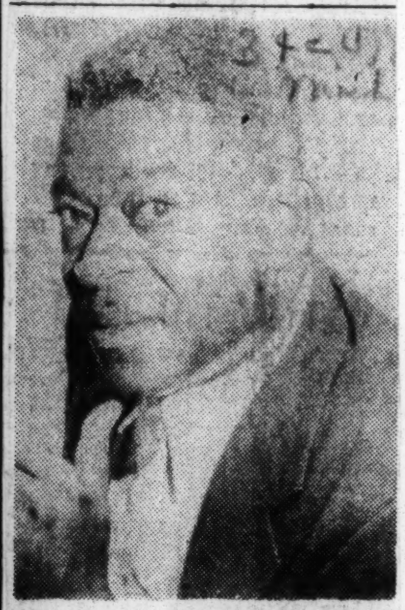


CARL R. JOHNSON

JOINS POSTAL STAFF—Miss Cora Brown of Detroit, a former member of the State Senate of the Michigan legislature, is sworn in as special associate general counsel of the U. S. Post Office department. General Counsel Abe McGregger administers the oath as Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield witnesses ceremony at Summerfield's office in Washington. Holder of a law degree from Wagner university. Miss Brown is amember of the law firm of Morris and Brown of Detroit.

in his own right, but was defeated.

The Court room of Judge Davenport was filled to overflowing with outstanding citizens. Judges from the various courts and city officials almost over run the place with Governor Williams on hand to see the job well done.



REV. L. E. PIERCE of Laurel, Miss., presided over the first annual sesion of the Ministerial Improvement Association of Mississippi. With an optimistic outlook for the progres of the South, Rev. Pierce will appeal to the ministers to preach an everlasting gospel of peace, goodwill and brotherhood.

Attorney Elected To Detroit Post

DETROIT — (ANF) — Voters in Detroit elected a 37-year-old attorney as the first Negro councilman in a local election this week. The successful canddate was William T. Patrick, jr. who placed eighth among the nine candidates.

Patrick, backed by the United Auto Workers union of the CIO, scored a tremendous victory in the city-wide election, polling 142,133 votes. Eight months ago, Walter Reuther, president of the union predicted that a Negro would be victorious in this year's race for the City Council.

Hold Ceremony For New Judge

DETROIT — (ANF) — The swearing in of Judge Elvin Davenport as Recorders Court Judge here Tuesday was quite an impressive ceremony. This marks the second time in Detroit's judicial history that a Negro has been so honored in the local Recorders Court.

Judge Davenport who was just recently elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court after having been appointed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to that post is now elevated to the Recorders Court bench by another appointment by Gov. Williams. Davenport moves up, leaving a vacancy on the bench he left. He fills a vacancy on the Recorders bench caused by the death of Judge O. Z. Ide.

It was Governor Williams who broke the ice in Negro appointments. A few years ago the late Charles W. Jones, former prosecuting attorney for Wayne County was appointed to the Recorders bench to fill a vacancy. He served well, but for only a few months after which he ran for the office

Negro on Rights Board Hopes to Speak for All

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—J. Ernest Wilkins, the only Negro on the Civil Rights Commission, is a teetotaling Phi Beta Kappa whose views on racial matters are described as moderate or conservative.

Mr. Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor for international affairs, was appointed Thursday to the six-man commission by President Eisenhower to investigate civil rights problems.

Labor Department aids pictured the sixty-three-year-old lawyer as a hard-working man who would rather see steady progress than attract attention by "grand-stand play."

Mr. Wilkins himself said he would try to view the race problem "objectively."

"I'll try to speak for the American people," he said. "I hope some day we can stop referring to them..."

J. Ernest Wilkins

Mr. Wilkins is not related to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. National officers of the N. A. A. C. P. were not available for comment on the appointment. Eugene Davidson, president of the Washington chapter of the organization, said he thought Mr. Wilkins will "do all right."

Barred from attending a white high school in his birth place, Farmington, Mo., Mr. Wilkins went to a Negro prep school 200 miles away. He was graduated in 1918 from the University of Illinois with honors in mathematics and a Phi Beta Kappa key. He served with the Army in France in World War I. After the war he was graduated from the University of Chicago Law School.

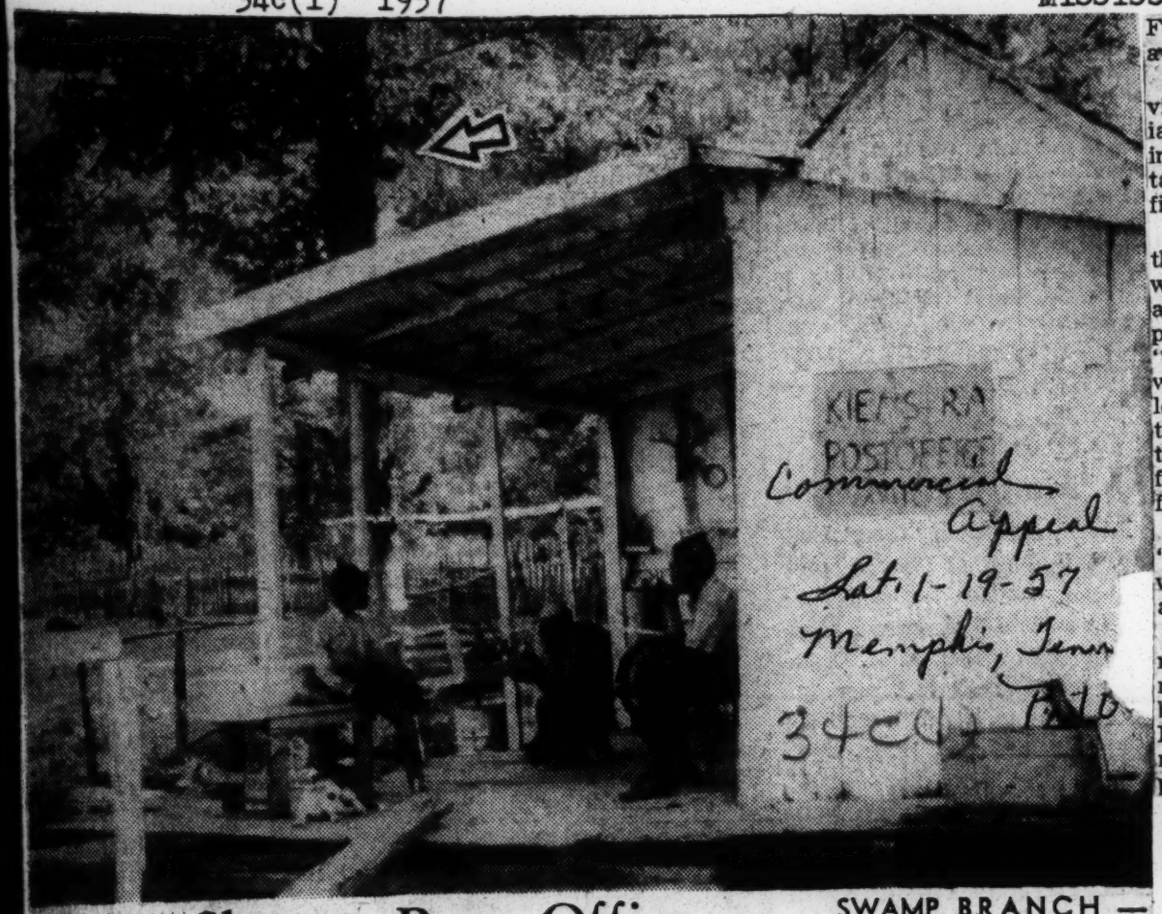
While practicing law in Chicago for thirty years, Mr. Wilkins was active in fraternal, legal and church affairs. He rose from Sunday school teacher to the highest post a layman can attain in the Methodist Church—president of its Judicial Council. When he was elected to this post, a white officer from Georgia resigned rather than serve with him.

He has been president of the Cook County Bar Association, a rare honor for a Negro. He was declared "well qualified" by the Chicago Bar Association when he ran unsuccessfully for a county judgeship.

He served for a year on the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which was created to battle racial discrimination in hiring. He has held several other government posts, including chairman of the United States delegation to the International Labor Organization for three years.

Mr. Wilkins is married and has three sons, all college graduates. One of them, J. Ernest Wilkins jr., is a mathematician who worked on the Chicago atomic project that produced the first nuclear chain reaction.

The other two are attorneys, one in Washington for the International Co-operation Administration and the other a partner in his father's Chicago law firm.



SWAMP BRANCH — Hattie McCoy (right) Negro postmistress of Kienstra, Miss., sits on the porch of her post office-home waiting for the mail to be delivered across the Mississippi River swamps. The post office floats when the river floods the swamps, sometimes riding as high as the bucket (arrow).

River Shanty Post Office To Close In Economy Move

Commercial Appeal P.10
Sat. 1-19-57
Memphis, Tenn.
34c(1)

By HUBERT SCRIVENER
Special to The Commercial Appeal

NATCHEZ, Miss., Jan. 18.—The long arm of Government economy has reached into the swamps of the muddy Mississippi River in Adams County to discontinue one of Uncle Sam's most unusual installations, the Kienstra, Miss., Post Office.

This post office, to be discontinued Jan. 31, floats high on the swollen waters of the muddy Mississippi during high water stages and sits aground on a raft of cypress logs during low water. The post office is housed in a shanty occupied by Negro postmistress Hattie McCoy, her husband, Moses, and their two children. The cypress-log structure is vital to the survival of the building during high water.

Hattie is one of five Negro postmistresses in Mississippi. Her Kienstra office is a fourth class office with annual receipts of about $35.

Serves 11 Families

Eleven families are served from the mail pouch that reaches the Kienstra office three times a week after traveling over a long and hazardous route. Though located on the Mississippi side of the river, the office is served from Vidalia, La.

L. L. Matthews, Vidalia postmaster, says the word "dispatch" loses its true meaning when he "ties out" the mail for Kienstra. For mail to reach the 11 families at Kienstra, a carrier drives eight miles to a point where the pouch is transferred to a boat that takes it across the river into the swamp.

From an economical standpoint, the Post Office Department cannot justify the continuance of the tiny post office that probably once served a larger population. It costs $900 per year just to have the boat ferry the mail across the Mississippi River. Total cost of maintaining and supplying the quaint little office will exceed $1,600 per year, compared with the $35 annual receipts received through the office.

Former Postal Inspector P. M. Catchings, now the Jackson, Miss., postmaster, describes a trip to the Kienstra Post Office as a "real adventure, a safari and a break through the walls of civilization." Mr. Catchings said, "Making an inspection of the post office is not much of a problem, although you can't accurately count the stamps because the damp air has sealed them together.

Snake Surrenders

"Getting to Kienstra is a problem," Mr. Catchings said. "Once I was successful in reaching this point overland and once I had to turn back. On my way back to Fort Adams I saw a large snake in the road. When the snake failed to move I threw a chunk at him and he leisurely surrendered the right of way. At another bend two raccoons were sitting in the road. I turned off my motor and stared at the coons and they stared at me. Finally they casually walked away."

Mr. Catchings said he also had visited the office from the Louisiana side several times, following the route the mail pouch takes from the Vidalia Post Office.

"During flood stage the boat that takes you across the river will plow through the backwater and driftwood right up to the post office," Mr. Catchings said. "However," he added, "if the water is not high you have to leave the boat at the bank of the river and walk a half mile to a slough. From there you yell for a boat and one of the McCoy family will come after you."

The former inspector added, "There are just two things wrong with this approach—mud and mosquitoes."

Hattie, now 61 years old, will retire under the postal retirement system. Kienstra mail will be delivered by rural route from Fort Adams, Miss., when the muddy winding river road will permit.

First Negro In Congress Went From Mississippi's Senate

Daily News Sun. 8-11-57 Jackson, Miss.
P.11-a
34c(1)

By REX B. MAGEE

WASHINGTON — The first Negro seated in Congress, Mississippi's Senator Hiram R. Revels, prayed himself out of the state Senate in Jackson's Old Capitol to a seat in the U. S. Senate in Washington's National Capitol.

In January, 1870, Revels, a Methodist preacher from Natchez, opened the state body with a resounding prayer deeply impressing his Carpetbag associates. Legislature elected him to one of the U. S. Senate seats.

On January 30, Revels arrived in Washington. Alert Senate Secretary Forney gave Revels a banquet attended by President Grant and his Cabinet, a worthy send-off for the first man of color to be elected to Congress. This was part of the bitter build-up by "Radical" Republicans who cast an envious eye on the conquered South for political power.

But a hostile press reviled Revels. Fabricated stories appeared—he had been crowned with a whiskey bottle while a pastor in Kansas, he had misappropriated church funds, he was immoral.

EDITOR PENS

An exasperated editor of the Mobile (Ala.) Register wrote: "If morality were a test, the Senate would be swept clean of its members."

(Both Alabama Senators at that time were Northern born Union soldiers come South, one of who was Brevet Brig. Gen. George Eliphaz Spencer. Of the 18 Senators from former Confederate states, 11 were Northern born, seven Southern born. Neither Georgia nor Mississippi had seated a Senator).

The fight against the seating of Negro Revels broke out on the Senate floor. Northern Democrats challenged his eligibility—he had not been a state resident nine years, his credentials bore the signature of his colleague - elect, General Ames who came to Mississippi as Military Governor. Radicals in their thirst for political control of the South by-passed the Judiciary Committee to seat Revels. They did not seat Ames. By a political quirk, Mississippi's Negro Senator was to be seated first, hence senior in date of the entry to his white colleague, Governor-General Ames.

In the case of Revels, the Radical Republicans continued their bitter build-up. They publicized the Mississippi Negro as the successor of Jefferson Davis, former President of the Confederacy, which was not true. Revels filled the vacancy hanging over from the resignation of Senator Albert G. Brown who, like Davis, resigned in 1861, after Mississippi seceded.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT

Senator Simon Cameron (R-Pa.) in the build-up cited a more dramatic incident. He said he told the departing Senator Jefferson Davis, "I believe, in the justice of God, that a Negro will come and occupy your seat." One did, but he was not Revels.

The stage was for the entry of the first colored man in the august U. S. Senate. The New York Times, under a dateline of Feb. 25, 1870, reported:

"Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, was sworn in and amitted to his seat this afternoon at 4:40. There was not an inch of sitting or standing room in the galleries..... Motion to refer the credentials to the Judiciary committee..... was negatived by

party vote. The question was then put on the admission, which was passed by the same strict drawing of party lines. Only one thing remained, which was the first colored Senator elect should advance to the Speaker's desk and be sworn in. . . . . When the Vice President uttered the words, 'the Senator elect will now advance and take the oath', a pin might have been heard drop. But as Senator Wilson (R-Mass., later to become Vice President) rose in his seat and stepped to the lounge. . . . . where Mr. Revels was sitting, to escort that gentleman to the Speaker's desk, the galleries rose to their feet that they might miss no word. . . .The ceremony was very short. ..... The vast throng in the galleries showed no sign of feeling either one way or the other, and left very quickly".

COLLEGE GRAD

Revels, a native of North Carolina, was a college graduate of Illinois. As a Baltimore pastor in the War Between the States, he raised two regiments of Union Negro troops. As a regimental chaplain he joined the campaign against Vicksburg. Once, between Jackson and Vicksburg, Revels escaped a bushwhacker ambuscade because of a timely warning. After the War he lived in Natchez.

Revels entered politics with misgivings, fearing fracial friction. Events proved he was right.

His eventual rise to the U. S. Senate, after his resounding prayer brought him and the party national publicity. But his fair-mindedness toward Southern white Democrats eventually relegated him into political oblivion. Instead of becoming a pariah to the Southern Democrats he became a leper to the Radical Republicans.

"Revels was a Republican but he was not radical", wrote one historian, "and in the Senate he adopted a conservative course".

The Negro Senator never joined in the floor abuse of Jefferson Davis. He even spoke for "civil rights" for former Confederate whites even though the re-qualification of Jefferson Davis might have brought the Negro a powerful challenger for political leadership in Mississippi.

Sharp fighting broke out among the white Republican leaders in the state, especially between the titular heads, Confederate General James L. Alcorn, a Delta planter born in Illinois, and Union General Adelbert, a West Pointer born in Maine. The planter favored moderation in reconstruction; the professional soldier demanded radicalism. Alcorn, while Governor, named Senator Revels he was to succeed in Washington, as the first president of the Mississippi A. and lary known as Alcorn College.

In a forerunner of the impending intra-state fight among the Republicans, President Grant repudiated his brother-in-law, Lewis Dent, as a White House favorite for Governor of Mississippi. Confederate General Alcorn won instead, to later join Union General Ames in the U. S. Senate. They declared political war on each other. Former Senator Revels wrote President Grant: "Masses of my people have (been,) as it were, enslaved in mind by unprincipled adventurers who told them they must vote for candidates notoriously corrupt and dishonest . . . The man who scratched the ticket was not a Republican".

As the battle royal grew hotter, Ames defeated Alcorn for re-election as Governor—a victory for the Radicals. Ames resigned to occupy the mansion again in Jackson. He fired Revels from the college presidency.

A year later Revels took an active part in helping the Democrats wrest the political control of the state from the Carpetbaggers. Ames in turn resigned as Governor when the impeachment charges against him were dropped. He was succeeded by Confederate Colonel John M. Stone who commanded a Mississippi regiment at Gettysburg where Union General Ames had commanded a division.

NEW DISTINCTION

The nation's first Negro in Congress, Senator Hiram R. Revels, once a Union regimental chaplain, certainly has another distinction—he was made a college president by a Confederate Major General, Alcorn, to be fired by a Union Major General, Ames, and to be reinstated by a Confederate Colonel Stone. Revels, a resident of Holly Springs in his last years, droppped dead while attending a Methodist Conference in Aberdeen.

Two other Negroes represented Mississippi in Congress, Senator Blanche K. Bruce and Representative John R. Lynch. Bruce missed his chance to a Cabinet post by marrying. Lynch is the only former Mississippi Member of Congress buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

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NATIONAL MANPOWER COUNCIL

Name Dr. Moron to Manpower Council

Afro American Sat. 2-16-57

Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute since 1949, was among three persons appointed to the National Manpower Council Feb. 6, it was announced last week.

Others appointed at the same time, according to the announcement by Dr. Grayson Kirk, Columbia University president, were Miss Margaret Hickey, St. Louis, Mo., attorney, and Robert W. Woodruff, Atlanta industrialist.

The appointments bring the active membership of the six-year-old group to 16, under the chairmanship of Erwin D. Canham of Boston, editor in chief of the Christian Science Monitor.

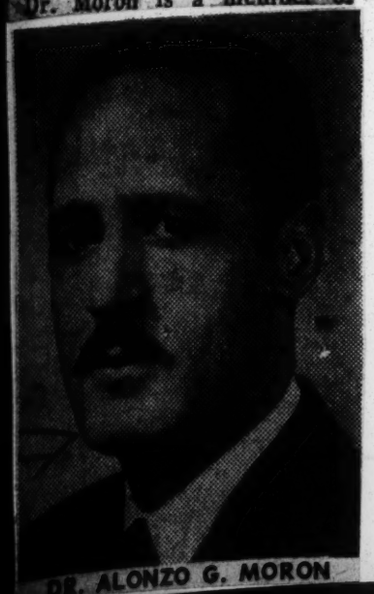
The council, sponsored by a Ford Foundation grant, conducts a continuing appraisal of manpower resources.

* * *

DR. MORON, a native of the Virgin Islands, formerly served in the Islands as commissioner of public welfare and in Atlanta (Ga.) as manager of Federal and city housing projects. He is the first Hampton graduate (1927) to become its president.

He received his Ph.B. in sociology from Brown University (1932), his M.A. from the University of Pittsburgh (1933) and his LL.B. from Harvard (1947). Honorary LL.D.'s were awarded by Wilberforce and Brown.

Dr. Moron is a member of the board of directors of the Southern Regional Council and Virginia Council on Human Relations, a member of the advisory board of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students.



DR. ALONZO G. MORON

3 Named To Manpower Unit

Defender p. 16

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (A N P) — Three new members of the Manpower Council were announced here Thursday. They are Miss Margaret Hickey of St. Louis, Dr. Alonzo Moran, president of Hampton Institute, and Robert Woodruff of Atlanta.

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The announcement was made by Dr. Grayson Kirk, chairman, who is president of Columbia university.

Sat. 2-16-57

Miss Hickey, president of the National Conference on Social Welfare, is editor of the public affairs department of the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Woodruff is president of the Coca-Cola Co.

Tuskegee and Hampton thus present an interesting relationship. Dr. Moron is president of Hampton. Both Miss Hickey and Mr. Woodruff are trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Councilwoman—Mrs. Elizabeth Landrau, center, takes the oath of office as the first councilwoman of all-Negro governed Lawnside, S[illegible] on New Years Day, and including New York State Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan, is said to be the second ex-Cotton Club chorine in history to successfully invade the field of politics. Others with hands raised are, left, newly elected Councilman Henry Waples, left, and re-elected Mayor Amos Rogers Sr., right. Borough Clerk Norris E. Still, left, holds the Bible, while Assistant Camden County Prosecutor Robert B. Johnson, back to camera, administers the oath. Mrs. Landrau is the only Democrat on a six-man council. — Mosley Photo.

Cortez Kibble, Indian wife, Iraq bound for new U.S. information agency post

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 P. 20
Baltimore, Md.

By DEANE H. GOOD

TRENTON, N.J. — Cortez Kibble, an assistant cultural affairs officer of the U.S. Information Service, son of Mrs. Carolyn Kibble, 219 Perry St., will leave in February for a new assignment in Baghdad, Iraq.

The Howard University graduate, who attended the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., recently completed two years with the U.S. Information Service in Madras, India.

He and his wife, the former Miss Mabel Charles of Madras, left for Washington, D.C. on Sunday, after spending six weeks here with Mrs. Kibble.

* * *

THE ROMANCE between the talented and beautiful native of Madras blossomed there in the same U.S. Information Service office where she was employed as a cultural assistant.

They were married May 5, 1956, but had to resign thereafter, she continuing, however, to aid her husband in his duties. Both have received the Commendable Service Award from the U.S. Information Agency.

Next month, Prime Minister Nehru will lose one of his young citizens to the best friend India has today when Mrs. Kibble becomes a United States citizen.

* * *

MR. KIBBLE'S mother, a public school teacher here for more than 35 years, made many sacrifices to help her son realize the dream of his high school days—to enter the foreign service of his country.

The Kibbles informed the AFRO that their work in India was of a varied scope, with emphasis on the Exchange of Persons Program, and informing the people of Southern India on all phases of American culture.

They spoke proudly of the fine impressions that outstanding colored American artists and representatives such as the Fisk Jubilee Singers, Leontyne Price and Jesse Owens made upon the officials and people of India during their visits.

* * *

THEY TOURED India under the State Department's International Educational Exchange Program.

The Kibbles assisted in presenting such artists to audiences in South India, so that they might learn about some of the achievements of colored Americans in many fields.

Mr. Kibble emphasized the tremendous impact that racial problems in the United States have on the people of India.

* * *

HE EXPLAINED that the U.S. Information Agency places these problems in their proper perspective, so that the people of India may be correctly informed as to the true status of colored Americans.

"A foreign service career," Mr. Kibble told the AFRO "is a very fine and desirable life, one which offers many rewards and satisfactions."

He said this field is open to well qualified persons of all races, and that youths who are interested should be encouraged to prepare for work in the U.S. foreign service while in high school.

Such pupils, he added, should develop a keen interest in social studies courses, current events, and in other races and nations.

Saunders to be Jersey City judge

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57 P. 20
Baltimore, Md.

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES
Editor, Newark AFRO

JERSEY CITY — The second colored judge to be appointed in this state will be named here within the next 10 days, it was learned here Tuesday morning.

He is Louis E. Saunders, a brilliant attorney with a record of impressive court victories involving clients of both races, and a trusted political adviser of former Mayor John V. Kenny, now chairman of the powerful Hudson County Democratic organization.

Saunders, who with Dr. Marcus Carpenter, marshaled the colored voters in 1949 to the support of Kenny's freedom ticket which toppled the political dynasty of the late Mayor Frank Hague, was rewarded by Kenny with an $8,500 job as assistant corporation counsel.

* * *

DR. CARPENTER was recently appointed to a $6,000 job as a medical examiner at the County Mental Hospital by the Board of Freeholders. He also served on the Housing Redevelopment Agency.

Saunders, whose appointment was promised by Kenny during last year's Presidential campaign, will replace Magistrate Michael F. Reilly, who will resign to run for County Registrar in the April Primary.

Municipal magistrates are paid $9,000 a year.

It is expected that Saunders would be assigned to Part 4 of the Municipal Court where Magistrate Kreiger now presides.

POLITICAL observers here told the AFRO that the pending appointment has a double significance because of the crushing defeat the once almost impregnable Democratic organization suffered in November from landslide to President Eisenhower.

As in other parts of the state large numbers of regular colored Democrats bolted the Stevenson - Kefauver Presidential ticket to vote for President Eisenhower.

The outcome put the Kenny organization in a precarious position, many former ward leaders and workers having declared their intentions to bolt the Kenny standard in the coming municipal election.

THE RIFT, dramatized last week by Sen. James F. Murray's announcement that he will not seek re-election to the state senate under Kenny's banner, compelled the county chairman to take further steps to keep his colored supporters in line.

Saunders' appointment to the Municipal bench is being interpreted as a deserved promotion, but primarily as a bold bid for colored voters who switched to the Republican banner in November.

Governor Meyner made political history early last year when he appointed former Deputy Attorney General Roger M. Yancey of Newark as the first colored member of the State Judiciary.

He was made a District Court Judge in Essex County at $15,000 a year.

LAWNSIDE LEGISLATORS — After taking the oath of office on New Year's Day, members of the Lawnside, N.J. Council get together with Mayor Amos Rogers, center. Seated are Augustus Wilmer, Robert Johnson, Mayor Rogers, Norris E. Still, burrough clerk; and Mrs. Elizabeth Landrau, only Democrat and first woman member in 25 years; standing, William A. Jones, Henry Benson, Charles Cooper Jr., Henry E. Waples and George E. Williams.

Johnson named J.C. coporation counsel

By Mrs. VIOLA B. BROWN

JERSEY CITY — William N. Johnson, attorney, 428 Jackson Ave., was one of 19 lawyers appointed last Friday as assistant corporation counsels by the new City Commission.

The Howard University Law School graduate was bracketed with six other appointees in the $6,000 salary category.

Johnson replaces Louis E. Saunders, who, with Dr. Marcus Carpenter, spearheaded a revolt among colored Democratic voters against the then powerful Mayor Frank Hague (deceased) machine, and helped the Freedom Ticket headed by former Mayor John V. Kenny to dethrone Hague in the 1949 city commission election.

JOHNSON'S appointment signals the emergence of a new leadership among colored Democrats in the city and Hudson County headed by Fred Berry machine, was named head of the Revenue and Finance Department.

As the Victory Ticket candidate who received the largest number of votes, he was nominally in line to become the new mayor but declined to claim the honor.

He was opposed by Gangemi, whose son Thomas Jr., was appointed as deputy mayor.

The 19 assistant corporation counsels were named by Commissioner Murray.

Martin, prominent businessman.

Martin and his brother, Richard, Charles W. Alston, a housing foreman; and Attorney Wiggs backed the Victory Ticket candidates, all of whom were elected except Thomas Gangemi Sr., who headed the slate.

Mr. Martin has long fought both the Hague and Kenny and former Mayor Berry administrations because of their refusal to appoint qualified colored persons to policy-making positions and to important offices.

Attorney Johnson is a former manager of the Booker T. Washington housing project; a member of Grace Episcopal Church (Van Horst), and the father of two daughters.

AT THE City Commission's reorganization meeting last week, Charles S. Witkowski succeeded Bernard J. Berry as mayor.

Commissioner James F. Murray, who as a state senator, broke with the Kenny-

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 9-21-57 p. 20

Newark Lawyer Sworn In As Deputy General Of New Jersey

Harold J. Ashby of Newark, N. J., legal assistant in the division of law, was sworn in last week as a deputy attorney general by Governor Robert B. Meyer. The oath was administered by the attorney general's office with Attorney General Grover C. Richman Jr. and other members of the staff in atendance.

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Left to right at the swearing in ceremonies are: Mrs. Isabel Turner Ashby, wife of the new deputy attorney general; Mr. Ashby, Harold Ashby, nine-year-old son holding the Bible; Governor Robert B. Meyer and Attorney General Grover C. Richman Jr.

Mr. Ashby, son of William Ashby of Allentown, and the late Mrs. Estelle Ashby, was appointed a legal assistant, June 25, 1956. He was then the second Negro to be named to a legal post in the attorney general's office since 1954. From 1948 to 1954, Mr. Ashby was an agent with the Internal Revenue Bureau. He is a member of the Assex County and New Jersey Bar Association. He is married to the former Miss Isabel Turner. They have one son, Harold.

MRS. JOYCE PHILLIPS AUSTIN is sworn in as assistant deputy commissioner of the State of New York Department of Commerce by Gov. Averell Harriman.

Mrs. Joyce Austin appointed to $9,700 commissioner post

ALBANY, N.Y. — The appointment of a New York City attorney, Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, as Assistant Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Commerce was announced today by Commissioner Edward T. Dickinson.

Mrs. Austin's appointment fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Barbara Yuncker of New York City.

The post pays $9,700. Mrs. Austin will serve also as Assistant Director of the Woman's Program. Headed by Deputy Commissioner Katheryn V. Fitzgerald, the program is a service agency working co-ordinately with other divisions of the department.

Through its own program of clinics, forums and workshops, it provides specialized service for the women in business and industry and college women planning business and professional careers. Personalized assistance is rendered through a staff of business consultants.

The program also makes available, without charge, publications offering practical information to women wishing to start or expand enterprises of their own.

MRS. AUSTIN joined the Commerce Department in June, 1956 as executive secretary of the New York Woman's Council by appointment of Commissioner Dickinson. For 10 years prior to that she was engaged in general law practice and served for two years as attorney-advisor in the New York City Office of Price Stabilization.

She had also been on the staff of the Practicing Law Institute in New York City as an editorial assistant and legal researcher.

Recently appointed a member of Mayor Robert F. Wagner's Committee on the Problems of the Aging, she is also a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, Harlem Lawyers' Association, New York Women's Bar Association, National Council of Negro Women, New York City Urban League, Executive Board of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing;

Also the Executive Council of the Women's Division of the Democratic State Committee, Roosevelt Democratic Club, Fordham Law Alumni Association, Fordham Law Review Association, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the New York Club of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

A graduate of Hunter College and Fordham Law School, she is the wife of Rodman W. Austin, a teacher in the New York City public school system.

Woman Lawyer Named To Commerce Dept.

ALBANY, N. Y.—(ANP)— The appointment of a New York City Negro attorney, Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, as assistant deputy commissioner of the state department of Commerce was announced Monday by Commissioner Edward T. Dickinson.

Mrs. Austin's appointent fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Barbara Uncker of New York City.

The post pays $9,700. Mrs. Austin will serve also as assistant director of the woman's program. Headed by Deputy Commissioner Katheryn V. Fitzgerald, the program is a service agency working co-ordinately with other divisions of the department. Through its own program of clinics, forums and workshops, it provides specialized service for the women in business and industry and college women planning business and professional careers.

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A graduate of Hunter college and Fordham Law school, she is the wife of Rodman W. Austin, a teacher in the New York City public school system.

Herald Tribune photo by James Kavallines

FIRST NEGRO ON WESTCHESTER BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Harold Leroy Wood, Republican, with his wife and children, Gregory, thirteen, and LaVerne, ten, at their home, 659 South Fifth Ave., Mount Vernon, yesterday.

Westchester County Board Gets First Negro Member

Special to the Herald Tribune

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Harold Leroy Wood, first Negro to be elected to the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, is a lawyer in general practice with offices at 22 W. First St. here. He is secretary of the city's Young Men's Republican Club and a leader in a half-dozen civic groups.

Mr. Wood, thirty-eight, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., but was brought by his parents to Ossining, N. Y., as a child. He was graduated from Ossining High School, won his Bachelor of Arts degree at Lincoln University, near Chester, Pa., and received his law degree at Columbia University. He took further advanced study at New York University for a Master of Law degree.

Mr. Wood is past president of the Mount Vernon Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a director of the Mount Vernon Council of Churches, a director of the Urban League, a former director of West Side Community Center here, treasurer and a trustee of Grace Baptist Church and a member of city, county and state bar associations. He lives at 659 S. Fifth Ave. with his wife, the former Thelma Cheatham, of Ossining, and their two children, Gregory, thirteen, and LaVerne, ten.

Mr. Wood will take his seat on the 1958 County Board in White Plains at the organization meeting in January.

Negro Judge Named To High Court

New York, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Judge Harold A. Stevens will be named a member of the Appellate Division of the New York State Court, Gov. Averill Harriman announced last week.

Already serving as a member of the State Court, where he has made an enviable record and to which he was the first Negro ever to be appointed he will also be the first Negro to be named to the second highest court in New York state.

Judge Stevens is a native of South Carolina. He has served on the state court since 1955 and before was a member of the State Assembly from 1946 through 1950.

All members of the Appellate division are designated by the Governor from the ranks of Supreme Court Judges. This appointment will make Stevens the highest court appointee in the nation of his race. He is extremely high in the ranks of the Catholic Church. His salary will be increased from $24,000 to $34,000 per year.

JUSTICE H. A. STEVENS
... gets $34,000 bench

Stevens Is Moved Higher On N. Y. Bench

ALBANY, N. Y.—Justice Harold A. Stevens has been named to the Appellate Division, second highest court in New York State, by Gov. Averell Harriman.

Governor Harriman said that the designation of Justice Stevens will become effective the end of the current year.

Justice Stevens had been appointed to the Supreme Court in July 1955. As a justice of the Appellate Division, he will succeed Justice David W. Peck, who will retire Dec. 31.

Justice Stevens is a native of John's Island, S. C. Prior to his service on the bench he had served from 1946 through 1950 as a member of the New York State Assembly. The appointment means that Justice Stevens' salary will be increased from $32,000 to $34,000 annually.

Weaver Heads Rights Bureau

NEW YORK—Atty. Thomas G. Weaver, a recently unsuccessful candidate for the State Supreme Court, was sworn in last week as head of the newly created Civil Rights Bureau in the State Attorney General's office.

Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, in announcing the appointment, denied that the bureau would duplicate the work of the State Commission Against Discrimination. He said the Bureau would receive complaints of discrimination and after an investigation, would forward them to SCAD for action.

"Our bureau is designed to work with the Commission to help in its work, not hinder it," Lefkowitz said in announcing the appointment.

Mr. Weaver, 39, senior partner in the firm of Weaver, Evans, Wingate and Wright, was an unsuccessful Republican for the bid to the State Supreme Court in the November elections. He is active in the NAACP, Urban League and other groups.

Lefkowitz said he would use funds already on hand to get the bureau started, but additional personnel would be added later. Weaver will work on a per diem salary basis pending passage of new legislation by the Legislature in January.

'Powell Problem' Poses Education Group Issue

BY ROBERT K. WALSH

A "Powell problem" has sidetracked the almost-perennial "Powell amendment" as a touchy point at issue in the House Education and Labor Committee.

The question that some dissatisfied Democrats want to settle before Congress reconvenes in January is whether Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, should be allowed more leeway and power when, and if, he moves up officially as second-ranking majority member of the committee.

The death last week of Representative Augustine B. Kelley, Democrat of Pennsylvania, left Mr. Powell in line for that place immediately below Chairman Graham Barden, Democrat of North Carolina.

There is no avowed disposition to prevent Mr. Powell's advancement, much less to force him from the committee, because of his 1956 campaign indorsement of President Eisenhower. But there were indications yesterday that some Democratic members will strenuously resist any attempt by Mr. Powell to obtain more powerful positions on subcommittees handling such matters as Federal aid to education.

Powell's Fight Fails

Committee sources recalled that Mr. Powell tried unsuccessfully early this year to be assigned to one of the subcommittees on education legislation. Instead he was put on a subcommittee concerned with special labor measures.

As second-ranking Democrat on the full committee, Mr. Powell would be sandwiched in between Mr. Bardin and Representative Cleveland Bailey, Democrat of West Virginia. Mr. Barden has vehemently opposed the thus far ill-fated bill for Federal financial aid to help States build additional public school classrooms. Mr. Bailey, with equal vigor, has fought for legislation of the type sponsored by the late Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Powell, who is colored, has sponsored the amendment that would ban such Federal assistance to States or communities maintaining racially segregated schools.

Mr. Bailey, at a closed committee meeting in 1956, accused Mr. Powell of pushing for that amendment mainly to scuttle the bill. Members reported that somebody pushed somebody else and Mr. Powell sprawled on the floor when his chair, adjoining that of Mr. Bailey tipped over.

School-Aid Bill Seen Doomed

In any event, even Mr. Bailey gives the school-aid bill little chance of committee action next year with or without the Powell amendment. As chairman of the subcommittee in charge of a so-called compromise measure shelved by the House last summer, Mr. Bailey said recently he saw no use in calling it up again in 1958. Mr. Kelley headed another education subcommittee and was second ranking on the Bailey subcommittee.

The future of such a bill became more doubtful than ever not only because of the death of Mr. Kelley but also because of the resignation of Representative Samuel E. McConnell of Pennsylvania, from Congress.

He had been the top ranking Republican on the committee, and introduced Eisenhower administration Federal school aid bills in the 84th as well as 85th Congresses.

The top ranking minority member now is Representative Ralph W. Gwinn, Republican of New York. He has shown no enthusiasm for the proposed legislation.

Even aside from the dispute over school legislation and its involvement in the school integration issue, the chances Mr. Powell will get added influence on the committee seem dim, at least in the opinion of some House members.

They believe that if by some apparently remote possibility the 61-year-old Mr. Barden should leave Congress, Mr. Powell would face a hard battle to be elected committee chairman, seniority notwithstanding. But committee members willing informally to discuss the Powell problem make clear they would rather talk about crossing that troublesome bridge only when, if ever, it materializes.

Rep. Powell Vows Fight In Party

NEW YORK — (INS) — Controversial New York Congressman Adam Clayton Powell said that if the Democratic party attempts to "purge" him, it will be "because I am a Negro."

The Democratic Congressman added that if the "purge" occurred he would fight back with a "purge" of his own.

Powell became the center of a stormy controversy when he threw his support to President Eisenhower during the past Presidential campaign.

The congressman was interviewed on the Dumont television show, "Night Beat."

He asserted that if the "Democratic caucus in January purges me — the first person in the history of the Democratic party to be purged — it will be obvious they will be doing it because I am a Negro and for no other reason."

Powell said that if he were "purged," he would seek a "purge from the party" of the philosophy of Sen. James O. Eastland (D.) Miss.

Powell also said he had received a letter from House Speaker Sam Rayburn which informed him that he would not receive a new set of offices which was his due in accordance with congressional seniority.

Powell quoted the letter as saying he would not get the new offices because "you did not support the nominees for President and vice president on the Democratic ticket."

$17,000 court post goes to D. W. Telesford

NEW YORK — Darwin W. Telesford, former assistant state's attorney general and one-time chairman of the legal redress committee of the N.Y. branch of the NAACP, was sworn in to a $17,000 post as municipal court justice last week.

Justice Telesford, 56, a native of Grenada, BWI, is a Democrat and succeeds Justice Carson DeWitt Baker, who resigned under fire last November while his fitness to continue in office was being probed by the Appellate Division of the N.Y. Supreme Court.

* * *

JUSTICE TELESFORD'S appointment, made by Mayor Robert Wagner, is good through 1957. An election in November will determine the occupant of the office for a full 10-year term.

He served as assistant state's attorney general from 1934 to 1937. He was chairman of the N.Y. NAACP redress committee from 1948 to 1952.

He lives at 409 Edgecomb Ave. and has law offices at 160 Broadway. Prior to his latest appointment he was research counsel to the State Senate.

'Reward for Loyalty'

Chelf's 3-Room Suite Adds Fuel to Powell's Slow Burn

By BEN REEVES, *Courier-Journal Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON—Many things have vexed the patience of New York's dapper Representative Adam Clayton Powell during the last few months.

But the capstone of his discontent—the thing that makes smoke boil out of his ears and a thundercloud hang over his brow—involves Representative Frank Chelf of Lebanon, Ky., his fellow Democrat.

First, Congress killed a federal-aid-to-education bill last summer because Powell's anti-segregation amendment was tacked onto it. Then the civil-rights plank of the 1956 Democratic platform didn't suit him, so he bolted to the Republicans and supported President Eisenhower.

Friends Are Out

Added to that, the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives saw fit to separate a couple of Powell's friends from their patronage jobs on Capitol Hill. And there were rumors (they proved unfounded) that his Democratic colleagues would punish his campaign apostasy by taking away his committee assignment.

What is really burning Powell up, however, is that Chelf was assigned a three-room suite in the House Office Building that the New York congressman had asked for.

Now, there are only a few of the three-room offices in the House quarters, and they are inhabited by members whose seniority trails after them like a tobacco canvas in the wind.

About 400 of the 435 House members have to get along with two-room office suites.

Came In 1945

Since Powell and Chelf first came to Washington in January, 1945, Chelf has occupied Suite 409. Powell for the past several years has occupied Suite 459. Both are two-roomers.

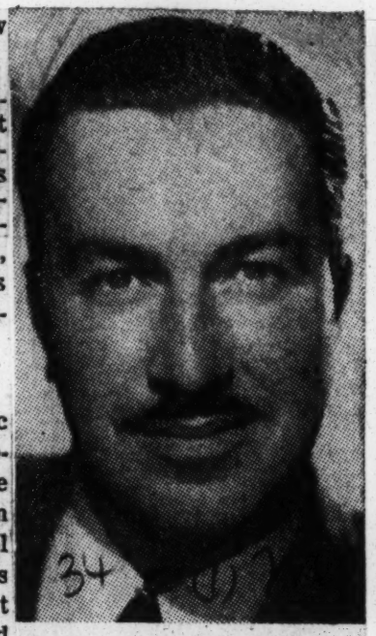
When Representative Chauncey Reed of Illinois died last winter, both the Kentuckian and the New Yorker applied for his three-room Suite 447.

Chelf contends that his written request to House Speaker Sam Rayburn was in a full 24 hours before Powell's. Moreover, Chelf says he wrote to the superintendent of the House Office Building six years ago, asking for the first available three-room office that his seniority could claim. And he has renewed that request annually.

Finally, Chelf got clearance from Rayburn early in November, and he moved into Reed's old suite shortly after the November 6 election.

One explanation of how Chelf got the green light is that, since both he and Powell have identical seniority in the House, his name appears higher on the alphabetical list than Powell's, so he took precedence.

Powell, who divides his time between his Congressional chores and his duties as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, cried havoc, foul and rank discrimination. Democrats were punishing him because he supported Eisenhower, he said.



ADAM C. POWELL
He asked for the suite . . .

FRANK CHELF
But he got it

"Why, no. Nothing like that," purred Speaker Rayburn when asked about it. "Mr. Powell isn't being punished. Mr. Chelf is simply being rewarded for his faithful service and loyalty to the party."

Mister Sam can be nasty in an awfully nice way.

Powell Says His Seniority Is Ignored

Southerner Gets Right To Choose Chairmen

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The House Education and Labor Committee voted today to give its Southerner chairman, Representative Barden (D., N. C.), full authority to choose the heads of its working subcommittees.

Representative Powell, (D., N.Y.), a Negro who last fall supported President Eisenhower, said the action was "deliberately aimed at ignoring my seniority" and denying him a subcommittee chairmanship.

As third ranking Democrat in seniority on the committee, Powell ordinarily would head a subcommittee.

Powell told a reporter he asked Barden whether he would be named a subcommittee chairman. He quoted Barden as replying, "No, because of complications."

Vote Reported 19-9

Powell said the committee took its action because he has insisted that no federal aid for school construction should go to segregated schools and because of "the whole philosophy of punishing me for getting off the plantation."

The committee voted behind closed doors. Powell reported the vote as 19 to 9, with all Republican members of the committee voting to let Barden name the subcommittee heads.

Powell called the Republican voting "amazing." He said he was going to the Republican leadership in the House "and see if they endorse the move 100 per cent against me."

Rep. Powell says House committee by-passing him

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP)—The House education and labor committee voted today to give its Southern chairman, Rep. Barden (D., N. C.), full authority to pick the heads of its working subcommittees.

Rep. Powell (D., N. Y.), a Negro who last Fall supported reelection of President Eisenhower, said the action was "deliberately aimed at ignoring my seniority" and denying him a subcommittee chairmanship.

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Ambassador To Haiti?

Journal & Guide Sat. 2-9-57

Powell "Not Interested"

Norfolk Va.

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
International News Service
Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (D.) N. Y., confided to this correspondent this week that he has punctured a trial balloon to make him U. S. ambassador to Haiti.

The controversial spouse of Singer Hazel Scott insisted that "although I have been sounded out as to my availability, I am not interested in the slighest, and have so informed certain people in the administration."

• • •

Powel brought down Democratic wrath during the recent campaign by declaring his support of Dwight D. Eisenhower for the presidency. Some donkey party faithfuls were unkind enough to suggest that Powell switched loyalties simply to help extricate himself from his alleged tax difficulties.

The minister of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church — largest Negro church in the world — has paid two visits to Haiti within recent weeks.

• • •

POWELL CLAIMS, however, that his place is in the House, not only until after civil rights legislation is debated this session, but also for "at least the next ten years."

The 48-year-old New Yorker has already served 12 years in Congress, but last year proved to be his most controversial.

A member of his staff, convicted of income tax evasion, pleaded that she had been forced to kick back part of her salary to Powell. This, the Congressman vigorously denied.

Not Interested

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Democrat, N. Y.) stated this week that he is not interested in being appointed ambassador to Haiti. He said that "trial balloons" on his possible appointment to this post were launched recently.

An Affront to Law

Post Times Herald
Thurs. 2-21-57
Washington D.C.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell must know that the last-ditch school segregation policies of some states are not for sale. Certainly he cannot believe that what the authority of the Supreme Court has not yet been able to accomplish can be gained by the granting of Federal aid funds. Whatever opinions one may hold of die-hard racism, it is ridiculous to suppose that this attitude is founded upon other than deep conviction or ingrained prejudice.

If Mr. Powell were successful, therefore, in amending the school construction aid bill to prohibit grants to any state that practices segregation, he would succeed only in denying aid to those states with high proportions of educationally underprivileged children who need the assistance the most. Is this, by any test, a liberal or constructive course to pursue?

The arguments, of course, are all academic. A school aid bill with the Powell amendment would have no more chance of enactment than it did last year. But, making all the favorable assumptions, that the bill would pass and the segregation states yield, is this the way to enforce decisions of the Supreme Court? Those decisions must be obeyed not because it may be profitable to do so, but because they are the law of the land. The Powell amendment, in the final analysis, would be a denial of the efficacy of Federal, constitutional law.

POWELL DEFEATED FOR HOUSE POST

New York Times
Wed. 2-20-57

Chairmanship of Education and Labor Subcommittee Is Lost by Vote of 2-4

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19— Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, was beaten today in an attempt to win a subcommittee chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee. It was the second failure this year. Mr. Powell, however, did not lead the first fight.

The vote was 21 to 4. Although the vote did not deal with the clear-cut issue of seniority or Mr. Powell's rights and demands, it disposed of the issue for the present.

Wed. 2-20-57

The vote was taken on Mr. Powell's motion to reconsider the committee rules adopted on Jan. 23. The only Democratic vote he got was his own. Several Democrats on the committee explained that they had voted "no" because they were afraid that by throwing the rules fight open again they would upset the gains they already had won in the liberalization of the committee rules last month. They thought Mr. Powell had made a tactical error in the way he had approached the problem.

Sees Discrimination

Mr. Powell, one of three Negroes in Congress, contended that he was discriminated against on racia grounds in the appointment of five subcommittee chairmen. The chairmen were chosen in the order of seniority, except Mr. Powell, second ranking member. The was passed over.

In the meeting, representative Graham Barden, Democrat of North Carolina, accepted full responsibility for the appointments and completely disclaimed the influence of racial factors. Mr. Barden, chairman of the full committee, said later that in the course of his remarks he had looked at Mr. Powell and declared:

"You know the reasons back of my not appointing you and you never mentioned one of them."

Mr. Barden, recounting this, added: "He didn't say a word." Mr. Barden would not add to the implication.

There was some confusion in the reports about what had preceded the vote. Mr. Powell said he had moved to reconsider Rule III. The rule gves the chairman authority to appoint all subcommittees. Mr. Powell said that Mr. Barden had ruled it out of order on the ground that a motion to reconsider would have to apply to all the rules.

Mr. Barden said Mr. Powell had moved to reconsider the vote by which all the rules were adopted on Jan. 23 for the purpose of amending them to impose a seniority provision. The chairman said he had told Mr. Powell that the two points—reconsideration and amendment—would have to be dealth with in separate motions and that Mr. Powell agreed.

Clear-Cut Issue Sought

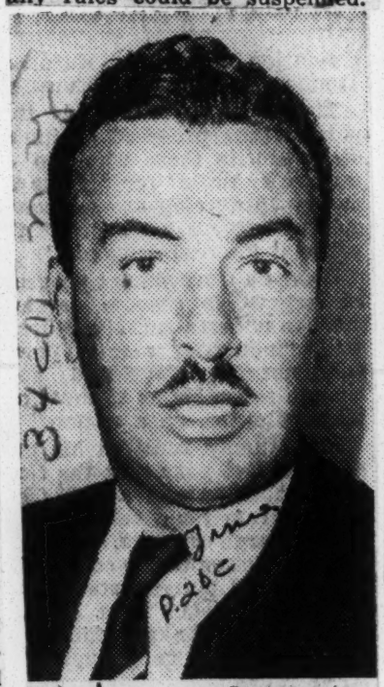
Other Democrats said that if Mr. Powell had made a straight motion to amend he would have given them a clear-cut issue on which they could have supported him. Mr. Barden thought that would have been out of order.

The votes for the motion, besides Mr. Powell's, were cast by the following: Stuyvesant Wainwright of New York's Suffolk-Nassau district; Robert P. Griffin of Michigan and Harry G. Haskell Jr. of Delaware, all Republicans.

Under the new rule regular meetings of the committee are required and subcommittees with definite jurisdictions are established.

Mr. Powell also complained afterward that Mr. Barden had been inconsistent in his rulings in that he had proposed expanding the subcommittee on labor-management relations from five to seven members without using the reconsideration procedure.

Mr. Barden said this was done by unconscious consent—including Mr. Powell's—under which any rules could be suspended.



Wed. 2-20-57 Associated Press

VOTED DOWN: Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of New York. His attempt to win a subcommittee chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee lost in committee vote.

Name N. Y. Woman To State Post

Independent Sat. 10-26-57

ALBANY, N.Y. — (ANP) — The appointment of a New York City Negro attorney, Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, as assistant deputy commissioner of the State Department of Commerce was announced Monday by Commissioner Edward T. Dickinson.

Mrs. Austin's appointment fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Barbara Uncker of New York City.

The post pays $9,700. Mrs. Austin will serve also as assistant director of the woman's program.

Recently appointed a member of Mayor Robert F. Wagner's Committee on the Problems of the Aging, Atty. Austin is also a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, Harlem Lawyers' Association, New York Women's Bar Association, National Council of Negro Women, New York City Urban League, Executive Board of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, Executive Council of tth Women's Division of the Democratic State Committee, Roosevelt Democratic Club, Fordham Law Alumni Association, Fordham Law Review Association, Alpha Kappa, Alpha Sorority and the New York Club of the Notional Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

A graduate of Hunter College and Fordham Law School, she is the wife of Rodman W. Austin, a teacher in the New York City public school system.

34c(1) 1957 NEW YORK

Powell Fighting Odds In Segregation Bill

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 3-9-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, who has served notice on his colleagues that he will press for the passage of his school bill with its anti-segregation provision, despite opinions that it would sound the death-knell for the entire Federal aid program, has received support from Representativs Ralph W. Gwinn.

Gwinn, a New York Republican, is the only member of of the seven-man subcommittee of the House Education Committee who has expressed approval of the Powell amendment.

Georgia school officials, meantime, went on record as opposing Federal aid to state school construction programs.

■

GEORGE P. WHITMAN, chairman of the Georgia Board of Education who has expressed approval of the Powell amendment.

Georgia school officials, meantime, went on record as opposing Federal aid to state school construction programs.

■

GEORGE P. WHITMAN, chairman of the Georgia Board of Education, said it could lead to Federal "administrative" commands to end racial segregation.

Meanwhile, in Winter Park, Fla., Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, speaking before a convention at Rollins College, said he hoped Congress would act quickly on the President's program for aid to education without tying it into racial segregation.

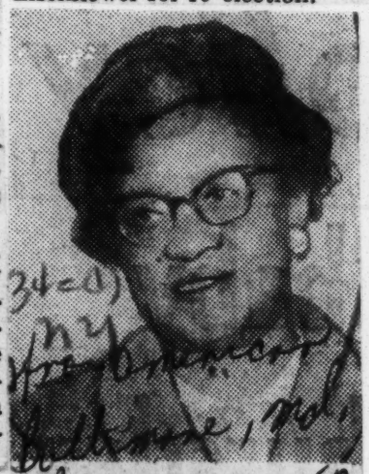
Powell Loses Bid In House Again

Herald Tribune Wed., 2-20-57 Page

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).— Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., N. Y., tried unsuccessfully again today to become the head of a subcommittee in the House Education Committee. He is third ranking Democrat on the committee.

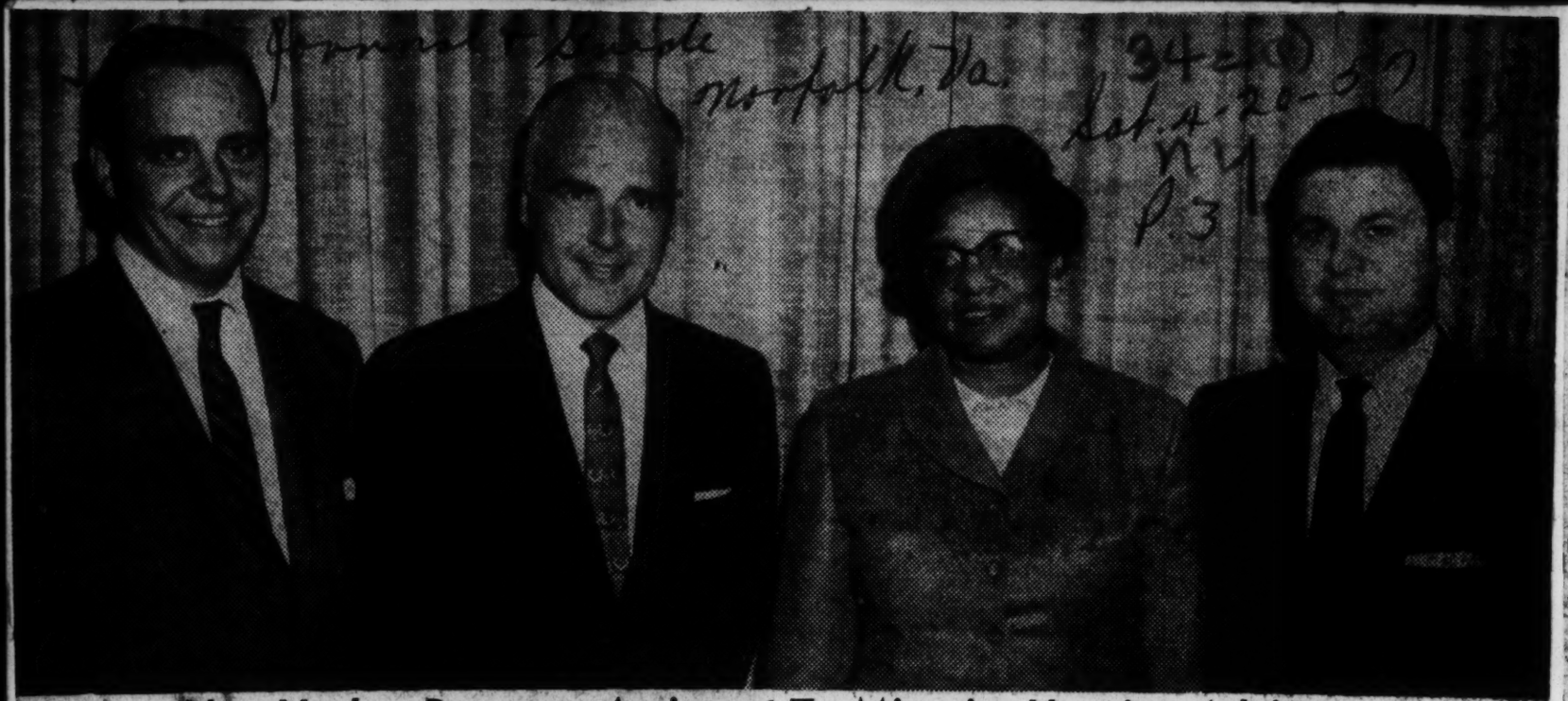
The committee reportedly voted 21 to 4 at a closed session not to reconsider the vote by which it adopted two weeks ago rules allowing the committee chairman to name subcommittee heads. The vote then was 19 to 9 against Rep. Powell's move for rules providing that subcommittee heads be appointed according to seniority on the committee.

Rep. Powell called the first vote "discrimination." Rep. Powell, a Negro, supported President Eisenhower for re-election.



NEW POST—Mrs. Sadie William of New York City who was administered the oath of office for her new position as special assistant to the minority group housing advisor of the Federal Housing Administration last week.

MINORITY GROUP HOUSING ADVISOR TAKES OATH — Mrs. Sadie Williams, New York City, was the focal point of interest at a swearing-in ceremony in the office of Commissioner Norman P. Mason, as she was administered the oath of office for her new position as special assistant to the Minority Group Housing Administration of the Federal Housing Administration. Mrs. Williams is flanked (left to right) Charles E. Sigety, Deputy Commissioner, FHA; Robert Gray, special assistant to the White House office, and Maxwell Rabb, Secretary to the Cabinet.



New Yorker Becomes Assistant To Minority Housing Advisor

Mrs. Sadie Williams of New York City is shown above in the office of FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason in New York City taking the oath of office for her new position as special assistant to the Minority Group Housing Advisor of The Federal Housing Administration. The ceremonies were held on April 8.

Left to right are Charles E. Sigety, deputy commissioner, FHA; Robert Gray, special assistant in the White House Office; Mrs. Williams and Maxwell M. Rabb, secretary to the cabinet.

Swearing-in—This group of dignitaries witnessed swearing-in ceremonies in New York as Mrs. Sadie Williams was administered the oath of office as Special Assistant to the Minority Group Housing Adviser of the Federal Housing Administration. Left to right: Dr. George W. Snowden, FHA Minority Group Housing Adviser; Joseph R. Ray, assistant to the administrator, HFA, Racial Relations Service; Mrs. Williams, Robert Gray, special assistant in the White House Office; Charles E. Sigety, deputy commissioner, FHA; Mrs. Thalia Thomas, assistant to the Director of Minorities, Republican National Committee, and Maxwell M. Raab, secretary to the Cabinet.

Powell Urges Boycotts by Dixie Negroes

Fri. 5-31-57

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) today urged Alabama Negroes to consider "passive resistance" and business boycotts in retaliation for the acquittal of two white men accused of bombing a Negro church in Montgomery, Ala.

"The acquattal by a jury of the bombers of houses of God and residence of men of God must clearly show to civilized Americans that the South has lost its soul and conscience and henceforth is not entitled to any respect," the Negro Congressman declared.

The all-white Montgomery jury deliberated an hour and 35 minutes yesterday before acquitting Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, of charges they bombed the Htchinson St. Baptist Church Jan. 10

Rep. Powell said: "The Negro people of Alabama should seriously consider some form of passive resistance directed against the jurors, taking the form maybe of even boycotting any business with which they are directly or indirectly connected."

CONGRESSMAN STRICKEN AS HE GIVES SERMON

Mon. 6-3-57

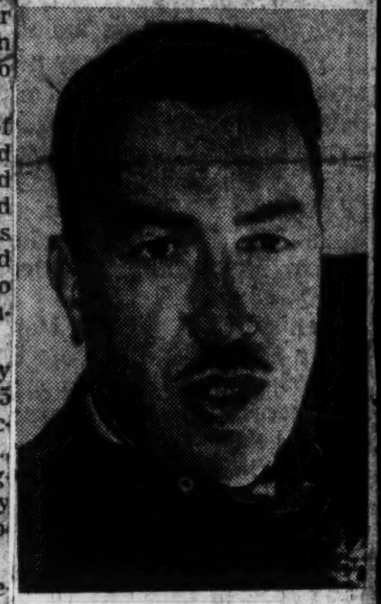
Report Rep. Powell Has Heart Ailment

New York, June 2 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., 48, [D., Lib., N. Y.] was stricken today while delivering a sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist church and was taken to New York hospital. His physicians said the congressman had suffered a possible heart ailment.

Pastor of Church

The congressman is pastor of the church. During delivery of his sermon, Powell became ill and signaled to his assistant, the Rev. O. D. Dempsey. Powell cut short the sermon and Dempsey continued the service.

Powell left the altar and went to a side office. In the



Powell

office he was assisted by Leon De Kalb, senior deacon of the church. After a brief conversation with Powell, the deacon called Powell's physicians, Dr. W. A. Freeman and Dr. Aaron Wells.

Taken to Hospital

The physicians accompanied the congressman in an automobile to the hospital and later diagnosed his illness as a possible heart ailment.

Powell represents Harlem's 16th congressional district. He was elected as a Democrat but supported President Eisenhower in the last presidential campaign. He has been a supporter of civil rights legislation. His wife is Hazel Scott, a pianist.

34c(1) 1957

NEW YORK

Wants Kluxers Subpoenaed

Courier Sat. 3-2-57

Powell Raps Ike, Urges Klan Probe

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 3

NEW YORK—Congressman Adam Clayton Powell has demanded that the U. S. Congress subpoena leaders of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. 34c(1)

The Congressman, who doubles as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church here, made the demand in a fiery sermon delivered before Congregation Shaari Zedek in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON—The Democratic party cut its ties with Representative Adam Clayton Powell by refusing to support his efforts to win a subcommittee chairmanship on the House Labor and Education Committee.

• **The Rev. Powell also had strong words against what he termed President Eisenhower's blunt refusal "to use the great moral prestige of his office to speak words of caution and counsel."**

The Congressman, during the past presidential election campaign, fought vigorously for the re-election of Mr. Eisenhower, and as a result suffered the loss of patronage and committee appointments.

MR. POWELL

■

TERMING THE danger from the Klan "far more apparent and immediate" than the almost continuous investigation of communism by the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Rev. Mr. Powell directed Congressman Francis Walter's attention, "as an eminent Catholic," to the official U. S. Government listing of the Klan as a subversive organization.

• **He said; "We strongly urge that identifiable Klan leaders everywhere in the South be subpoenaed, called to Washington and thoroughly questioned by Congressional committees."**

The Rev. Mr. Powell said that he has in his possession the names of the Imperial Wizard, the Great Titan, the Grand Dragon and the names, addresses and occupations of "many other Klan gangsters." He added that there is no excuse for Mr. Walter "to ignore this issue any longer."

Turning his attention to the President, the Congressman asserted that "the entire situation becomes even more tragic when, during the present period of brotherhood and race relations, the voice of the White House is completely mute.

• **"Why should anyone have to beg men of good will, let alone the leader of our land, to speak words of wisdom and counsel. What blight of mediocrity has fallen across our country with such shattering force that our leadership refuses to speak?"**

Powell charged that the refusal to speak also extends to all branches of the Government. He said: "My personal experience of the last few days in my committee and on the floors of Congress forces me to state objectively and candidly that there is almost unanimous agreement, North and South, Republican and Democrat, to resist the Supreme Court decision."

Mr. Powell also pledged his support to the proposed pilgrimage to Washington of Southern Negro leaders in "order to focus the attention of the world on this inexcusable silence."

Powell Describes Menace Of Klan

Defender Chicago Ill.

Sat 3-2-57

NEW YORK — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell declared last week that the "danger from the Ku Klux Klan is far more apparent and immediate" than the threat of communism to America.

Powell, stating that he has the names of "the Imperial Wizard, the Grand Dragon, and many other Klan gangsters", declared that there is no longer excuse for ducking the issue. He said:

"There is also no excuse for Mr. Eisenhower to duck the issue of racial tensions any longer. It is absolutely unbelievable, amazing and shocking that in America's greatest hour of racial tension since the Civil War that the President of the U. S. bluntly refuses to use the great moral prestige of his office to speak words of caution and counsel.

"The entire situation becomes even more tragic when during the present period of Brotherhood and race relations, the voice of the White House is completely mute. Lincoln's Birthday has come and gone; George Washington's is past and there is an ominous stillness along the Potomac.

"I went to the White House, I talked to Gov. Sherman Adams and to Maxwell Rabb and sharply criticized the attitude of the White House. I went to see Vice President Nixon and again offered my sincere criticism. W h y should anyone have to beg men of good will, let alone the leader of our land, to speak words of wisdom and counsel. W h a t blight of mediocrity has fallen across our country with such shattering force that our leadership refuses to speak?

"I tell you that the stillness along the Potomac is not isolated at the White House. It extends to all branches of our government. My personal experiences of the last few days in my Committee and on the Floors of Congress force me to state objectively and unanimous agreement, north and south, Republican and Democrat, to resist the Supreme Court decision.

"Respect for law, legality and morality — these have all become dirty words in connection with the Supreme Court decision. The new words are — moderation, gradualism. But they have been redefined out of their original meaning. Today, moderation, gradualism, go-slow — all mean, "Stop integration in every way possible."

"America is suffering today from the strangulation by semantics. Go slow at least means move; gradualism at least means progress; moderation means at least to act and speak if only in measured tones. But, above all, these words do not mean complete abdication of conscience and utter silence.

"I wholeheartedly will join with my fellow clergymen in the South in a Prayer Pilgrimage to the White House of Negroes and all right-thinking Americans in order to focus the attention of the world on this inexcusable silence."

ance company bookkeeper to support and educate her children.

Mrs. Stevens' court action came as a surprise to Alfred Torregano, who retired from his store job after his brother's death. When newsmen found him, he denied that he and his brother were Negroes and denied that he had a niece.

IN SECLUSION

The next day he went into seclusion at the home of his daughter and son-in-law and refused to talk with reporters.

His wife and daughter said only that they knew nothing more than they had read in the newspapers, but added, "We are investigating."

About two-thirds of Ernest Torregano's estate has been distributed. The remainder has been tied up.

Powell Accused Of Hurting Negro

Phila. Tribune Phila. Pa.

Tues. 2-12-57

United Press

Washington D.C.

Rep. William Ayres (R-Ohio) yesterday accused Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) of hurting "the cause of the Negro" with his amendment to block Federal aid to states which maintain segregated schools.

Ayres, of the House Education and Labor Committee, said he thought there were enough votes in Congress to defeat the amendment and pass President Eisenhower's $2.2 billion school aid bill "on its own merits."

Interviewed on the ABC television program, "Celebrity Parade," Ayres said he would like to see the Negro Congressman withdraw his amendment, which contributed to defeat of a similar school aid bill last year.

Ask FBI Probe Powell's Charge

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-2-57

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Rep. John J. Riley (D) S. C., has called for an FBI investigation into "erroneous information" that two Air Force commanders attended a White Citizens council meeting at Sumter, S. C.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y., said he had received infor-

mation that Maj. Gen. E. J. Timberlake, commander of the 9th Air Force, and Brig. Gen. Stephen B. Mack, commander of Shaw Air Force base, had attended a council meeting at the Sumter Elks club.

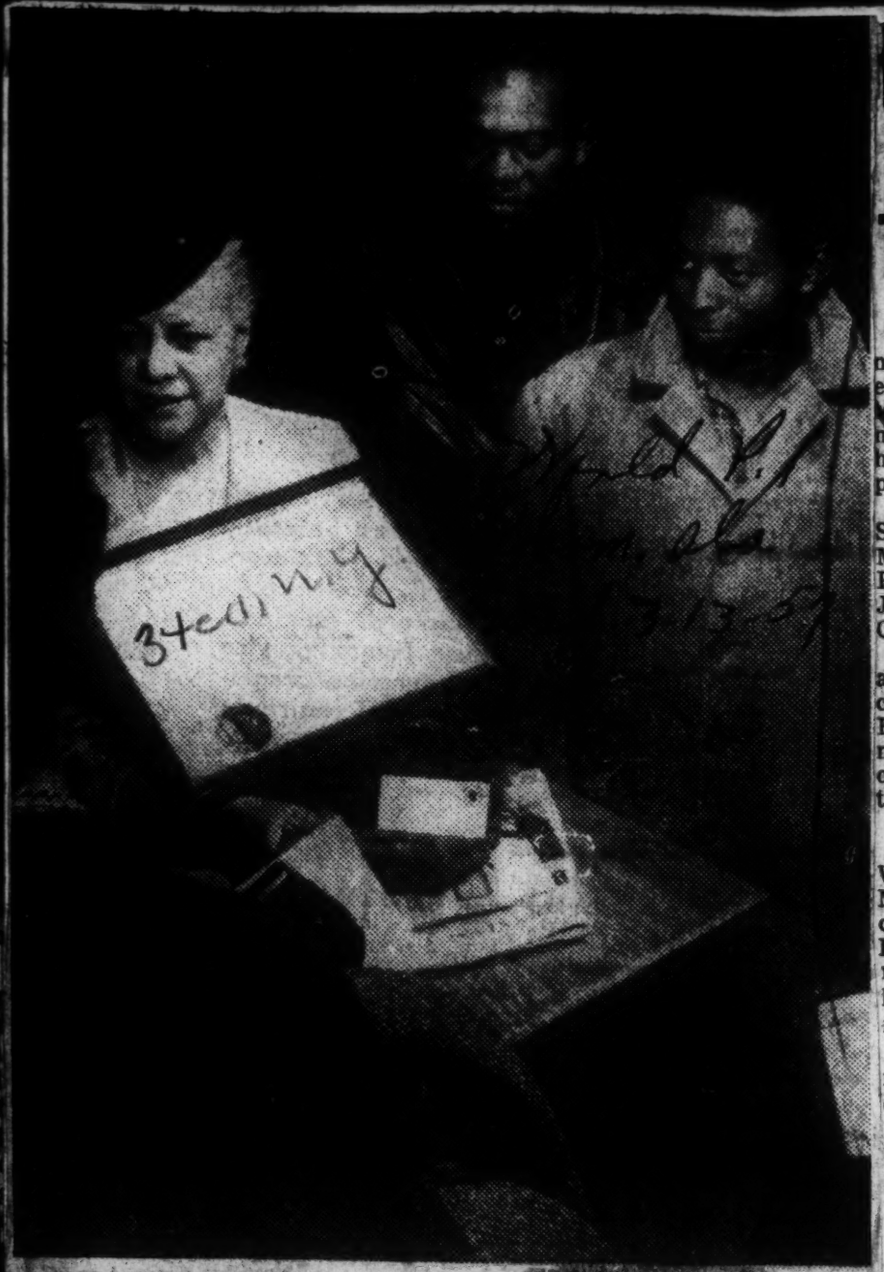
Riley inserted in the Congressional Record an affidavit from two officials of the Sumter County Citizens council in which they said neither officer had ever attended any council meeting.

The two generals also denied such attendances.

Riley said the two generals attended a meeting of the Shaw Sumter community council at the Elks club recently but added that this organization is designed to better relations between the city and the air base.

He said it had no connection with any other organization.

Riley concluded: "I feel that the FBI or some other agency of the government should thoroughly investigate the source of this erroneous information and make a report of their findings to responsible officials so that there will be no repetition of such irresponsible charges."



TENNESSEE'S NEW CITIZEN — Dr. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City, shows her certificate of "Honorary Citizenship" and gold key to the city of Nashville to a Tennessee State University student, while two others look on. Dr. Hedgeman was made honorary citizen of the Volunteer State by Governor Frank G. Clement and Nashville's Mayor Ben West conferred upon her Nashville citizenship while the dynamic speaker was religious emphasis week leader for three Nashville schools jointly — Tennessee State, Fisk, and Meharry Medical College. — (Clanton III Photo)

U. S. judgeship for Richardson

Afro-American 2-16-57

Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON

"I am grateful to the Attorney General (Herbert Brownell) for recommending me, and to the President for sending my name to the Senate. I trust and hope my nomination wil be approved by that body."

This was the statement of Scovel Richardson to the AFRO Monday upon his nomination by President Eisenhower to a Judgeship of the U.S. Customs Court in New York City.

When confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Richardson will succeed the late Judge William A. Ekwall, who died in office. The nominee at present is chairman of the U.S. Board of Parole in the Department of Justice.

* * *

REPORTS CIRCULATED in Washington last October that Mr. Richardson, then 44, and chairman of the U.S. Parole Board since 1953, would be nominated by President Eisenhower as Federal district judge in St. LLouis.

He became the first of his race to be nominated by President Eisenhower for a high Federal post not previously held by a colored person when he was named to the parole board in August 1953.

A graduate of the University of Illinois and Howard University law school, Mr. Richardson practiced law in Chicago during 1938-39 and was associate professor of law at Lincoln University (Mo.) from 1939-43.

* * *

HE SERVED as a senior attorney in the Office of Price Administration in Washington from 1943-44 and as dean and professor of law at Lincoln University (Mo.) until he accepted his position on the parole board.

In St. Louis, Mr. Richardson's family includes his wife, the former Miss Inez Williston of Washington, and four children, the Misses Frances E., Alice I., Marjorie L. and Mary L. Richardson.

He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and has contributed frequently to the National Bar Journal and was active in the successful legal battle to outlaw restrictive covenants in housing.

SCOVEL RICHARDSON
Named Federal judge

2nd Powell bid rejected

Afro-American
Jan 5-2-57
Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (Dem., N.Y.) was beaten this week in his second attempt to win a subcommittee chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee. Powell, however, did lead the first fight.

The vote was 21 to 4 and did not deal with the clear-cut issue of the seniority of Powell's rights and demands. However, it appears to have disposed of the issue for the present.

On the vote taken to reconsider the committee rules adopted on Jan. 24 on a motion sponsored by Powell, the motion received only one Democratic vote, that of Mr. Powell, himself.

* * *

IN MOVING that the rule be reconsidered, Powell contended that he was discriminated against on racial grounds in the appointment of five subcommittee chairmen. The chairmen were chosen in the order of seniority, except for Powell, second ranking member, who was passed over.

In the meeting, Rep. Graham Barden (Dem., N.C.) accepted full responsibility for the appointments and completely disclaimed the influence of racial factors.

Rep. Powell has earned the enmity of the Democratic Party machine for supporting President Eisenhower for re-election during the last Presidential racei, rather than backing Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate.

34c(1) 1957

NEW YORK

Powell May Ask U.S. Fund Cut In Areas Resisting Race Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP) — Rep. Powell (D-NY) said today he is "toying with the idea" of introducing legislation to cut off any federal education funds from areas resisting Supreme Court desegregation decisions.

Powell, a Negro, offered an amendment of that kind to a bill last year to provide Federal financial aid for schoolhouse construction. The house adopted the amendment and then killed the bill. The legislation he spoke of today would apply to existing programs of Federal aid to education.

In any case, Powell said, he will seek to have corresponding language included in any bill for Federal funds to build schools. Another drive for such legislation is expected to get under way at a House Democratic caucus meeting tomorrow.

TELLS INTENTIONS

Powell told of his intentions at a news conference in which he also claimed "victory" over Democrats who had spoken of reading him out of the party because of his support of President Eisenhower in last year's campaign.

At the House Democratic caucus this morning, no action against Powell was proposed.

Powell gave the credit to a group of Negro clergymen who called on Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) and other congressional leaders urging that Powell not be deprived of committee assignments or other seniority prerequisites.

However, Rayburn said after the caucus, "we never intended to purge anybody."

EYES ACTION

Powell said he is considering trying to attach a "Powell amendment" to the bill appropriating funds for the Health, education and Welfare Department.

Such an amendment, he said, would make districts resisting the Supreme Court's desegregation decision ineligible for Federal funds to aid vocational education, education of the blind and physically handicapped and the construction of additional schools in areas with heavy population increases because of Federal activities.

Powell said he is introducing his own bill for Federal aid in school construction. It will call for expenditure of a $1,000,000,000 a year for five years, he said, to be distributed according to need, as Eisenhower favored doing last year, and it will include "Powell Amendment" language as an original part of the bill.

New York Mayor Names Negro Lawyer To Succeed Resigned Scofflaw Judge

Atty. D. W. Telesford Takes Oath Of Office

New York, N. Y., Dec. 28 (Special) — The appointment of Darwin W. Telesford, a Negro lawyer, as an interim justice of the Municipal Court was announced yesterday by Mayor Wagner.

Mr. Telesford succeeds former Justice Carson deWitt Baker, whose resignation was announced last Nov. 25 while his fitness to serve was being considered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A question as to former Justice Baker's fitness to serve was raised last February when he revealed himself as a traffic scofflaw who had ignored seventeen summonses. These were for speeding, illegal parking and other traffic violations.

Mayor Wagner will administer the oath of office to Mr. Telesford at City Hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

Another major post was filled yesterday when City Treasurer Joseph A. Sarafite announced the appointment of Joseph E. Keegan of 88-44 Eighty-first Road, Glendale, Queens, as City Collector.

Mr. Keegan also will be sworn in by the Mayor at City Hall at the 11 a.m. ceremony today. He is a district deputy commissioner of the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles assigned to Queens County. He will succeed Alexander E. Frontera, who recently retired from the City Collector's post.

In a brief City Hall ceremony yesterday Wagner swore in Lawrence M. Orton, a charter member of the City Planning Commission, to a new eight-year term in his $11,750 job.

Mr. Telesford lives at 409 Edgecombe Avenue. He is a former New York State assistant Attorney General.

In his new $17,000-a-year judicial post Mr. Telesford will serve through 1957. A successor for a full ten-year term will be chosen at the general election next November.

The new appointee will be 56 years old next Thursday. Born in Grenada, B. W. I., he came to the United States in 1920 as a permanent resident. He is a graduate of City College and of the New York Law School.

Mr. Keegan, who will become City Collector, was born here Jan. 23, 1897. A Navy veteran of World War I, he is married to the former Caroline Weiss. They are the parents of three married daughters.

Republicans vote with Dixie in knifing Powell

WASHINGTON

Operation of Republicans and Southern Democrats on the House Education and Labor Committee voted Wednesday to deprive Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of a subcommittee chairmanship which would be his by virtue of seniority.

By a 19-9 vote, the full committee gave its southern chairman, Rep. Graham A. Barden, (D-N.C.) full authority to pick the heads of its working subcommittees.

CONGRESSMAN POWELL, in the party's bad graces as a result of supporting President Eisenhower for re-election last November, is the third ranking member of the Education and Labor Committee from the standpoint of seniority.

Under normal House procedure he would be assured of a subcommittee chairmanship. The New York Congressman said that he asked Chairman Barden whether he would be appointed to a chairmanship and was told, "No, because of complications."

An effort to bring the weight of Mr. Powell's seniority into play toward gaining him a chairmanship was made by Rep. James Roosevelt, (D., Calif.).

Representative James Roosevelt made a motion before the committee which would have required that appointment be made according to seniority, but the motion was defeated, 19-9.

In a scathing statement, Wednesday, Mr. Roosevelt revealed the vote on the motion which had been made in executive session.

He said also:

"The insincerity and hypocrisy of those who claimed to have no prejudice in the last election were vividly demonstrated at today's organization meeting of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

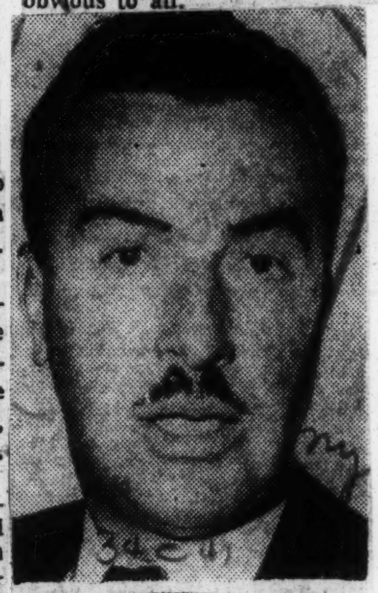
"The full committee resolved to create five standing subcommittees. Under the generally accepted seniority provisions of the House, the chairmanships of these five subcommittees would be given to the five senior members on the majority Democratic side."

After being told that Mr. Powell would not be appointed, Congressman Roosevelt made a motion "in order to protect Mr. Powell's 'rights,'" that would have required the Chairman to appoint the subcommittee chairmanships by seniority.

"The majority of the Democrats present, a total of nine, voted to insure Mr. Powell's chairmanship," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"Nineteen, including each and every one of the Republicans, voted to deprive him of this right.

"The coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats once again stood firm, and the lesson should be obvious to all."



REP. ADAM C. POWELL

NEGRO WOMAN ELECTED

Wins Uphill Battle For Post On Buffalo Council

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—(AP)—Among the Democratic winners of Common Council seats Tuesday was rMs. Cora R. Maloney, first woman in history to be elected to the council.

Mrs. Maloney, a negro, had an uphill battle all the way. She won the Democratic primary in the Masten district over the indorsed candidate, Kenneth M. Kelly, who promptly filed as an independent. She polled 5,178 votes against 4,388 for Republican councilman George R. Rose and 4,252 for Kelly, according to complete but unofficial returns.

Mrs. Maloney is the third negro to serve on the council.

Democrats picked up an additional two seats on the 15-member council on which they held a 9-6 majority.

We Need Him Here

We think Representative Powell (D., N.Y.) was right in refusing to have his name considered for the post of ambassador to Haiti.

"I am not interested in the slightest, and have so informed certain people in the Eisenhower administration," he is quoted as saying.

He's been a Congressman for 12 years and at the age of 48 and with the advantage of seniority, his most useful years are yet before him.

If he accepted the Haitian offer, he would have to resign his Congressional seat as well as the pastorage of the great Abyssinian Baptist Church, the world's largest.

And in exchange for this he would be given a position he would be able to keep for four years at most and at the end of the second Eisenhower term would find himself stripped of political influence and prestige.

The people of New York have elected him for six times as a member of Congress which is demonstration enough they prefer him to anyone else who would seek the seat.

There are a dozen men who might well be selected as ambassador to Haiti but there are hardly 12 whom the voters of New York's 16th District would trust to prosecute their fight for first-class citizenship with the flamboyant vigor and selfless devotion of Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

at Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, 10th and U Sts., NW.

The congressman referred to Rep. James C. Davis, whose committee conducted the pro-segregation probe of District schools last summer.

* * *

"WE DON'T want to be judged by the bums in our race and we don't want to judge whites by their bums," Representative Powell said.

"There were those sections of America whose representatives did not sign the Southern Manifesto," he said, referring to the statement issued by congressmen against the Supreme Court for its school desegregation decision.

"If my colleagues had been given chance to cast secret ballots, half of the congressmen wouldn't have signed the manifesto," he added.

* * *

THE CONGRESSMAN described this era of social change as "a thrilling hour to live in. We are a minority people only when we think so.

"Two billion colored people in the world think of us as brothers. You are members of the majority people of the earth."

"The new colored man doesn't carry chips on his shoulder, but lets the chips fly where they may," he added.

* * *

HE PRAISED colored citizens for "their power of unity in Montgomery and Birmingham" (Ala.)

"We ought to be proud to belong to people who stand together," Representative Powell said.

He urged pupils to be ever mindful of good behavior and "always respect the rights of others."

"There is no juvenile delinquency, but there is adult delinquency," he declared.

"Davis used the power of congress to destroy what one generation can achieve in the District."

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE Powell said he disapproves the idea of setting aside a particular period for Brotherhood observance.

"Brotherhood is an every-month-of-the-year project," he said.

The congressman was introduced by Col. West A. Hamilton, member of the school board, who said Representative Powell "made a national contribution to the Bandung conference" as an observer at the Asian-African meeting in Indonesia in 1955.

OTHERS PLATFORM guests were the Rev. C. T. Nelson, pastor of Augustana Lutheran Church; the Rev. G. O. Bullock, pastor of Third Baptist Church; the Rev. Albion H. Farrell, Howard University chaplain;

Mrs. Manson B. Pettit, member of the school board; Dr. Woodrow Derricotte, PTA president; and Albert N. D. Brooks Garnet-Patterson principal.

"We are interested in achievement," Mr. Brooks told visitors, referring to recent honors bestowed upon pupils by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and Red Cross.

"We expect one or two congressmen to come from our present student body," he said.

* * *

RECOGNIZED in the audience were Walker Savoy, retired Garnet-Patterson principal, and David M. Thomas, cultural counsel of the Liberian Embassy.

Miss Sandra Cavanaugh of the student body presided over the program that combined Brotherhood and History Week observances. Alger Mitchell led the audience in a salute to the flag.

Powell Amendment

A year ago I was a rabid supporter of the Powell Amendment to the school construction aid bill. My feeling now is that this amendment is no longer justifiable. When it was first offered, several Southern states were uttering unbridled defiance of the Supreme Court. It was not then certain whether or not the courts, in an effort to be lenient, would allow the South to set its own patterns of compliance.

Recent decisions of the courts in educational and other areas, however, leave no doubt that neither evasion nor deliberate delaying will be permitted. The courts are properly considerate of the varying complexities that may exist, but seem disposed to be satisfied only with measures that point toward ultimate compliance with their judgments.

Therefore, it is apparent that all public school facilities will become progressively available to all, without racial restrictions. Within the frame of integration, improvement in schools can result only in a more democratic society.

J. W. HAYWOOD JR.
Washington.

Photo by Ford.

MOVES UP: Connie C. Jones was sworn in as deputy commissioner of the State Liquor Authority by Secretary of State Carmine De Sapio. Mr. Jones lives at 2235 Fifth Ave.

Powell Turns Big Guns On Davis

Critical of Georgian's D.C. role

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

"Your generation could solve the problems created by Democratic bums like Davis of Georgia. He is a prehistoric monster—the kind you see in the museum."

That's what Rep. Adam Clayton Powell told a Brotherhood assembly, Wednesday, at Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, 10th and U Sts., NW.

The congressman referred to Rep. James C. Davis, whose committee conducted the pro-segregation probe of District schools last summer.

He told pupils, "I want to urge upon you to remember that you are not members of a minority race."

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE Powell said, "We can preach all we want to about democracy to Asia and Africa, but they know what we are doing here.

"They know when we are preaching one thing in Europe and practicing another in Alabama."

He said colored Americans are "the yardstick" by which Asians, Africans and Europeans alike measure social progress in this country.

"I GOT news for you," the congressman said, eliciting a mixture of laughter and applause. "The world is changing and America is changing.

"There's a new white man and there's a new colored man.

"The solid South is gone with the wind.

"The new colored man doesn't carry chips on his shoulder, but lets the chips fly where they may," he added.

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HE PRAISED colored citizens for "their power of unity in Montgomery and Birmingham" (Ala.)

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Miss Sandra Cavanaugh of the student body presided over the program that combined Brotherhood and History Week observances. Alger Mitchell led the audience in a salute to the flag.

Prod In Our Hands

Representative A. Clayton Powell, speaking in Atlanta recently, asserted there is a real danger that our march to full equality may be slowed.

The danger, he insists, comes not from the hard core Southern rebels, but lies in the possibility that Northern whites and American liberals will lack the stamina and guts to put over a long range civil rights program, including an FEPC and complete integration of public schools.

The prod to see that they do not become unwitting allies of Eastlandism is in our hands.

Every colored person must register wherever he can register and vote every time the polls are open.

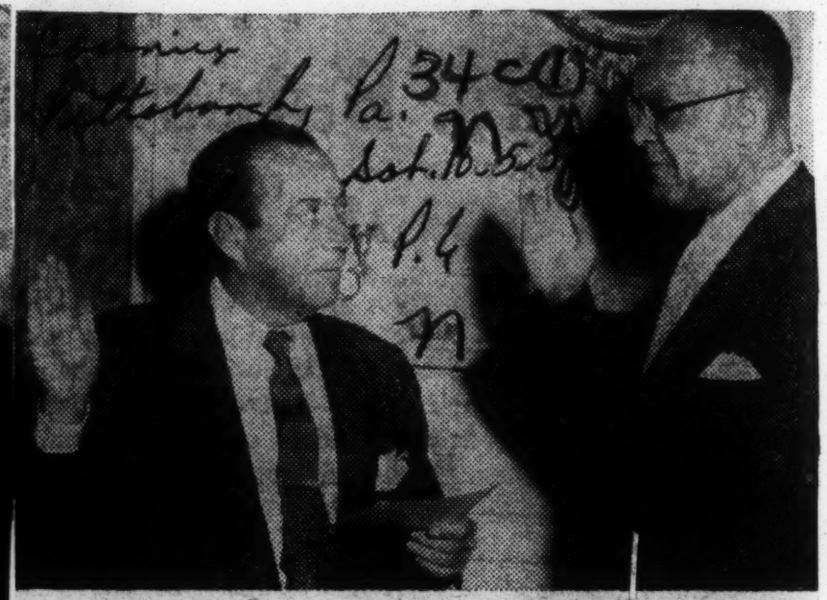
We must elect to Congress staunch Northern liberals, regardless of party affiliation, who will stand up and vote for this program.

And we must vote out of office those Republicans and Democrats who quibble and quail before the onslaughts of the Dixiecrats when the chips are down.

Journal + Guide
Sat. 8-24-57
Norfolk, Va.
P. 9

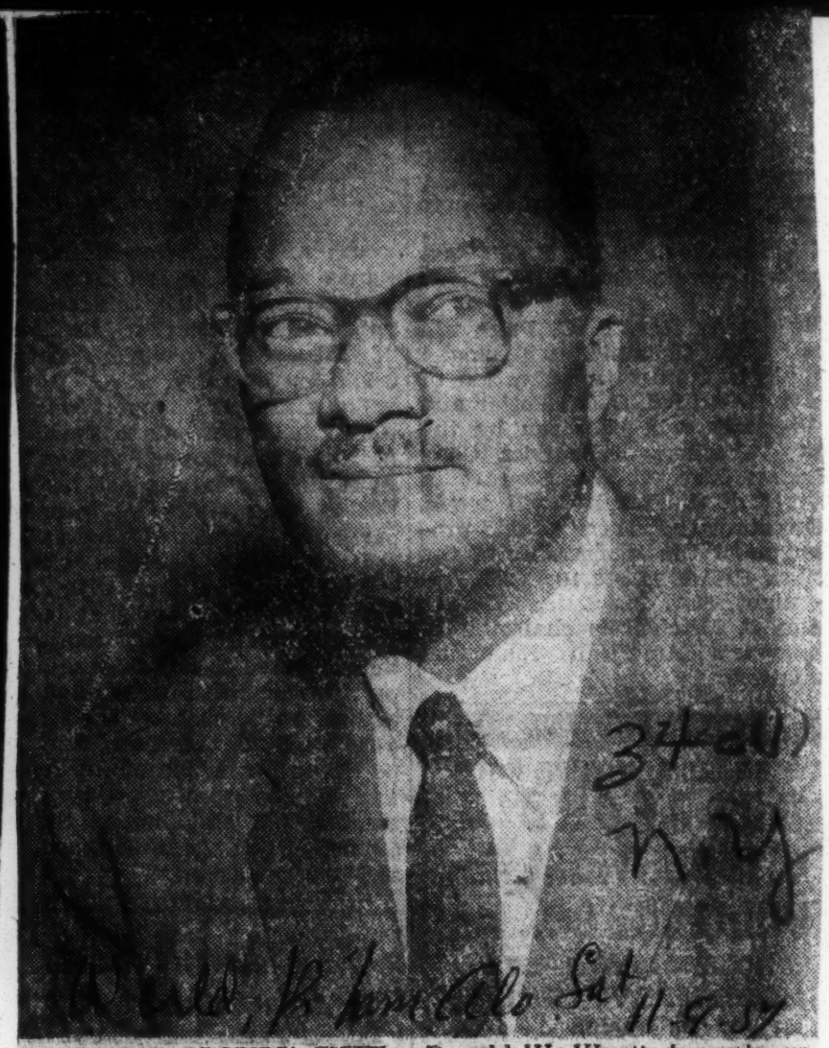
The Congressman Caught One 34c(1)

At Berchtesgaden, Germany, Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., of New York right, is shown as he received the first place award for winning the Berchtesgaden Fishing Derby. Congressman Powell caught an 18-inch brown trout. Making the presentation is Lt. Colonel Kennard S. Vandergrift, left, Commander of the U. S. Armed Forces Recreation center-Berchtesgaden and Chiemsee.

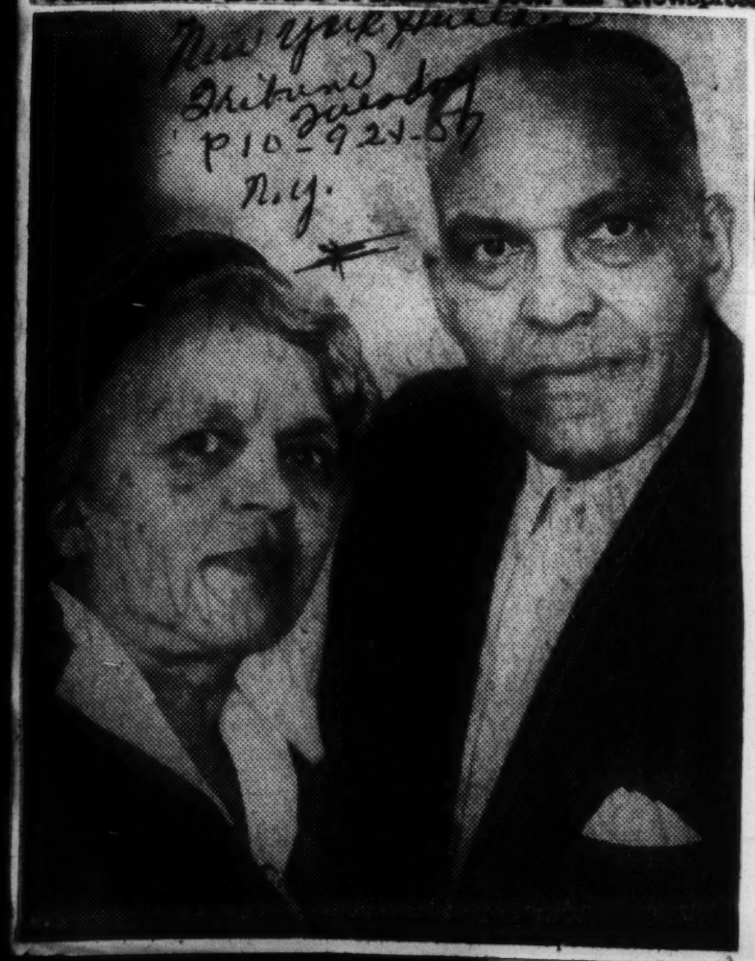


Lifetime Post—Commissioner Arthur Ford of the New York City Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, right, is sworn in by Mayor Robert Wagner to the lifetime post of commissioner of the Board of Water Supply. The ceremony took place at City H[illegible] Campbell Photo.

A POST FOR 'PORTIA' — Mrs. S. Joyce Phillips Austin of Harlem, an outstanding attorney since her graduation from Fordham Law School, is sworn in as Director of the women's program of New York State's Dept. of Commerce. Mrs. Austin joined the Commerce Dept. in June 1956 as Executive Secretary of the N. Y. State Women's Council. Administering the oath is Secretary of State Carmine De Sapio, while Gov. Averell Harriman (second from right) and State Commerce Commissioner Edward T. Dickinson look on. (Newspress Photo).



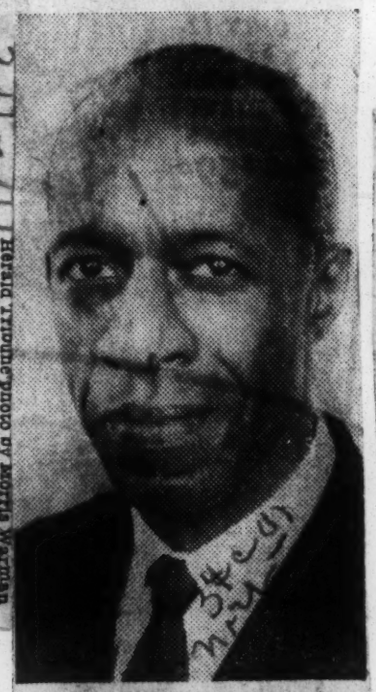
'WORLD AFFAIRS' CHIEF — Donald W. Wyatt, formerly assistant to the president of Fisk University, has been named as Chief Administrative Officer for the World Affairs Center of the United States, located in United Nations Plaza, N. Y. A native of Baltimore, Mr. Wyatt will administer the expanding services of the Center, a national information agency. (Newspress Photo).



Arthur C. Ford with his wife as City Hall yesterday after he was sworn in as a commissioner of the Board of Water Supply.

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

Mayor Will Put Negro In High Welfare Post



James R. Dumpson

Mayor Wagner announced yesterday that he would appoint James R. Dumpson, a Negro, as Deputy Commissioner of Welfare when Miss Crystal M. Potter, present holder of the post, retires later this year.

Mr. Dumpson is now director of the department's Bureau of Child Welfare. He has held the post since 1955. He first entered city service in 1954 as executive director of the Commission on Foster Care of Children.

Mr. Dumpson is 48 years old, is married and lives at 730 Riverside Drive. Before entering city service he was active in social welfare work.

Manhattan Will Lose Its Subway Kiosks

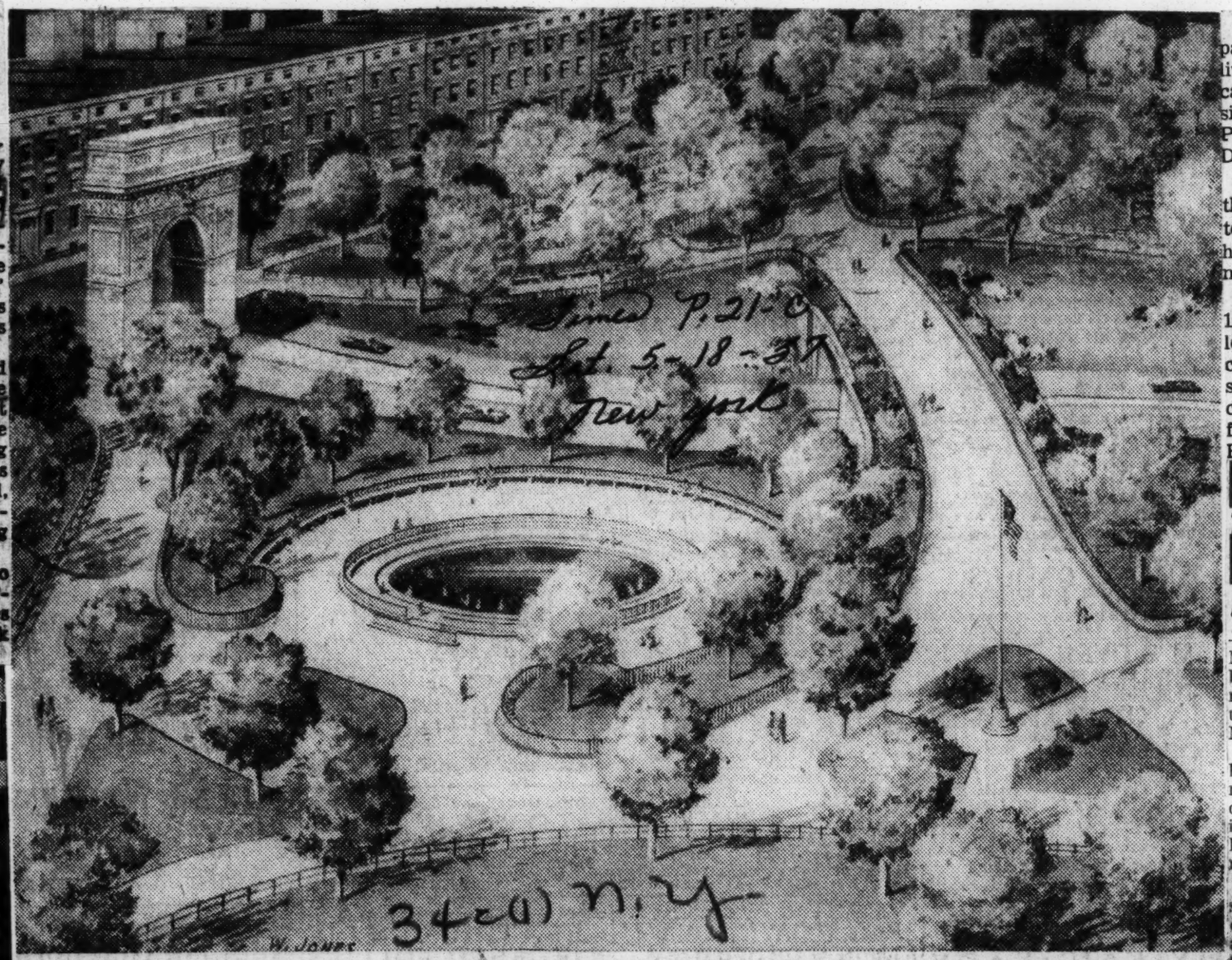
Herald Tribune Mon. Ex. 1-57 New York

Subway kiosks will begin leaving the Manhattan scene early in June, Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack said yesterday that in a joint operation with the Transit Authority, his office will remove the 110 "antiquated superstructures" that for more than fifty years have covered subway entrances and exits in the borough.

The program will be spread over a five-year period. And the total cost is estimated at $280,000. The kiosks will give way to open railing, permitting better visibility for pedestrains and motorists, Mr. Jack said, adding that further improvements will be made, including new lighting and wall tile.

The first to go will be two kiosks at 59th St. and Broadway, and one each at Times Square and 33d St. and Park Ave.

Capt. Kenneth H. Berthoud, Jr., of New York, on duty in the warehousing branch of U. S. Marine Supply Activity, 1100 S. Broad st. He is the first Negro officer assigned there.



NEW PLAN FOR SQUARE: This is a sketch of the roadway through Washington Square as suggested by Hulan E. Jack, Borough President of Manhattan. In this view, looking toward northeast, a depressed road would link Fifth Avenue with West Broadway through the park. The pedestrian overpass would permit uninterrupted flow of traffic.

Times P. 21-C Sat. 5-18-57 New York

34c(1) N.Y.

Powell Is Listed As "Doing Well"

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK — (INS) — Rep Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D) N. Y., who collapsed while delivering a sermon at his church Sunday, was reported Monday "doing well" at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. The bulletin added only that the 48-year-old Congressman's "condition is satisfactory."

Powell, when stricken left the pulpit of the Abyssinian Baptist Church under his own power and was driven immediately to the hospital. The cause of his collapse was given as "exhaustion" and a possible heart attack.

June 6-1-57

The Congressman's physician said Powell was undergoing tests at the hospital and pending their completion no statement would be made as to whether Powell is suffering from a heart condition.

Last week, following the acquittal of 2 white men in Montgomery, Ala., after they confessed to bombing a Negro church, the noted leader stirred up rebel sentiments when he suggested.

"The Negro people of Alabama should seriously consider a form of passive resistance directed against the jurors taking the form, maybe, of even a boycott of any business to which they are directly or indirectly connected."

Leader of the famous Montgomery bus boycott the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., refraining from making a "quick statement" has described the incident as "tragic."

Rep. Powell Is Stricken Ill In His Pulpit

Constitution Mon. 6-3-57 Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY) was stricken by an apparent heart attack today while preaching a sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem. He was taken to a hospital where his condition was reported later as "not serious."

P. 2.

The 48-year-old congressman is pastor of the church. During delivery of his sermon, Powell became ill and signaled to his assistant, the Rev. O. D. Dempsey. Powell cut short the sermon and Dempsey continued the service.

Two physicians who accompanied the congressman in an automobile to a hospital later diagnosed his illness as a possible heart ailment.

Powell, a Negro, represents the 16th Congressional District in Harlem. He was elected as a Democrat but supported President Eisenhower in the last presidential campaign. He has been a tireless fighter for civil rights. His wife is Hazel Scott, the pianist.

Boycott Jurors, Powell Suggests

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (U.P.) —Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) today suggested that Alabama Negroes boycott the businesses of jurors who acquitted two white men of bombing a Negro church in Montgomery.

In a statement issued through his office, the Negro congressman said the white jurors' verdict shows "the South has lost its soul and conscience and hencefortH is not entitled to any respect."

Sat. 6-1-57

"The Negro people of Alabama should seriously consider a form of passive resistance directed against the jurors taking the form, maybe, of even a boycott of any business to which they are directly or indirectly connected," he said.

Rep. Powell Ill Of Heart Ailment

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) was stricken today while delivering a sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist Church and was taken to New York Hospital. His physicians said the congressman had suffered a possible heart ailment aggravated by overwork.

The 48-year-old congressman is pastor of the church. During delivery of his sermon, Powell became ill and signaled to his assistant, the Rev. O. D. Dempsey. Powell cut short the sermon and Dempsey continued the service.

Mon. 6-3-57

Powell, a Negro, represents the 16th Congressional District in Harlem. He was elected as a Democrat but supported President Eisenhower in the last presidential campaign. He has been a tireless fighter for civil rights. His wife is Hazel Scott, the pianist.

Powell Collapses While Preaching

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57

NEW YORK — Harlem's fiery pastor-congressman, Adam Clayton Powell, collapsed Sunday while preaching a sermon at his church. He was taken to New York hospital.

Powell's doctors diagnosed his illness as over-exertion and a possible heart condition.

The 47-year-old representative became ill in the pulpit of the Abyssinian Baptist church, where he is pastor. He was attended by two physicians, Dr. Aaron Wells and Dr. W. A. Freeman.

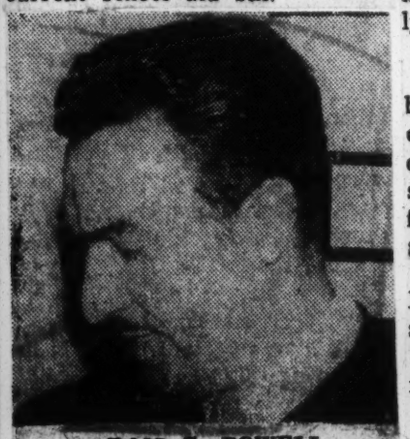
Dr. George Calver, capitol physician in Washington, was consulted by telephone. Dr. Calver, who keeps check on the health of the nation's lawmakers, had been treating Rep. Powell.

The physicians said Powell must have complete rest, but the congressman said he hoped to return to Washington Wednesday.

His wife, famed pianist Hazel Scott, is in Europe.

The person nearest Powell at the time of his collapse was Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson who recently completed a prison sentence for income tax invasion. She is his secretary.

Powell made headlines last year by breaking with the Democratic party and endorsing President Eisenhower because of the civil rights issue. He is expected to wage a strong fight for an anti-segregation amendment to the current school aid bill.



ADAM C. POWELL

The New York congressman is the second of the nation's three Negro representatives to be stricken in two months.

Chicago's Rep. William L. Dawson collapsed and was hospitalized in late April and spent several weeks in Bethesda Naval hospital.

Dawson, nearing complete recovery, was in Chicago over the weekend.

Powell Suggests Alabama Strike

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57

NEW YORK — (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y., suggested that Alabama Negroes consider boycotting businesses owned by jurors who acquitted two white men last week of bombing Negro churches in Montgomery.

Powell, who represents the Harlem district in New York, said: "The Negro people of Alabama should seriously consider some form of passive resistance directed against the jurors, taking the form of even boycotting any business with which they are directly or indirectly connected."

He added:

"The acquittal by a jury of the bombers of 'houses of God' must clearly show to civilized Americans that the South has lost its soul and conscience and henceforth is not entitled to any respect."

The two men — Raymond C. Britt, 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston, 18 — were acquitted by an all-white jury which deliberated for only one hour and 35 minutes.

Mrs. E. L. Adams, an aunt of Britt, testified that he could not have bombed the Hutchinson Street Baptist church the night of Jan. 10 because he spent the entire evening at her home.

Livingston's young wife testified that her husband was at home with her asleep the night dynamite blasts damaged four Negro churches and homes of two ministers.

Livingston and Britt are the first two of a number of white men to be tried for the wave of violence which followed the Supreme Court decision that segregation on Montgomery city buses — opposed by Negro ministers.

Powell Terms Jury Trial Amendment Bar To Race Votes

Daily World
Thurs. 6-9-57
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives Monday will return to debate on civil rights legislation, which proponents claim will pass despite desperate Southern efforts.

Rep. Bolling, Democrat of Missouri, said Saturday that "as of now we have the votes" to defeat the Southern-backed jury trial amendment.

Meanwhile, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, had termed the so-called jury trial amendment to civil rights legislation pending in Congress as a "loaded gun aimed at the voting rights of colored people in the United States."

The New York solon released this declaration in a letter issued from Bethesda Naval Hospital where he is recovering from a heart attack suffered in his pulpit at Abbysinia Baptist Church June 2.

Powell's letter quoted Attorney General Herbert Brownell who recently testified "Enactment of legislation providing for jury trial in contempt cases arising out of governmental litigation would undermine the authority of the federal courts by seriously weakening their power to enforce lawful orders."

Powell said, "This is exactly what those who want to keep the colored man in a sub-citizen status want. They have already made a mockery in the state courts by letting those who dynamite homes and churches go free. They have perfected a system under which admitted murders have no fear of punishment under existing courts.

"No matter how cleverly the proponents of the amendment may seek to clothe it with legalisms, the colored people of the nation will know that those who vote for the amendment are hiding behind old quackery that gave birth to the "separate but equal' doctrine, the grandfather clause and the Ku Klux Klan."

"Republicans and northern Democrats who pretend that they did not read the bill in committee or now profess to see great danger to the jury system are admitting that they are guilty of a vice that many thinking colored people have suspected for some time. They are willing to let a thousand Negroes be deprived of their rights, to be forced from their homes and business by economic pressure and shot or intimidated at the polling places On the other hand, when these so-called supporters of the jury trial amendment see the rotten structure of segregation and discrimination threatened by the cleansing power of Federal authority they rally to any banner that is raised by those who now hold political power in the Deep South.

"When the anti-lynching bill was before Congress they set out to prove that it was unconstitutional When the FEPC bill was under consideration they falsely insisted that it would force employers to hire colored people who were not qualified workers. At the political conventions in 1956 they were not satisfied until they had sacrificed the United States Supreme Court itself on the altar of party harmony and expediency."

"The vote on H. R. 6127 is an opportunity for the men and women in public office to stand firm for the right to vote. No matter who gets elected in Brooklyn and San Francisco, our country will not have representative government until our citizens everywhere in the land are free to cast their ballots without fear and intimidation based on race."

"As a final word to Democrats let me say that the colored voters of the North are fed up with weak platforms and watered down legislation. They are increasingly asking the question, why send Pennsylvania and Ohio Democrats to Congress if they must take their orders from middle men who serve the White Citizens Councils in Mississippi and Alabama?"

Northern Demo Attacks Powell

Post Herald Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 6-9-57

Accuses Negro Of Dividing Races

WASHINGTON, June 7 (U.P.)— A Northern Democrat leveled an angry attack today at Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., charging that "no one is doing more to divide the Negro and white citizens" of the nation.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays of Ohio also accused the Democratic Negro congressman from New York of slurring his fellow party members from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Hays arose on the House floor during the second day of general debate on President Eisenhower's civil rights bill to reply to criticisms made by Powell yesterday.

Powell, in a letter written from Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital, said Northern Negroes are "fed up with watered-down legislation" and are demanding: "Why send Pennsylvania and Ohio Democrats to Congress if they must take their orders from middlemen who serve the White Citizens Councils in Mississippi and Alabama."

Hays denounced this as a slur on him and other Ohio and Pennsylvania Democrats. Then, as Southern House members applauded, Hays said Powell's arguments were almost enough "to convince me that the trial by jury amendment should be adopted."

Hays, who said Powell had been confined to Bethesda with a heart attack, added that he wished the New Yorker could have been on the House floor to reply. But he said that he wasn't saying anything he wouldn't say to Powell's face.

Only about a half dozen members applauded when Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, told Hays it would have come with "better grace" if he had postponed his attack until Powell could be present.

Hays replied that he felt compelled to speak out now because Powell had pulled a "very small political trick" aimed at making people think Ohio and Pennsylvania Democrats could be told how to vote.

Hays also questioned whether Powell actually wanted the civil rights program enacted.

He said Powell was on a ship en route to a European vacation last year while the House was voting on the issue.

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities remarked that Powell would be "the most disappointed man in America" if the civil rights bill became law.

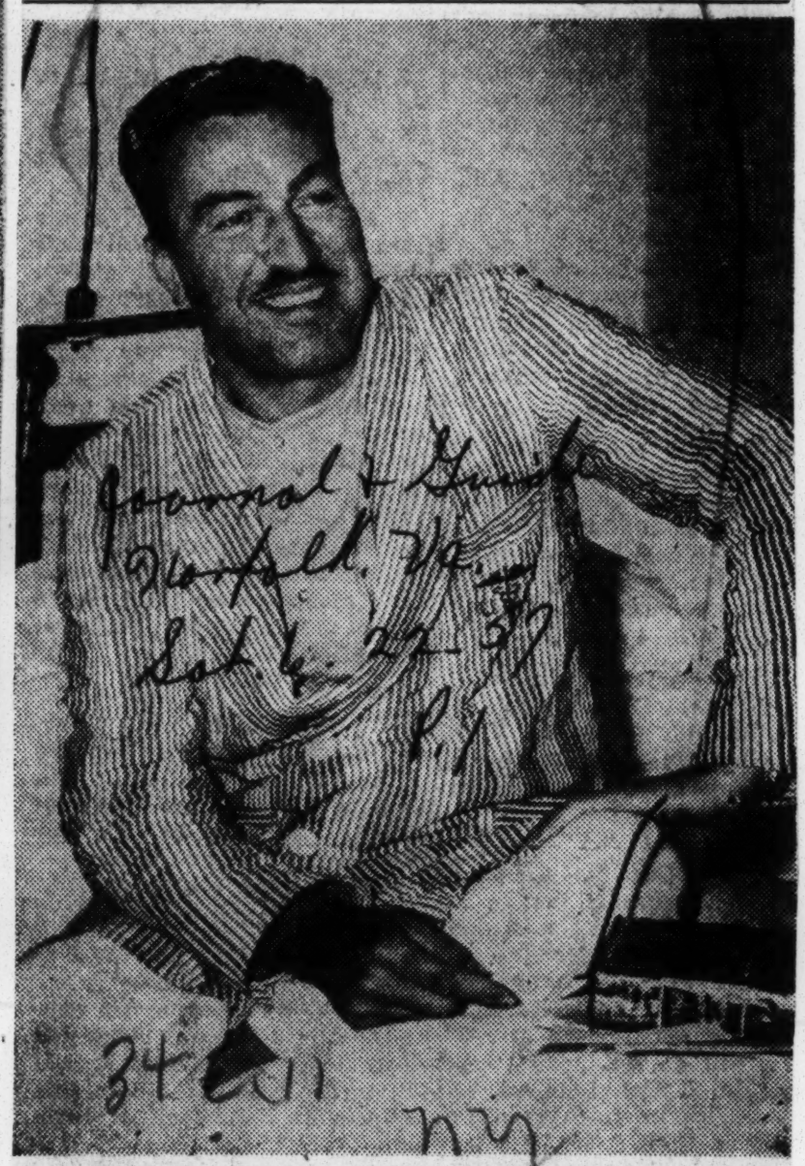
"That's right," Hays said, "because that is the last thing he has left to talk about."

34c(1) 1957

Prepares to Leave—Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) wears a big smile as he prepares to leave the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., after a week's treatment for a mild heart condition and symptoms of pancreatitis and hepatitis.

NEW YORK

Powell Leaves Hospital, Doctors Advise Rest



Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, gets ready to leave his hospital bed in Bethesda, Maryland, where he underwent a week of exhaustive treatment for a mild heart condition and symptoms of pancreatitis and hepatitis. Doctors have advised him to take six months of complete rest. Rep. Powell was stricken June 2 in the pulpit of Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York, where he has pastored for 20 years. He left the hospital Tuesday.

Says He'll Cut It in Half

Powell Ordered: 'Rest 6 Months'

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) was released from the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., Tuesday evening, but was advised by doctors to take six months of complete rest.

Being the energetic, spirited fighter that he is, the New York Representative says he does not expect to rest but three months.

During this rest period, he will stay in the Washington area so that he will be on hand to vote for foreign aid, school construction and civil rights.

POWELL HAS been undergoing a series of treatments at Bethesda for a week.

He was transferred to the Maryland hospital after spending three days in the New York hospital suffering from a mild heart attack and symptoms of pancreatitis and hepatitis.

He was stricken on June 2 in the pulpit of Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York where he has pastored for the past 20 years.

Powell Refuses To Be Counted Out Ordered To Rest

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Congress-

man Adam Powell's recent eclipse and hospitilization is the topic of conversation in the back rooms of the political clubs in New York. And down at Tammany headquarters, where Mr. Powell never enjoyed enthusiastic popularity, the manipulators are casting around for a logical candidate, should ill befall the Harlem minister.

Mr. Powell refuses to be counted out althougt it is reported his physicians advise absolute rest for three months-or more. At first taken to New York Hospital, he later went to the Naval Hospital at Bethseda, Maryland and when released, promised to return on July 18 for a thorough checkup.

List of "Candidates" Swells

Meanwhile, the list of candidates for his office swells. It is no secret that Hulan Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan—a real organization man, casts longing eyes at the more impressive post as Congressman—and in his favor is the fact that the organization would love to have him out of his showcase job, preferring a deserving Democrat of another race instead. Harlemites say, as a vote getter, Hulan Jack is NOT Adam Powell.

Another likely candidate and not an unwilling one, is City Councilman Earl Brown, a member of Life magazine staff, elected when Communist Ben Davis was reelected on account of his political affiliations.

Third in line is State Senator James Watson, son of the late Judge Watson, first Negro judge elected in New York. Watson stepped into the Senatorship when the colored holder of the office, Mr. Archibald, failed to win organization support in his bid for re-election to a second term. Mr. Watson's claim to the office rests largely on his father's record, rather than on any particular brilliance of performance—and of course, he too is an organization man.

"Dark Horse" Is A Woman

Dark horse in the field is a woman, Bessie Buchanan, wife of the manager of the Savoy Ballroom. Mrs. Buchanan, once a Cotton Club chorus girl, is serving her second term in the New York State Assembly—having been hand-picked by the Democratic leader to become the first colored woman to sit in that body.

Insiders predict "big things" for Mrs. Buchanan, and it is whispered that Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio would like nothing better than have Mrs. Buchanan become the first colored woman in Congress.

Years ago, when congressional district aspiration stirred in Harlem, a colored woman—their long hold on Harlem will be intensified. the Republican Party controlled Two important Harlem districts. And they fumbled the ball, letting Chicago achieve the distinction of sending Oscar DePriest as the first Negro since Reconstruction, to Congress. That has irked New York politicos ever since and if the Democrats can negotiate the deal it sends a woman to Congress—

Powell Will Not Back Hells Canyon Dam Bill

WASHINGTON — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., declared Thursday he would not back the controversial Hells Canyon dam legislation until "the smell is cleared away" in an "infamous" civil rights vote trade.

Public power advocates in the Democratic Party are trying to push legislation through Congress which would set up the Far West counterpart of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Rep Powell set forth his position in telegrams sent leading newspapers in the nation's capital.

OPPOSED BY ADMINISTRATION

The wires were made public by his office a day before the House Interior Committee voted on the bills which are opposed by the administration.

The measures would authorize a high federal dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Such a structure would flood the sites of private dams being built by the Idaho Power Company.

An aide said Mr. Powell was in New York at the time the text of the message was released. The vote is expected to be so close that a single vote might decide fate of the legislation.

Republicans have charged that six Democratic co-sponsors of a Hells Canyon bill in the Senate voted with Southern Democrats on civil rights legislation to get their support on dam legislation when the Senate passed it.

Mrs. E. H. Clinton Regional Director

ALBANY, N. Y. — Appointment of Mrs. Elsa Hines Clinton as regional director for the New York State Youth Commission in the greater New York metropolitan area was announced by Mark A. McCloskey, commission chairman.

Mrs. Clinton was born in Paducah, Ky. She received an A.B. degree in 1942 at Kentucky State College, and the degree of Master of Social Work in 1946 at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Justice Telesford given 10-year post

NEW YORK — Municipal Court Justice Darwin W. Telesford, appointed last December by Mayor Wagner to fill a vacancy on the 10th Municipal Court bench, has been given the Democratic nomination for a full ten-year term in the Municipal Court.

The nomination is tantamount to victory in the Harlem district.

A prominent Harlem lawyer and community leader prior to the appointment, Justice Telesford was given the Democratic designation Monday following a meeting of Democratic leaders of the county.

* * *

THE POPULAR jurist succeeded Justice Carson Baker, who resigned, in the 10th Municipal Court. Completion of the ten-year term by Justice Telesford would round out a quarter-century in public life.

He has previously served as an assistant state attorney general for three years, eight years as secretary to a Supreme Court justice, and two years each as a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and as research counsel to the State Senate.

John A. Davis named to SCAD

NEW YORK — Governor Harriman was present for the swearing-in ceremonies Friday of two new commissioners just appointed by him to the State Commission Against Discrimination.

The new appointees are Prof. John A. Davis of City College of New York and the second person of his race to be appointed to the commission in its history, and Mary Louis Nice, Buffalo, prominent educator and former top official of the Democratic State Committee.

Members of the commission are paid $15,400 a year.

Powell denies Hell's Canyon proxy report

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Cong. A. Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) has denied that he authorized a proxy in the House of Representatives in favor of Hell's Canyon.

In telegrams sent to a St. Louis and a Washington newspaper, the Harlem representative stated that he had not rushed to cast his vote for Hell's Canyon because he felt that such a vote should be cast wisely.

He pointed out that he had been taken out of circulation since May 30 due to his physical condition, returning to the House floor only long enough to cast his vote for civil rights.

$16,000 School Zoning Post Goes To New Yorker

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Francis A Turner, a career school man, is scheduled to be appointed to the new unit of the New York School System which has been devised to help settle the integration situation.

Expected to be known as the Zoning Bureau, the division has been designed to deal with the specific task of setting boundaries school zones in "fringe areas" — sections in which Negro and white populations live in proximity, so as to avoid all-white or all-Negro enrollments.

Turner now hods the position of assistant director of community education. His new appointment, hich is expected at the next hool board meeting July 25, will raise him to the rank of assistant superintendent of schools. His present salary will be increased by $4,450 to $16,000 per annum. There is one other Negro assistant superintendent, Dr. John B. King who is in charge of Brooklyn Districts No. 26 and 28.

HIGH ENDORSEMENT

Turner is understood to have received the virtual unanimous endorsement of the school board members of a plan of Superintendent of Schools William Jansen for the Turner selection. The choice was said to have stemmed from his record in coordinating the many elements of community harmoniously in relations with the schools. One of his recent jobs was that of forming adult classes in English and citizenship for Hungarian refugees.

Establishment of the zoning bureau was recommended by the Board Commission on Integration. The purpose was to achieve "the objective of racial integration as a cardinal principal of zoning."

It is understood that Turner's bureou will confer with principals and districts superintendents in setting school boundaries for new schools and altering the zones of old schools.

POWELL AT HITLER'S RETREAT— in the lobby of the Berchtesgaden (Germany) Hof Hotel where Adolf Hitler held many of his conferences during his tyrannical reign, Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N.Y.), center, discusses with Attorney General Herbert Brownell, right, the speech he made in London at the American Bar Association Convention. Lt. Col. Kennard S. Vandergrift, on the left, listens attentively.

Kelley Death Moves Powell Near Top Committee Spot

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON — The death of Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D. Pa.) last week moved Cong. Adam Clayton Powell jr., to second place in senority on the House Education and Labor Committee and posed the possibility of a second Negro to head a Congressional committee.

The present chairman is Rep. Graham Barden (D. N. C.). Kelley was number two and Powell third on the list. Barden, who is 61 years old is serving his 12th term in the House.

Reports are that he faces a tough fight for re-election in the Third District which he represents next year.

If he should be defeated, Powell would automatically become the chairman of the committee.

Republican William L. Dawson (D. Ill.) is at present the only Negro chairman of a Congressional committee. He heads the all-powerful House Committee on Government Operations. It is one of five which has the right to sit at any time whether Congress is in session or not and its authority ranges over every phase of government.

Now, the death of Kelley raises a lot of "ifs" and frankly has Democratic Party leaders re-appraising the Maverick Harlem solon in a new light, while across the aisle, the Republicans are looking on with extreme interest.

Independent and highly individualistic, Powell has always relied on his enormorous personal popularity with Harlem's masses to elect him to seven terms in the House and has literally thumbed his nose at the regular Democratic machine.

As a result, he has become the enemy of Tammany leader Carmine De Sapio and other party leaders who have retaliated by stripping his patronage in New York.

Last year, when he bolted the party nationally to campaign for Eisenhower, the long arm of retribution reached down to Washington and took away his patronage there.

Wily Adam never, however, severed his label as a Democrat as did Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon who switched from Republican to Democrat.

In this way, Powell has hung onto his seniority. Now, the politicians are in a huddle, wondering what to do about the prickly porcupine on their hands.

There are many who would like to see Barden defeated because of his extreme obstructionist tactics. He is not only a Southerner, reflecting the segregationist viewpoint, but he has been rabidly reactionary on all progressive legislation.

N. C. GRUMBLES

In his home district, there is a lot of grumbling over his failure to come through with patronage.

On the other hand, say some of the committee members, it might be swapping the devil for the witch. Powell's record on labor and social welfare legislation is all right, except for the controversial school-aid amendment opposed by many liberals. The trouble is, they say, "How do we know what he'll do. You can never tell. Is he going to support the party or is he going to go off again as the medicine man for Republicans?"

From present indications, Congress will go Democratic again in both Houses and it's a sure thing that despite the troubles that plague Powell — a second secretary is now serving a jail term and a recent shortage of $11,000 in his church funds was revealed, it's almost automatic that he will be re-elected to an eighth term next November.

This leaves him shoulder to shoulder with Barden who is already rallying his forces with the battle cry, of the possibility of a Negro heading a Congressional committee. All of which just makes politics that much more Fascinating.

Negro congressman asks president to resign office

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(AP) —President Eisenhower was asked today by Rep. Powell (D., N.Y.) to "withdraw immediately" as the nation's chief executive.

Powell, one of three Negro members of the House, made public this telegram he sent to Eisenhower:

"Your recent illness distresses me deeply. As one who respects your life and devotion to our country, may I respectfully request that you withdraw immediately.

"I know that we in the free world need your leadership and the luster of your prestige name, but you have given your all, all your life, and I am positive that you are now entitled to "spend the balance of your life relaxed and happy with your loved ones."

Judge Stevens' $34,000 highest paid in nation

NEW YORK — Supreme Court Justice Harold A. Stevens, the highest - salaried person of his race in government in the nation, continued his rise up the judicial ladder Tuesday when he was designated by Gov. Averell Harriman for the $34,000 - a - year Appellate Division in the First Department.

The designation of Justice Stevens to the Appelate Court for a five- year term does not affect his standing as an elected Supreme Court justice for the remaininng 12 years he has as a result of his election victory in the 1955 race. Supreme Court justices receive $30,000.

Justice Stevens, who becomes 50 years old on Saturday, Oct. 19, would begin serving on the seven - member Appelate Division of the State Supreme Court next January.

* * *

GOVERNOR HARRIMAN, who appointed Justice Stevens to the Supreme Court in July, 1955, said he was making his announcement now in order to facilitate the preparation of court assignments and schedules.

The appointment was expected to be well received in Harlem Democratic circles and represents the first time a colored person has been named in that court.

Justice Stevens was the first person of his race elected to the General Sessions Court in 1950, and in 1955 he was elected to the Supreme Court.

A native of Johns Island, S.C., he was graduated from Benedict College, Columbus, S.C., and Boston College Law School. A Catholic, he served for four years in the State Assembly before his rise up the judicial ladder.

He has been awarded honorary degrees from Benedict College, Boston College, Fordham University and Creighton University. In 1953, he was recipient of a papal award from Pope Pius XII.

Justice and Mrs. Stevens, the former Miss Ella Myers, live at 295 Convent Ave.

JUSTICE HAROLD STEVENS

$9,700 commissioner position to Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin

ALBANY, NY — The appointment of a New York City attorney, Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, as assistant deputy commissioner of the State Department of Commerce was announced last week by Commissioner Edward T. Dickinson.

Mrs. Austin's appointment fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Barbara Yuncker of New York City.

The post pays $9,700.

Mrs. Austin will serve also as assistant director of the woman's program. Headed by Deputy Commissioner Katheryn V. Fitzgerald, the program is a service agency working co-ordinately with other divisions of the department. Through its own program of clinics, forums and workshops, it provides specialized service for the women in business and industry and college women planning business and professional careers.

* * *

MRS. AUSTIN joined the Commerce Department in June 1956 as executive secretary of the New York Woman's Council by appointment of Commissioner Dickinson. For 10 years prior to that she was engaged in general law practice and served for two years as attorney-advisor in the New York City Office of Price Stabilization. She had also been on the staff of the Practising Law Institute in New York City as an editorial assistant and legal researcher.

Recently appointed a member of Mayor Robert F. Wagner's Committee on the Problems of the Aging, she is also a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, Harlem Lawyers' Association, New York Women's Bar Association, National Council of Negro Women, New York City Urban League, Executive Board of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

She is also on the Executive Council of the Women's Division of the Democratic State Committee. Roosevelt Demo-

cratic Club, Fordham Law Alumni Association, Fordham Law Review Association, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the New York Club of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

A graduate of Hunter College and Fordham Law School, she is the wife of Rodman W. Austin, a teacher in the New York City public school system.

34c(1) 1957 NEW YORK

Southerners Applaud Typical Civil Rights Double-Talk

Two Northern Democrats Attack Rep Powell Who Is Confined To Hospital

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-15-57

By ARTHUR KRANISH

WASHINGTON—(INS)— An Ohio Democrat charged that "no person is doing more to divide the Negro citizens of this country from the rest of our citizens" than Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) Ohio, interrupted House debate on the civil rights bill to deliver the bitter attack on the congressman and minister, hospitalized after he collapsed Sunday, June 2, in his New York pulpit.

* * *

HAYS WAS supported by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D) Pa., who charged that Powell would be "the most disappointed man in America" if the civil rights bill is enacted into law.

(Editor's Note: This is the usual northern Democratic double-talk. Neither Hays nor Walter want a civil rights bill enacted. They generally vote with southerners on all measures aimed to protect Negroes' civil rights. Attacking Powell in his absence on a hospital bed is characteristic of this duo.)

The attack, which prompted a roar of applause from southern Democrats, was based on a letter to House members from Powell, who is now recovering at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

* * *

POWELL said in the letter: "As a final word to Democrats, let me say that the colored voters of the North are fed up with weak platforms and watered down legislation. They are increasingly asking the question, why send Pennsylvania and Ohio Democrats to Congress if they take orders from middlemen who serve the White Citizens Councils in Mississippi and Alabama.

* * *

HAYS REPLIED that all Democrats from his state of Ohio, and probably all of those from Pennsylvania, voted for the civil rights bill which passed the House last year.

Hays noted caustically that Powell was on a "vacation trip" to Europe during last year's civil right debate and will "apparently" remain at Bethesda hospital "until this debate is over."

* * *

THE OHIO Democrat said the Powell letter was an attempt to "threaten" his colleagues, but has "almost convinced" him to vote for a jury trial amendment supported by the South.

Hays described Powell's action as a "small political trick" and agreed with Walter that if the bill is passed Powell would have nothing left to "talk about."

* * *

HAYS TOOK Powell to task for what he said was a 1944 appearance at Communist party rally in New York along with Red leaders William Z. Foster and Earl Browder.

He also charged that Powell had once said that "the death" of Rep. Martin Dies (D) Tex., "is as important as the death of Hitler," and that he had praised the Soviet Union on several occasions.

* * *

REP. EMANUEL Celler (D) N. Y., interrupted to say Hays' attack "would have come with better grace" if Powell were present. Hays said he would be glad to repeat his charges before Powell, but that "any refutation has to be now."

With that, debate reopened on the civil rights bill.

* * *

MEANWHILE, it was learned that President Eisenhower has put his Capitol Hill contact men to work in an effort to gain passage of the civil rights measure without an amendment providing for jury trials in contempt cases.

Liaison men from the White House have started buttonholing Republican members in the House, lining up support for the controversial legislation.

New Judge—After serving as chairman of the U. S. Parole Board for the past four and one-half years, Scovel Richardson is sworn in by Associate Justice Charles Evans Whittaker as a judge of the U. S. Customs Court in New York City.—Wide World Photo.

Negro Congressman Suffers Attack While Giving Sermon

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon 6-3-57

NEW YORK, June 2 (U.P.)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY) was stricken by an apparent heart attack today while preaching a sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem. He was taken to a hospital where his condition was reported later as "not serious."

The 48-year-old congressman is pastor of the church. During delivery of his sermon, Powell became ill and signaled to his assistant, the Rev. O. D. Dempsey. Powell cut short the sermon and Dempsey continued the service.

Powell left the altar and went to a side office. In the office he was assisted by Leon De Kalb, senior deacon of the church. After a brief conversation with Powell, the deacon called Powell's physicians, Dr. W. A. Freeman and Dr. Aaron Wells.

The physicians accompanied the congressman in an automobile to the hospital and later diagnosed his illness as a possible heart ailment.

Powell, a Negro, represents the 16th Congressional District in Harlem. He was elected as a Democrat but supported President Eisenhower in the last presidential campaign. He has been a tireless fighter for civil rights. His wife is Hazel Scott, the pianist.

Powell 'Exhausted,' No Heart Attack

Tel. Atlanta Tue 6-4-57

NEW YORK, June 3 (U.P.) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.), Negro minister who collapsed while delivering a sermon yesterday, was reported today to be in "satisfactory" condition at New York Hospital.

The 48-year-old congressman was reported suffering mainly from exhaustion. His doctor said earlier fears he had suffered a heart attack were unfounded.

Powell Backs Jewish Protest

Black Dispatch Fri. 4-5-57

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Cong. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) had placed in the Congressional record last week a letter written by Shad Polier and appearing in the New York Times. The letter critized the House Judiciary subcommittee for excluding discrimination based on "religion" from the area to be studied by the Civil Rights Commission proposed in the Administration's civil rights bill.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Polier, who is chairman of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, stated that "organized economic boycotts and other unwarranted economic pressures against Jews and Catholics have already been threatened."

"While the predominant form of racism in the South today is directed at Negroes," the letter continued, "there has been a distinct tendency within the White Citizens Council movement, to say nothing of the rejuvenated Ku Klux Klan, to spill over into anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism.

"It would be most unfortunate if the commission, once established, found itself empowered to investigate charges of discrimination against Negroes but not against religious minorities."

In the same issue of the Congressional Record, Powell inserted another article from the New York Times, Sunday, which stated that "Canal Pack delay stirs discontent."

This article, which carried a Balboa, C. Z. dateline, charged the United States Congress' failure to pass measures to implement part of the 1955 treaty with being responsible for the dissatisfaction both in the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama.

This treaty commonly known as the Remon-Eisenhower treaty, covers a single wage scale for workers in the zone, civil service retirement for Panamanian workers, the transfer to Panama of about $30 million in real estate, and appropriations to build a $20 million bridge across the canal at Balboa.

President Eisenhower agreed informally to these articles almost four years ago when the late President Jose Antonio Remon visited Washington. It was more than two years ago that President Eisenhower agreed in an international instrument to ask Congress to make the real estate, bridge, wage, and retirement concessions.

"Package legislation was introduced over a year ago with administration backing. But President Eisenhower did not push it. No hearings were scheduled and the measure died in the committee."

"Panamanians are eager for action," stated the article. And "there is a feeling that the executive branch should press for enactment."

Powell Would Boycott Jurors In Bombing Case

NEW YORK, — (INS) — Rep Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y. suggested that Alabama Negroes consider boycotting businesses owned by jurors who acquited two white men Thursday of bombing Negro churches in Montgomery.

Powell, who represents the Harlem district in New York, said "The Negro people of Alabama should seriously consider some form of passive resistance directed against the jurors, taking the form of everyone boycotting any business with which they are directly or indirectly connected."

He added:

"The acquittal by a jury of the bombing of 'House of God' must clearly show to civilized Americans that the south has lost its soul and conscience andhenceforth is not entitled to any respect."

The whole civil rights tumult was illuminated by a star shell burst of truth this week when Congressman Sikes of Florida murmured, "The end value is it helps both the proponents and the opponents to get reelected."

Powell Might Be Down But Never Out

Adam Powell, that fighting Congressman from Harlem, might be down, but he's never out! From his sick bed he issued a letter to eaeh of his colleagues, urging them to defeat the trial by jury amendment to the civil rights bill

What Did Adam Mean by His 'Third Force' Hint?

WASHINGTON—What did Congressman Adam Clayton Powell mean when he spoke about a "Third Force" at the "Prayer Pilgrimage."

In a typically Adam Powell fighting speech, he told a handkerchief-waving audience:

"We meet here in front of the Lincoln Memorial because we are getting more from a dead Republican than we are getting from live Democrats and live Republicans."

Then he added:

"There must be a 'Third Force' which should be non-partisan, non-denominational and non-racial, but for the time being, it should be led by our Negro clergy."

In elaborating on his point, Powell said the force should take up where the NAACP . . . "now being driven underground in the South" . . . is prevented from presenting cases in local and state courts.

He said the "Third Force" should "raise funds and channel those funds to the NAACP to continue its monumental work; and where they are blocked, present cases ourselves using the same NAACP lawyers.

He said the force should employ only "passive resistance" in the form of "work stoppages, economic boycotts, mass demonstrations, sit-down strikes, slow-downs and picket lines."—**WILLIAM G. NUNN.**

It Is Twice Blessed

"There is no person in the United States in my opinion who is doing more to divide Negro citizens from other citizens than the gentleman from New York —Powell."

Thus spake an angry congressman upon the floor of the House of Harlem's Adam Clayton Powell. Was the congressman from Mississippi or Georgia? No, he was an Ohio congressman, Wayne Hays.

Hays was complaining about a "scurrilous" letter Powell had written fellow congressmen to "persuade or threaten" them into voting for civil rights legislation.

The strident aggressions of the NAACP type have offended many northern congressmen, as becomes evident from the Washington debates. Many a one is coming to take a more sympathetic view of Southern problems and viewpoints (they should not be alienated by our boob bombers and loud mouths).

Powell's letter invoked resentment from Ohio's Representative Wayne Hayes. He implied that the New York Congressman is presently faking illness and that he took to the high seas last year during debate on the measure. His inference was that the Harlemite doesn't really want civil rights because he would no longer have anything to talk about.

ADDED TO HIS political abuse was some reference made by "cruel" friends of his domestic affairs. One visitor inquired if his wife, Hazel Scott, would be returning from Europe to be at his bedside.

Powell's first reaction was, "No indeed!" .Then to soften it up a bit, he added that he had sent her a cable informing her of his illness. But cabled her the following day saying that it was not necessary for her to come because he was not seriously ill.

Reports have previously circulated that the famed pianist is estranged from her distinguished Congressman husband and that she has taken up residence in Paris. But this she denies.

New York Mayor Will Name Negro To High Post

New York, Oct. 14 — Mayor Wagner announced last Friday that he would appoint James R. Dumpson, a Negro, as First Deputy Commissioner of Welfare. Mrs. Crystal M. Potter, present holder of the post, retires later this year.

Mr. Dumpson is now Director of the Department's Bureau of Child Welfare. He has held the post since 1955. He first entered city service in 1954 as Executive Director of the Commission on Foster Care of Children.

Mr. Dumpson is 48 years old, is married and lives at 730 Riverside Drive. Before entering city service he was active in social welfare work.

TO GET HIGH POST: New York Mayor announced last week that he will name James R. Dumpson First Deputy Commissioner of Welfare when the post became vacant later this year.

34c(1) 1957 NORTH CAROLINA

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson Accepts Membership On The Commission On Race, Housing

NEW YORK.— (ANP) —Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, colored assistant to the director of the National Selective Service system, has accepted membership on the Commission on Race and Housing, it was announced Friday by Commission Chairman Earl B. Schwulst, president and chairman of the board of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City.

The commission was established in February, 1955, to conduct a nationwide survey of the housing needs of minority groups particularly those of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in metropolitan areas. It is financed with appropriations totaling $305,000 from the Fund for the Republic, an independent corporation founded to promote the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Colonel Johnson, a native of Washington, D. C. is a graduate of Howard university and of the Law School of Howard U. He is on the national board of the YMCA; a member of the National Capital Housing Authority; member and former president of the Board of the Washington Housing Association; director of the Industrial Bank of Washington: and a member of the Board and Chairman of the District of Columbia Board of Parole.

Other members of the commission in addition to Colonel Johnson and Mr. Schwulst are:

Gordon W. Allport, professor of psychology, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; Elliot V. Bell, chairman, executive committee and director, McGraw-Hill Publishing company, Inc.; Editor and Publisher, Business Week, N. Y.; Laird Bell, attorney; Bell Boyd, Marshall and Lloyd, Chicago; Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, CSC director of the University of Notre Dame Foundation, Notre Dame, Ind.

Henry Dreyfuss, industrial designer, South Pasadena, Calif.; Peter Grimm, chairman of the board and director, William A. White and Sons, N. Y.; Charles Keller, Jr., president, Keller Construction corporation, New Orleans; Clark Kerr, chanceller, University of California, Berkeley: Calif.; Philip M. Klutznick, chairman of the board, American Community Builders, Inc., Parl Forest, Illinois.

Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief, Time, Life, Fortune, Sports Illustrated, Architectural Forum and House and Home; Stanley Marcus, president. Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Tex.; Ward Melville, president, Melville Shoe corporation, N. Y.; Francis T. P. Plimpton, attorney, Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean, New York; R. Stewart Rauch Jr., president, Philadelphia and John H. Wheeler, president, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C.

34c(1) N.C.

Journal & Guide

On Stgte Committee

Dr. Leonard H. Robinson, chairman of the Social Science Department at A. and T. College, Greensboro, was recently named member of the advisory committee to the State Training School for the Feebleminded to be opened soon at Goldsboro, N. C.

His appointment was announced last Monday by Gov. Luther H. Hodges. Dr. Robinson was also recently appointed a member of the North Carolina Committee of the American Social Hygiene Association and a member of the board of directors of the Greensboro Community Council.

34c(1) 1957

OHIO

34c(1)
Ohio

APPOINTED DRAFTSMAN BY GOVERNOR O'NEILL

George F. Spears, former resident of Springfield, Ohio, has recently been appointed to the position of draftsman with the State Highway Department. Mr. Spears, a life-long resident of Springfield, attended Springfield public schools and was graduated from Springfield Senior High in 1951. He attended Central State College at Wilberforce, Ohio, where he majored in pre-engineering.

Butler County, American P.1

Mr. Spears was a veteran of the Korean Conflict and served with the U.S. Army for seventeen (17) months as a railway movements specialist. Mr. Spears received the National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Ribbon and The United Nations Service Medal, while in Korea.

Mr. Spears is very active in the affairs and activities of the Republican Party. He previously served as precinct canvasser and as precinct committeeman.

Mr. Spears, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Spears, is now residing in Columbus, Ohio, at 297 Woodland Avenue, with his wife and two children.

COUNCILMAN FRED A. GRANT, JR.

34c(1)

Fred Grant, Jr. has been named a member of Hamilton City Council. Five members of Council — Wilson, Mayor Edward Beckett, Kirsh, Blumenthal, and Bartels voted for Grant and Mick was against seating him.

Two years ago — on the "Big 8" ticket — Grant was nosed out by a few votes. He has already announced that he is a candidate in the November election. He has strong support in every part of the city and has already been picked as a winner in the PR count.

Butler County American

He will serve out the term left vacant by William E. Lakeman who resigned last week for business reasons.

Grant who is hailed as a true Second Ward candidate, resides with his wife and children at 707 South Monument Avenue. He is President of the Elks in Ohio (I.B.P.O.E. of W.) and was recently elected a Grand Lodge officer at the order's meeting in Philadelphia. He is Republican Committeemen of the Second Ward and has long been active in civic organizations. He has served in many capacities at Payne AME Church of which he is a member. Mr. Grant is a foremen at the Baldwin-Lima Corp.

Grant took his seat at Wednesday night's Council meeting. He thanked members of Council and said that he would serve in the interest of all Hamilton's citizens. Thursday congratulations poured in to Grant not only from Hamilton but from many cities.

O'Neill Appoints Twin Girls

Butler County American P.1

Sat. 8-3-57

Misses La Raeu and La French Ingram, twin sisters and the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Ingram of Columbus, Ohio, have been appointed to positions in the Highway Department by Governor C. William O'Neill. La Raeu is employed in highway auditing and La French in planning survey.

Hamilton Ohio

The twins are recent gradutes of West High School in Columbus where both made an enviable record in their studies as well as in extra curricular activities. Both were in the group of sixteen (16) chosen from the graduating class for the West High Senior Spotlight.

34c(1)
Ohio

The Ingram sisters are members of Oakley Avenue Baptist Church where they are members of the Young Adult Choir of which La French is secretary. She is also secretary of the Sunday School and a member of the Baptist Training Union. La Reau is an usher, chaplain of the Usher Board and assistant secretary of the Baptist Training Union.

NEGRO APPOINTED OFFICE MANAGER IN STATE AUDITING BUREAU BY GOV. O'NEILL

Joseph Gentry, of Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed to the position of office manager for the Bureau of Auditing of the State Highway Department by Governor C. William O'Neill. Mr. Gentry becomes the first Negro in the history of the State Highway Department to hold such a responsible position.

Having sixteen employees under his direct supervision, Mr. Gentry will be responsible for the collection and distribution of all forms of communications for the department, inventory and maintenance of office equipment in addition to the purchasing and issuing of official printed forms and office supplies, and the task of approving invoices, compiling directives, as well as filing vouchers, payrolls, contracts and corrsepondence.

Mr. Gentry is a graduate of Bluefield State Teacher's College and is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. He has been chairman of the trustee board of Oakley Avenue Baptist Church for fourteen years and twelve years as superintendent of its Sunday School, and he is also active in other phases of church work.

He is married to the former Edith Harris of Norton, Virginia, and they have three daughters, Della, 15; Cecelia, 11; and Joanne, 6.

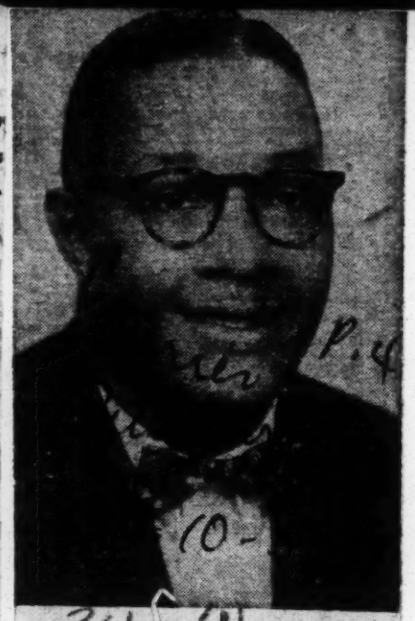
FIRST COLORED STENOG. APPOINTED TO PAROLE COMMISSION STAFF BY O'NEILL

Clarence McLeod, who was recently appointed by Governor C. William O'Neill as chairman of the Ohio Pardon and Parole Commission, replacing Percy Lowery, announces that Miss Virginia Lee Covington has been appointed to the position of stenographer on the staff of the Pardon and Parole Commission.

Miss Covington is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a graduate of East High School. She was chosen from among several applicants because of her training, capabilities and pleasing personality.

The new stenographer becomes the first Negro in the history of the Pardon and Parole Commission to be employed in that capacity.

In the picture, from left to right, Miss Covington, the new appointee; Daniel L. Mann, Jr., Assistant Director of the State Department of Highway Safety; and Clarence McLeod, Chairman of the Pardon and Parole Commission.



Councilman—

Fred Grant, a foreman at the Baldwin - Lima - Hamilton Corp., has been named to the City Council in Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. Grant was selected by a unanimous vote of the council to occupy the seat resigned by William E. Lakeman, whose term has not yet expired.

First Negro Named Assistant Director of the State Highway Department of Ohio

Reading left to right

Gordon Jeffery, Director of Highway Safety; Daniel L. Mann, Jr., Appointee, and C. William O'Neill, Governor.

Butler County American

Governor C. William O'Neill this week announced the appointment of Daniel L. Mann, Jr. to the post of Assistant Director of the Department of Highway Safety. By this appointment, Mr. Mann becomes the first Negro in the history of Ohio to hold sub-cabinet rank in the state government.

Hamilton Ohio

Formerly an Assistant Attorney General of Ohio under O'Neill, Mr. Mann attended Wilberforce University, where he majored in Business Administration, and later received his law degree from Howard University, in Washington, D.C. A veteran of World War II, he served with the Third Army in Europe under General Patton.

As Assistant Director of the Department of Highway Safety, Mr. Mann will work with Director Gordon Jeffery in the coordination and administration of the Highway Safety Program.

Sat 3-23-57

Mr. Mann, 34, is married to the former Shirley Jones of Welch, West Virginia, has one daughter, and resides at 222 Woodland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio

One of the youngest Negroes in the United States to hold a high post in state government, Mr Mann is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association, several Republican organizations, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

HU grad named to $8,500 Ohio post

African American

Sat 3-11-57

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Clarence McLeod, a graduate of Howard University and the Cleveland Marshall Law School, was named last week by Gov. C. William O'Neill to an $8,500 post as chairman of the State Parole and Pardon Board.

Baltimore, Md.

The appointment is for a 6-year-term. Mr. McLeod, 36, is the fourth colored person to serve on the board. He succeeds Percy Lowery, who was appointed in 1945. Earlier members were Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom and Lawrence O. Payne, Cleveland newspaper executive.

The new appointee is a native of Cleveland, a veteran of World War II and is the father of three children. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

She Wants Divorce— The Lawrence O. Paynes of Cleveland, Ohio, are shown in happier days before she sued the former Cleveland Councilman for divorce. She is asking $100,000 plus temporary alimony of $250 per week and attorney's fees of $2,500. Payne is the co-owner of the Cleveland Call and Post and Hotel Majestic.

First Negro Prosecutor In Akron, Ohio

Akron, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The first Negro to be appointed a member of the staff of a prosecuting attorney in Summit County is a 40-year-old Alabama born Atty. Joseph D. Roulhac, the son of a retired Presbyterian minister.

The local attorney was named to the post by John Ballard, prosecutor elect who with Roulhac and other members of his staff will take over the office on Jan. 7.

A resident of Akron since 1948, Roulhac has been active in both civic and religious work, being a trustee and treasurer of the Centenary Methodist Church. He is also a member of the Liaison Committee of the Lexington Conference Methodist church.

Moulhas is also a member of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Lexington Conference.

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Roulhac is also a member of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Lexington Conference.

was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1956. He is a trustee of the Capital City Republican club a member of the Buckeye Republican club, Ohio State University association, YMCA, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Columbus and Ohio State Bar Association, the Frontiers of Columbus Inc., and the Asbury Methodist church.

He is also a member of the Quadrennial Commission on Higher Education of the Methodist church and the Provisional Organization for the Establishment of the Methodist Theological Seminary in Ohio, which is headed by Bishop Hazen G. Werner.

NEGRO MAN ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF OHIO COMMUNTIY

XENIA, Ohio, Jan. 29.—For the first time in its history, Xenia elected a Negro vice president of the city commission council.

James Thurman Henry, Sr., geography professor at Central State College, was elected to the post. The commission is composed of five members who remain in office four years.

Bowen is the first Negro admitted to membership in the Columbus Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Harold Garner Gets Top Post With Employment Body

TOLEDO, O. — (ANP) — Harold J. Garner has been named as supervisor of minority group services at the Toledo office of the Ohio State Employment Services.

Garner fills a position vacated several months ago by E. Garfield Weathers when he was promoted to assistant manager of the office.

A graduate of the University of Toledo with a major in business administration, Garner is married and has two children. He formerly was employed as a maintenance control supervisor for the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority.

First Negro Prosecutor In Akron, Ohio

AKRON, O., (ANP) — The first Negro to be appointed a member of the staff of a prosecuting attorney in Summit County is a 40-year-old Alabama born Atty. Joseph D. Roulhac, the son of a retired Presbyterian minister.

Atlantans' Son Is Chief Counsel To City Attorney

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Attorney John W. E. Bowen, III., son of Bishop and Mrs. J. W. E Bowen, of Atlanta Georgia was named by City Attorney Russell Leach as his chief counsel

The young attorney, who is thirty years old, rose steadily through posts as legal adviser, assistant and senior assistant during his three years in the city law department. He will fill the key post held by Leach under his predecessor Chalmer P. Wylie.

Attorney Bowen is a ranking graduate of Ohio State University Law School. He received his education in Cincinnati and New Orleans school, Lincoln University and the University of Southern California His father is bishop of the Methodist church. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowden educator, is well-known throughout the country as an outstanding civic, welfare, religious and human relations worker.

The father of two children, he lives at 1057 Olmstead Avenue, and is a veteran of World War, II. He

ATTY. JOHN W. E. BOWEN, III

Ex-Orleanian Named Chief City Counsel In Ohio City

Columbus, Ohio—(Special To Louisiana Weekly)---Russell Leach, City Attorney of Columbus, Ohio, appointed John W. E. Bowen as his chief counsel.

In announcing the appointment of Bowen, Leach pointed out that the 30 year old attorney had been an assistant in the office for the past three years and as chief counsel he was direct procedure in civil cases in which they city has part.

Bowen, a former New Orleanian, is the son of Bishop and Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Bowen was principal of Gilbert Academy formerly located on St. Charles Avenue in New Orleans and from which John, Jr., is a graduate.

He studied at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the University of Southern California and graduated from Ohio State University College of Law.

The fathe of two children and a veteran of World War II, Attorney Bowen was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1956. He is a trustee of the Capital City Republican Club and a member of the Buckeye Republican Club, Ohio State University Association. He is a member of the Quadrennial Commission on Higher Education of the Methodist Church and the Provisional Organization on Establishment of the Methodist Theological Seminary in Ohio.

Bowen, the first Negro admitted to membership in the Columbus Junior Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the YWCA, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the Columbus and Ohio State Bar Associations, Ohio Municipal Attorneys Association, the Frontiers of America, and the Asbury Methodist Church.

JOHN W. E. BOWEN

First Negro Named Assistant Director of the State Highway Department of Ohio

Reading left to right

Gordon Jeffery, Director of Highway Safety; Daniel L. Mann, Jr., Appointee, and C. William O'Neill, Governor.

34 c (1) Ohio

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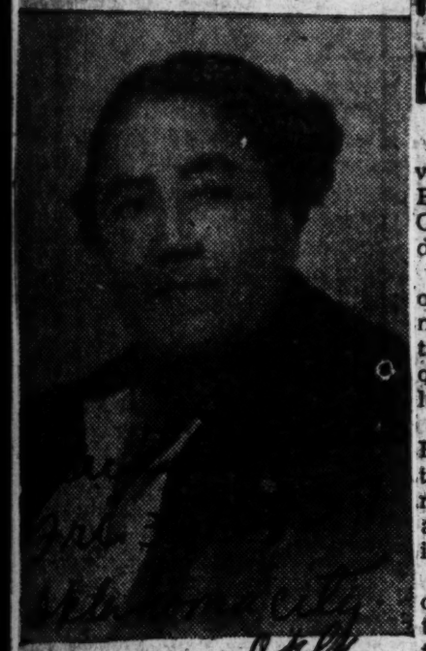
Formerly an Assistant Attorney General of Ohio under O'Neill, Mr. Mann attended Wilberforce University, where he majored in Business Administration, and later received his law degree from Howard University, in Washington, D.C. A veteran of World War II, he served with the Third Army in Europe under General Patton.

As Assistant Director of the Department of Highway Safety, Mr. Mann will work with Director Gordon Jeffery in the coordination and administration of the Highway Safety Program.

Mr. Mann, 34, is married to the former Shirley Jones of Welch, West Virginia, has one daughter, and resides at 222 Woodland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio

One of the youngest Negroes in the United States to hold a high post in state government, Mr Mann is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association, several Republican organizations, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Taft Gets Woman Justice of the Peace



Mrs. Missouri Lowe, of Taft, Okla., was recently appointed justice of the peace over District 5, Taft, in Muskogee county. Believed to be the first Negro woman ever appointed to such a position in Oklahoma, Mrs. Lowe will complete the term recently started by her late husband, Judge Jessie Lowe.

Judge Jessie Lowe, who served as justice of the peace at Taft from 1944 to 1956, died on Jan. 22, 1957, at the age of 70.

The number of peace officers in the Lowe family goes farther back than Judge Lowe. In 1918, Judge Lowe's father, H. H. Lowe, was appointed police judge at Taft, and in 1923, he was elected justice of the peace. He served in that capacity until 1944 with the exception of one term in which he was defeated.

Mrs. Lowe is the mother of two children, Mrs. Dorothy Lee and Jessie Lowe jr., both employed at Taft state hospital.

Negro Picked to Fill Next Bureau Post

OKLAHOMA CITY — The first vacancy occurring in the state Crime Bureau may be filled by a Negro, Gov. Raymond Gary said Thursday.

Gary told The Oklahoma Eagle of the appointment before his announcement last week, but at that time the Crime Bureau had requested that a news report be delayed for further developments.

The governor stated that O. K. Bivins, bureau chief, informed him that an "outstanding Negro" had made application for a job as agent. He added that the man seeking the post was highly qualified.

"Bivins asked me if I had any objection to hiring the man, and I told him I would have no objection," Gov. Gary said.

The governor said Bivins told him there are numerous places where a Negro agent could be used advantageously by the Crime Bureau. He pointed out however, that there was no vacancy at the present time.

Legislation is now pending to separate the Crime Bureau from the State Safety department and change the name to the State Bureau of Investigation. The bureau would be enlarged by the addition of five agents.

The governor said Negroes have also applied to attend the next school of the state Highway Patrol and, if qualified, will be allowed to attend classes.

Negro Named Agent of State Crime Bureau

O. K. Bivins, chief of the Oklahoma Crime Bureau, Monday announced the appointment of Tollie Bogan, Lawton, as the first Negro to be named for a berth in his division. Governor Gary sometime ago, when questioned regarding his position on such an appointment, said that his okay provided the applicant could measure up to the standard requirements of the department in training and experience.

Bogan, who retired recently following 21 years of army service, is well equipped for his new post. He worked for ten years with the army criminal investigation division and will go to work for the crime bureau July 1. He will live in Oklahoma City.

"We have a number of unsolved crimes involving Negroes in the state. I plan to place Bogan on this detail immediately," said Bivins. The expert work of a Negro operative in recently rounding up at least a dozen narcotics peddlers, including one Negro who operated in several states, is said to have impressed the crime bureau with the thought that Negro operatives could be particularly effective.

Bivins Reports Appointment of First Negro

Follie Bogan Named to Oklahoma Crime Bureau Monday

OKLAHOMA CITY — O. K. Bivins, chief of the Oklahoma Crime bureau, announced here Monday that a Negro had been appointed to the bureau, the first in state history.

He is Follie Bogan, 37, of Lawton, Okla. Bogan reportedly served with the U.S. Army for 24 years, 10 of which were spent in the Criminal Investigation division. He is married and has two sons.

Governor Raymond Gary announced several weeks ago that Bivins had reported he would hire a Negro as soon as a vacancy occurred in the Crime Bureau. He told the governor that the man considered for the job was well-qualified. The name was not released at this time.

The governor, answering an inquiry by Bivins, told him that he would approve of such an appointment.

Bogan's experience with the CID for the Army was one of many factors considered in his being accepted by the Bureau.

FIRST NEGRO NAMED TO CRIME BUREAU

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 24 —O. K. Bivins, chief of the Oklahoma Crime bureau, announced here Monday that a Negro had been appointed to the bureau, the first in state history.

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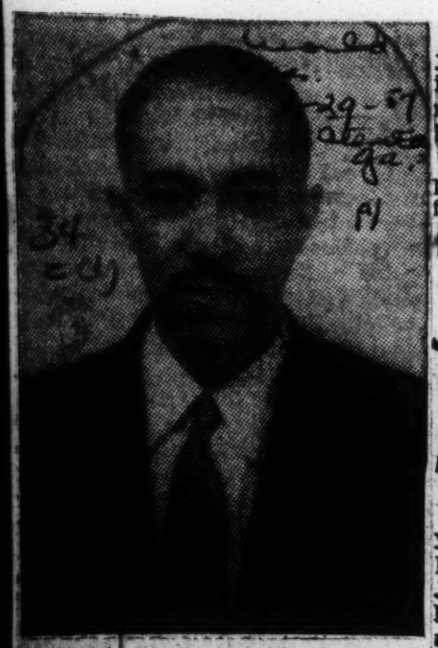


PROF. JAMES A. HULBERT

A. U. Professor Appointed To Post In Pakistan

Professor James A. Hulbert, former head of the Trevor Arnett Library at Atlanta University, has accepted a government post in East Pakistan it has been disclosed.

Professor Hulbert leaves tonight for Washington for final briefing and will leave the United States on Thursday for his post. He will go directly to Paris, France where he will spend a short while and from there to Pakistan.

Professor Hulbert has been named director of all U. S. Information Centers in Pakistan. He will be working through the United States Information Agency, a special U. S. Government agency associated with the U. S. State Department.

He has been in Washington for several weeks in training for his new position.

The work he is about to assume is not new to Professor Hulbert. Before coming to Atlanta University, he was director of all U. S. Information library centers in Paris. He served several years as assistant director and assumed the top position two years before coming back to Atlanta.

Professor Hulbert is a graduate of Morehouse College. He also did high school and college work at LeMoyne College, Memphis. He did his professional work at Hampton Institute and Columbia University.

His wife and two daughters will join him in Pakistan sometime during the early Summer. He is married to the former Margurite Taylor.

Professor Hulbert resigned his position at Atlanta University effective as of December 11, 1956.

REPORT FROM EUROPE

James A. Hulbert to position in Pakistan

PARIS — It just goes to show you. Last week I wrote a few lines to call the atttntion of James A. Hulbert, Atlanta U. librarian, to the opening of the new Benjamin Franklin library here in Paris. So what happened?

So I went to the postoffice to mail what I had written, and when I got back home there was a telephone call from somebody right here in Paris. Who? James A. Hulbert himself!

Hulbert left his post here with the U.S. Information Service to become librarian at Atlanta University two years ago. Now he's back with USIS, and when he passed through here recently he was en route to East Pakistan for a two-year stay.

His wife and two daughters will join him in the East at a later date. Rudy Aggrey and I went out to Orly airport to see Hulbert safely on his way, and that special passport of his whisked him through customs without a single question.

MANPOWER SPECIALIST — Pittsburgh festivity centered about the distinguished manpower specialist, Alvin Rucker, and his charming wife, Fai, who arrived here from the Philippines Saturday. Above, they pause for the photographer during a cocktail party honoring them, given by Mrs. Rucker's cousin and sister. Left to right: Mrs. Harold (Billie) Butler, a hostess; Mr. and Mrs. Rucker, Dr. and Mrs. Mildred Dean of Washington, D. C., and seated, Mrs. George Brown, sister of Mrs. Rucker, at whose home the party was held.—Harris Photo.

Pa. legislature not done with rights

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

"The last session of the Legislature passed a Fair Employment Practice Law. The commission has been appointed and staffed; the law is in effect.

"But we are not yet done with legislation in the area of human rights."

These statements were part of Governor Leader's address to the General Assembly which opened on New Year's Day in Harrisburg.

They indicate that civil rights will play no small part in the Assembly's matters of special concern during this session.

The Philadelphia delegation to the General Assembly includes six colored representatives, five veterans and one newly elected. All are Democrats.

They are Jesse Shields of the 47th Ward, the newcomer; Mrs. Sarah Anderson, 44th Ward; Mrs. Susie Monroe, 32nd; Granville Jones, 30th; Herbert Holt, 24th; and Samuel Floyd, 20th Ward.

Concerning the matter of civil rights, the governor declared:

THE YOUNG men who fought in Korea, like the young men who fought in all our wars since the Revolution, were fighting for liberty;

For the principle that there are human rights which no government and no mob, no prejudice nor any tyrant, must be allowed to take away from even the least of us.

A fundamental right is the right to vote, and to thus participate in self-government. Pennsylvania annually denies this right to many thousands of its citizens because we do not permit absentee voting.

I urge most strongly that the Legislature complete its action on the necessary Constitutional amendment, introduced and passed for the first time in the previous session.

Then I hope you will join with me in urging its adoption by the people.

We in Pennsylvania are fortunate that our history does not plunge us into the agonizing problems which are being so painfully and belatedly resolved in the South. Law in this State gives no countenance to discrimination; in fact, we are rightly using the power of law to uproot it wherever it may still exist.

The last session of the Legislature passed a Fair Employment Practice Law. The commission had been appointed and staffed; the law is in effect.

But we are not yet done with legislation in the area of human rights.

Strangely enough, we have not removed all of the old common law disabilities which are imposed on married women.

These legal relics of the past should be disposed of in this modern age, and Pennsylvania law should recognize completely the ability of women, married or single, to manage their property under exactly the same circumstances as men.

We have just discussed an old disability affecting the rights of women.

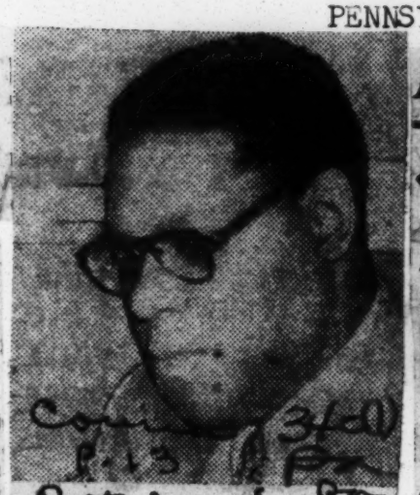
* * *

TODAY, the rights of all of us are menaced by an unexpected product of our technical age—the wire-tapper.

I would suggest to the Legislature that the laws of Pennsylvania as to wire-tapping be brought into comformity with the Federal statutes.

Finally, in the field of human rights, I would ask the Legislature to consider an enactment which will make this clear:

That the State's policy forbids discrimination for race, creed, or color in admissions to all schools in the Commonwealth which receive aid from the State's tax funds."



Courier Pgh. Pa. 34c(1)

DA's Aide—Atty. Leroy Irvis of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed assistant prosecutor in the office of District Attorney Edward C. Boyle. Irvis begins his duties June 1.

Appointed by Governor

Courier Pgh. Pa.

2nd Cabinet Post For Andy Bradley

Pittsburgh, Pa.

34c(1) Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, a Negro—Andrew M. Bradley—has been named to a head a state department.

Bradley, who had been serving as budget secretary, was sworn in as secretary of Property and Supplies by Gov. George M. Leader last week. His appointment to the $20,000 a year job followed the resignation of John S. Rice.

Governor Leader said that Bradley was the logical choice for the job.

"Without a doubt Andrew Bradley is one of the finest budget secretaries in the history of the commonwealth. He has brought real stature and competence to this important job. (Bradley was a member of the Governor's Cabinet while holding this post.)

"Naturally," the Governor said, "I gave long and serious consideration to the problem of selecting the right successor to Mr. Rice The more I studied the matter, the more convinced I became that Mr. Bradley was the outstanding choice.

"Mr. Bradley has just the qualities that the job demands. He is unstakingly conscientious, he knows the problems involved, he has remarkable competence and I don't know any man anywhere with more integrity.'

Bradley's new position carries terrific responsibility. As Secretary of Property and Supplies he will be in charge of all purchases made by the state.

Bradley, 50, is a certified public accountant. He formerly served as chief auditor in the Auditor General's Office of Pennsylvania.

Born in Bedford, Pa., Mr. Bradley is married to the former Gussie D. Rawlins of Cumberland, Md. A staunch Democrat, he held his first job here in the state capitol in 1930.

Courier Lst. 6-22-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. Pg. 7 34c(1) Pa.

New Assistant—Atty. Leroy K. Irvis, left, is congratulated by Allegheny County District Atty. Edward C. Boyle in Pittsburgh after Irvis was sworn in as a member of Boyle's staff of assistant prosecutors.—Harris Photo.

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 1-27-52
P. 34 (1) Pa

Up the Ladder—Andrew M. Bradley, left, was sworn in as Secretary of Property and Supplies for the State of Pennsylvania last week, the first Negro ever to hold the post. Shown with Mr. Bradley, left to right, are Pennsylvania Governor George M. Leader, Senator Joseph M. Barr and James A. Finnegan, Secretary of State.

Ike Names Negro To Head Jobs Unit

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Date 8-6-57

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP) — President Eisenhower today named Archibald J. Carey Jr., a Negro clergyman from Chicago, to head the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

Carey is the first of his race to hold the post. The committee was set up in 1955 to eliminate racial discrimination in hiring of federal workers.

The new chairman, who has been serving as vice chairman, succeeds Maxwell Abbell, resigned.

Mississippi Negro Might Have Been President If He Had Not Married

By REX B. HAGEE

WASHINGTON — Had one of Mississippi's two Negro U. S. Senators, Blanche K. Bruce, followed the advice of a Natchez newspaper not to marry, he could have become a Cabinet member and he might possibly have become President of the nation.

Bruce was a bachleor when elected by a legislature as the first of his race to a full six year term, 1875-81. The Natchez (Miss.) Daily News and Courier warned Bruce not to marry.

The Senate had declined to seat a Louisiana Negro, Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback, son of a white Mississippi planter. One writer observed the Louisiana Senator-elect was not seated "because the Senatorial wives would not associate with Mrs. Pinchback, although their husbands had passed the Civil Rights Bill of that day by a large majority.

When Bruce, single, appeared for seating in the U. S. Senate, Confederate General James L. Alcorn, former Governor of and then a white Senator for Mississippi, declined to accompany Bruce for the swearing in — they were of rival Republican factions back at home. Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York did accompany Mississippi's Negro to the dias at which the Senate oath was taken.

WED AT MID-TERM

Bruce, although he married Josephine Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio, a woman of his own race, in his mid-Senatorial term never forgot Conkling. The Mississippi Negro Senator named his son Roscoe Conklin Bruce.

As a married Senator, Bruce, while attending the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 18180, was called to the chair to preside temporarily. In the floor fight for recognition, Bruce recognized General James A. Garfield. Garfield's speech in support of another man won for him the party nomination for President. Garfield went to the White House. He considered Bruce for a Cabinet post. But Senator Conklin, who had escorted Bruce to be sworn in as a Senator, thought that Bruce's wife might pose a social problem in the proposed high post. Garfield offered Bruce the ministership to Brazil. The Negro declined. Garfield made Bruce Register of the Treasury instead. And the Mississippi Negro's signature made folding money legal.

GOT NINE VOTES

Whether it was the social reluctance of the Republicans to accept Bruce's wife or the political expediency of the times, the fact remains that Bruce failed to win the Vice Presidential nomination although he got nine votes for the place. President Garfield was assassinated within less than a year after he occupied the White House.

Had the Negro minority at the Chicago convention been able to nominate Bruce for Vice President, he would have become the first Negro President of the U. S. by succession.

Bruce was born a slave in Prince Edward county, Virginia. His master's son tutored him. At the beginning of the War, Bruce left his master and attended Oberlin College in Ohio. The former slave came to Missisippi as a Bolivar county planter and served as sheriff and tax collector. He also became a member of the Mississippi Levee Board.

While in the U. S. Senate he did not always follow the party line of the Radical Republicans. Like the other and former Negro U. S. Senator Revels, Bruce broke with President Grant, denouncing the latter and his party during an executive session of the Senate. Once he refused to call on Grant when summoned to the White House. But Bruce made peace with the Grant bloc later. While Senator, Bruce voted against his party and in favor of seating Mississippi's Senator L. Q. C. Lamar. And Lamar voted to confirm Bruce for Register of the Treasury.

President Harrison appointed Bruce Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. President McKinley in turn considered him for the Cabinet but re-appointed him Register of the Treasurer. Bruce lived only 3½ months in his second term as Register. He died here March 17, 1898. Mississippi's second Negro Senator — one of the only two ever to hold this high office—was buried in Washington's Woodlawn Cemetery.

The two other Mississippi Negroes who had preceded Bruce in Congress outlived him. Senator Hiram R. Revels, the first of the colored trio, died in Holly Springs in 1901. Congressman John R. Lynch, had been seated in the House in 1873 and had served during three terms, died in 1939, as a paymaster who had retired from the U. S. Army with the rank of major. Lynch was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery at Ft. Myer, Va.

In Knoxville, Tenn.

'KKK' Out to Get Negro Prosecutor

Courier Sat. 2-9-57 P.1

Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Carl Cowann, brilliant young Negro attorney of this city, has been asked to resign his position as Assistant City Prosecutor. The request was made by the Knoxville White Citizens Council. Cowan is one of the attorneys named to represent 14 Knoxville Negro parents and their children who seek entrance to schools in their respective school districts.

Other attorneys in the case are two Nashville attorneys, Alexander Looby and Avon Williams, and Thurgood Marshall of New York City.

The Knoxville School Board expressed surprise at the desegregation suit, stating that board members had approached the Negro school principals some time before about the matter and had thought that no hasty steps had been planned by the Negro citizens in the matter of integrating the schools.

Port Arthuran Sworn In As Commissioner

PORT ARTHUR — A Negro is slated to be sworn in as a city commissioner during commission meeting Tuesday. He is Van Buckner, age 52, who has been named by the commission to serve an un-expired term.

When he is sworn into office he will become the third Negro to serve on the Port Arthur City Commission. A Port Arthur businessman, Mr Buckner is well-known in the Jefferson county political circles.

Educator Edmonds To Lecture For U. S. State Department

North Carolina Teacher, Native Of Virginia Was Awarded Doctorate by Ohio State University and Is Specialist In Negro History; Is Remembered As Distinguished Colored Woman Who Seconded Nomination Of President Eisenhower In GOP Convention At San Francisco, Last September

Durham, N. C.—Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, Graduate Professor of History, North Carolina College, will be on leave this semester with the United States Department of State. She was contacted by the State Department in November, 1955, relative to this assignment the complete arrangements having been concluded in September, 1956.

The North Carolina College was exceedingly happy that the services of one of its professors were to be utilized in our Foreign Program, requested by the Leadership-Specialists Division of the International Educational Exchange Services.

She will depart the United States in early February for Denmark, Sweden, West Germany and Austria where she will participate in the cultural program of the United States.

The experience will not be new to this scholar, professor and lecturer. In 1954-55, she pursued post-doctoral historical research on "Die Begriffe von Leopold von Rankes Weltsgeschicte Konzeptionen" at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

The demands upon her platform ability as a lecturer were made by many German groups. She volunteered her services without compensation and joined the lecture program of the Information Agencies and the Women's Division of Cultural Affairs. During the months of May, June, July and early August, 1955, she lectured in every major West German city, made radio broadcasts and was interviewed over the same.

Aside from her assets of having a charming personality and being well versed in the art of human relations, she speaks the German language fluently. She delivered her addresses in that language. Innumerable press conferences were held.

The German newspapers were unstinting in their praise of her presentations. They spared no adjectives in commending her warmth of personality, her charm, her scholarly presentations, her activities as a shining example of the American way of life and her graciousness as a foreigner in their land.

She records that West German audiences interrogated her far more on the question of the American Negro than on any other single subject. America House Directors on the German scene stated unequivocally that she was a superb platform lecturer and at all times interpreted the United States with historical accuracy and objectivity.

German University women's groups, business and professional women's groups, women's labor groups and mixed academic circles literally flooded her with invitations to address them. This tribute was also based upon the fact that while she represented the American way of life as a citizen of the United States, she also represented the American way of life in manifesting tremendous appreciation for other cultures and other peoples.

She was constantly the guests in the homes of many Germans important in the national and educational life of the country. Her unpublished written memories on this experience: "A Negro Woman Looks At Germany," is studded with the names of writers, professors, government officials and many plain German people whose friendship she made.

Her sense of the perspective of history causes her to rank high her acquaintance with Frau Annadore Leber of Berlin. This woman, author of **Das Gewissen Steht Auf (The Conscience Stands Forth, 1955)** is the wife of the deceased Julius Leber **(Ein Mann geht Sein Weg—A Man Goes His Way)** who played an important role in the resistance movement to Hitler.

Frau Leber's book, which sold its first edition of 50,000 copies in 1955, set forth in bold relief illustrated profiles of many Germans who, because of their convictions and principles, paid the supreme sacrifice in the resistance movement. This incident relates one among many of the fond ties which bound her to the new Germany.

Dr. Edmonds considers her stay in 1954-'55 as a momentous period in the life of that country because the climate of politics was seeking its complete orientation to the western democracies, because the country made the decision to rearm and to join NATO, and the democracies showed their good faith in the restoration of sovereignty to West Germany.

When queried about her forthcoming venture, Dr. Edmonds said, "I hope to continue to be one of the best roving ambassadors for the United States who ever left these shores."

She attended the Thirtieth Annual Session of the Gread Loaf Writers' Conference (Middlezury College, Vermont) in 1955, as a contributor.

History is her field of specialization and she has taught the same at Virginia Theological Seminary and College, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, and since 1941, at the North Carolina College at Durham, where she now serves as Graduate Professor of the same.

Dr. Edmonds is author of **The Negro and Fusion Politics in North Carolina**, published by the University of North Carolina Press, 1951, and listed in the October, 1956, release from that press in the "One Hundred Outstanding Books about North Carolina."

A pageant written and produced by her in 1956: "The Life of Dr. James E. Shephard and the History of the North Carolina College," was rewarded by a special Grant-in-Aid from the Carnegie Foundation to write **The Life and Times of Dr. James E. Shephard.**

In the course of her academic pursuits, she has been the recipient of a two year grant from the General Education Board, a grant from the Carnegie Research Fund and a Fellowship from the Ford Foundation (Fund for the Advancement of Education).

She was the first Negro elected into Phi Alpha Theta National Historical Society for excellency in History, in 1938, by Zeta Chapter of The Ohio State University; and was the second Negro to be elected into Alpha Kappa Delta National Sociology Honorary Fraternity for proficiency in Sociology, in 1941, by The Ohio State University Chapter.

The Virginia Society for Research honored her with membership in 1942 and Pi Gamma Mu (National Social Scieince Society) in 1954. She is affiliated with virtually every major academic association in the areas of history, , political science and sociology.

As a citizen of Durham, N. C., and an educator in her native area, she has chosen to render her educational contributions fr the past 23 years in her native Southland. She is one of the most outstanding platform lecturers of this day and time.

Dr. Edmonds addresses business and professional groups, Negro high school and college assemblies, integrated racial groups, churches, Negro History Week Celebrations, commencements and other events.

Perhaps few North Carolinians are more familiar with the role of the Negro in North Carolina History as well as the Negro in Southern politics and life, than is Dr. Edmonds.

Prior to her departure from the United States, she will attend the Presidential Inaugural ceremonies and activities as the special guest of President and Mrs. Eisenhower. She states that this personal letter of invitation from the President and the First Lady is just about the most thrilling invitation she has ever received.

It stands alongside her signal honor of having been the first Negro woman in history to second the nomination of a President, when she seconded the nomination of Mr. Eisenhower in San Francisco, Calif., August, 1956.

Dr. Edmonds is a native of Lawrenceville, Va. She attended St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute in her hometown; received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland; and both Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Educator Helen Edmonds To Europe For State Dept.

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, graduate professor of history, North Carolina college will be on leave this semester with the U. S. Department of State. She was contacted by the State Department in November, 1955, relative to this assignment, the complete arrangements having been concluded in September, 1956.

The North Carolina college was exceedingly happy that the services of one of its professors are to be utilized in foreign program, as requested by the leadership-specialists division on the International Education Exchange Services.

She will depart from the U. S. in early Feb., for Denmark, Sweden, West Germany and Austria where she will participate in cultural programs.

The experience will not be new to this scholar, professor and lecturer. In 1954-55, she pursued post-doctoral historical research at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

In 1955, she lectured in every major West German city, made radio broadcasts and was interviewed over same.

She speaks German fluently, and delivered her addresses in that language. Innumerable press conferences were held.

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She is a native of Lawrenceville, Virginia. She attended St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute in her hometown; received a bachelor of arts degree from Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md.; and the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

History is her field of specialization and she has taught at Virginia Theological seminary and college, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, and since 1941, at the North Carolina college at Durham, where she now serves as graduate professor.

Dr. Edmonds is author of the Negro and fusion politics in North Carolina and a pageant produced by her in 1946: "The Life of Dr. James E. Shepard and the history of the North Carolina college," won a special grant-in-aid from the Carnegie Foundation to write The Life and Times of Dr. James E. Shepard.

In the course of her academic pursuits, she has been the recipient of a two year grant from the Genaral Education Board, a grant from the Carnegie Research Fund and a fellowship from the Ford Foundation.

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As a citizen of Durham, N. C., and an educator in her native area, she has chosen to render her educational contributions for the past 23 years in her native Southland. She is one of the most outstanding platform lecturers of this day and time.

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Perhaps few North Carolinians are more familiar with the role of the Negro in North Carolina history as well as the Negro in Southern politics and life, than is Dr. Edmonds.

ON LEAVE—Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, graduate professor of history at North Carolina College in Durham, will be on leave this semester with the U. S. Department of State. She will depart this month for Denmark, Sweden, West Germany and Austria, where she will participate in the cultural programs of the United States. Dr. Edmonds is the author of "The Negro and Fusion Politics in North Carolina," published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1951.

NOTED LECTURER TO TOUR — Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, noted educator, lecturer and author of North Carolina State college scans map as she plans itinerary of her forthcoming trip to Scandinavia and Germany in February, sponsored by the U. S. State Dept. Prior to her departure, the famed historian will have attended the Inaugural ceremonies as a special guest of the President and his wife.

DR. HELEN EDMONDS
. . . to go abroad

Dr. Edmonds Sets Second Tour Abroad

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, professor of history at North Carolina College in Durham, N. C., will leave the country on a mission for the U. S. State Department next month, the Courier learned.

The Courier learned unofficially that Dr. Edmonds will tour the Scandinavian countries and then go to West Germany. This will be the second tour of duty for the State Department by Dr. Edmonds. During the academic school year of 1954-55, she served as lecturer and consultant in the cultural program through the U. S. Information Agency in West Germany.

Dr. Edmonds seconded the nomination of President Eisenhower at the California convention and campaigned vigorously for his re-election.

DR. EDMONDS LECTURES — Dr. Helen Edmonds, professor of history at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., currently in Europe under a U. S. specialist program, is shown lecturing to a group in Vienna, Austria. Her subject, "Die Amerikanischen Frauen Mit Universitatetsausbildung" (American University Women). Her audience, members of the Austrian Federation of University Women.—USIS Photo.

Journal and Guide Sat. 1-12-57 p. 20 Norfolk, Va.

Named Tax Assessor In Princess Anne County

The first colored woman ever appointed to such a post in modern times was sworn in as personal property tax assessor in Princess Anne county this week. The post was given to Mrs. Alice B. Petty, outstanding civic and social worker in the county, to climax efforts by the Princess Anne County and City of Virginia Beach Citizens Committee for such an appointment.

Above at the swearing-in ceremonies are, left to right: H. L. Robinson, secretary of the citizens committee; Ivan D. Mapp, county commissioner of revenue who administered the oath; W. Francis Taylor Jr., president of the citizens group; Mrs. Petty and C. I. Siler, vice-president of the citizens committee. The ceremony took place at Princess Anne County Courthouse Wednesday morning.

Princess Anne Woman Appointed Tax Assessor

Journal and Guide Sat. 1-12-57 Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA BEACH—A colored woman was sworn in as personal property tax assessor for Princess Anne county this week marking the first such appointment in a Virginia political subdivision in modern times.

County Commissioner of Revenue Ivan D. Mapp administered the oath of office to Mrs. Alice B. Petty in ceremonies at the Princess Anne County Courthouse Wednesday morning. Present at the ceremonies were officers of the Princess Anne county and City of Virginia Beach Citizens Committee, the group that spearheaded efforts to obtain the appointment.

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COMMISSIONER Mapp told the Journal and Guide that Mrs. Petty's duties entailed assessing tangible personal property, including automobiles, etc., for the commissioner's office. She will work out of the revenue offices in the Courthouse building.

Mrs. Petty is well-known in church, civic and social circles in the county. A graduate of Kittrell (NC) College, she was recently named to the board of trustees of that institution. She is a member of Mt. Zion AME Church, Princess Anne county, and was delegate to the AME Conference for four consecutive quadrennials.

• • •

SHE IS ALSO president of the Carnation Social and Savings Club in the county; a member of the PAC Citizens Committee and associate deputy of the Grand United Order of Tents among other affiliations.

The Citizens Committee which headed the drive for the appointment also led efforts in the county for appointment of police officers and a deputy sheriff. There are now four police officers in the county and two in Virginia Beach proper and the only colored deputy sheriff in the area is completing his first year of duty.

• • •

THE CITIZENS Committee also directed efforts to acquire better street lights, county-wide garbage collection and better roads.

Officers of the committee include W. Francis Taylor Jr., president; C. I. Siler, vice-president, and H. L. Robinson, secretary, who were on hand when Mrs. Petty took office Wednesday.

Oxley Retiring

Journal and Guide

Lawrence A. Oxley, of Washington, D. C., who retires May 31 after 25 years in federal service, was honored by friends at a luncheon this week at the Continental Hotel.

(A news story announcing plans for this affair was published in the Journal and Guide last week, along with a picture of Mr. Oxley. In a few papers of the first edition, the wrong picture was used with the article. The error in make up was quickly discovered and the above picture of Mr. Oxley was properly inserted.)

Judge H. E. Moore

In a remarkable testimony of good will, citizens of the Virgin Islands turned out this week to honor Judge Herman E. Moore, 64, of the U.S. District Court in the Virgin Islands.

He had sat on the bench for 18 years until his retirement this year.

Every four years that he has come up for nomination he has had the unanimous support of the Virgin Islands legislative council and of the island's newspapers, including the Daily News, the Home Journal and the St. Croix Avis.

Until his arrival there, the Virgin Islands were beginning to rival Reno as a place for obtaining quick divorces.

But he took judicial notice of the fact that less than 20 percent of the people involved in these quickie separations remained in the Virgin Islands as permanent residents.

His ruling, upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, proved unpopular in certain legal circles, but, also stamped him as a man of integrity who refused to be a party to fraud.

The American Bar Association in 1948 investigated his administration at the request of the Senate Judiciary Committee and reported him a man of notable judicial temperament and outstanding as a judge.

Under Judge Moore's administration, the Virgin Islands have been comparatively crime free.

Certain types of crime such as holdups, armed robbery, criminal assault with a weapon are practically unknown.

Any woman may go out at night without any fear of molestation.

Judge Moore informed the AFRO Monday he has no intention of returning to Chicago where it was at first believed he would seek public office.

With a lifetime retirement pay of $17,500 annually, he has indicated his plans to remain in the Virgin Islands.

The judge probably had little difficulty in reaching this decision.

Throughout the East last week, we had overcast skies, rain, a humidity of 96 per cent and temperatures around 50 degrees.

In the Virgin Islands the thermometers recorded a steady 85 degrees with the sun shining on both sides of the street.

A judge who impartially performs his duties can hardly help from making some enemies.

The unanimous support Judge Moore has received these past 18 years indicates that he is a very remarkable man.

34c(1) 1957

WEST VIRGINIA

In Huntington, W. Va., Councilman Mitchell Is A 'First'

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 1-5-57 P. 1

The Rev. J. Carl Mitchell, second from left, is shown being sworn in with other members of the Huntington, W. Va. City Council, at ceremonies in the City Clerk's office, recently. Rev. Mr. Mitchell will be the first colored person to serve on the Council.

Shown in the picture, left to right, are: Clerk John Herndon, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, George and David Miller, Mayor Willis, Elmer Kitchen, H. E. Fischer and Paul Chambers.

Atty. George H. Mitchell

Courier Pgh

West Virginian Named Assistant To Atty. General

Sat. 5-4-57

Pittsburgh, Pa.

34c(1)

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — Atty. George Howard Mitchell is faced with the problem of choosing between two high-ranking political jobs.

Currently a member of Charleston's City Council, Mr. Mitchell was named an assistant state attorney general by Attorney General W. W. Barron.

Mitchell, at 38 years of age, has had a distinguished career since his graduation from West Virginia State College with a B.S. degree in physics. He has been practicing law since 1950 and formerly served as chief of the division of food services in the Charleston Federal Office of Price Stabilization. He also saw duty as an attorney and an abstractor for the State Road Commission.

CURRENTLY, MITCHELL is president of the Young Negro Democratic Voters League of West Virginia. During World War II, he served as a field artillery officer in the South Pacific and was discharged with the rank of captain.

Mitchell was elected to City Council in 1955, and the possibility of his resignation from Council before the end of his term in 1959 is now under study, the Attorney General announced.

Also named an assistant attorney general with Mitchell was Gene Hal Williams of Stotesbury. Mitchell is a native of Welch, W. Va., and received his law degree from Ohio State University.

Void In Demos Left By Death Of Wilkinson

Advertiser
Sun. 3-31-57
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, March 30 (AP)—Death of Atty. Horace C. Wilkinson at 69 today left a gap in the ranks of Alabama States Rights Democrats today.

The leading constitutional lawyer had been in the front ranks of the movement since 1948 when as a presidential elector he voted for the Thurmond-Wright independent ticket.

Wilkinson died of a heart ailment at his home. He had been in poor health for four months.

FIRST PROMINENCE

The Birmingham attorney first won state prominence when he prosecuted the Ku Klux Klan as a special assistant attorney general during the administration of Gov. Thomas E. Kilby.

He later was appointed to the Circuit Court bench in Jefferson (Birmingham) County and then was elected to a full term.

Wilkinson had appeared before the Alabama Supreme Court as many and possibly more times than any other lawyer in the state. He also had argued cases many times before the U.S. Supreme Court.

LAW DEGREE

Wilkinson received his law degree from the University of Alabama. He was a past state commander of the American Legion and taught a Sunday School class at the Woodlawn Baptist Church for 35 years.

Survivors include the widow, the former John Onzie Weissinger of Brown Station near Uniontown; a nephew, L. A. Weissinger Jr., whom they had reared; a brother, Nick Wilkinson, Attalla, and a sister, Mrs. Hunter Garlington, Birmingham.

Funeral services will be held at Johns-Ridout's Roebuck Chapel at 2 p.m. tomorrow with interment in Forest Hill Cemeterv.

ADA Backs New Civil Rights Laws

Washington, Dec. 27. — Americans for Democratic Action said today new civil rights laws should be the top domestic legislative goal of the new Congress.

The major initial move in the Congress must be to curb the power of the filibuster so that the Senate might for the first time in more than 80 years be permitted to vote on the merits of a civil rights question," the organization said in a statement.

Elsewhere in the capital, a group of Negro Democratic leaders met to consider the filibuster question and civil rights legislation.

Earl Brown, a New York Councilman who conducted the meeting, said the group would urge that the Senate rule be changed to make it easier to curb debate and that the Senate pass civil rights legislation whether or not the rule was changed.

ADA charges rights bill hurt

WASHINGTON, March 16 — (AP)—The Americans for Democratic Action today accused a combination of "Dixie-Democrats and Republicans" of mutilating the administration's civil rights bill in a House committee.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national chairman of ADA, urged GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn in a telegram to help persuade Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee to "support the president's program."

"Failure to do this," the telegram said, "will demonstrate the insincerity of the Republican platform of 1956 and the many statements of President Eisenhower."

The ADA Quibbles

The Americans for Democratic Action during its annual convention in 1956 adopted a strong resolution backing the principle that no Federal funds should be allotted school districts which have refused to obey the Supreme Court's decision.

Last week, by the extremely close vote of 111 to 104, the convention, reversed itself, voting not to endorse the Powell amendment.

Backers of the Powell amendment insisted that it posed a "moral issue" which should not be compromised.

They were right. Moreover they were on solid legal ground in pressing for guarantees that tax money collected from all of us is not used to foster naked defiance of the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

Those 111 ADA members who cast their votes against the resolution must surely know there is no valid reason why the Congress as well as the President should not give full and unequivocal support to the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Indeed, under the oath they take, it is their duty and sworn responsibility to do so.

That there are some grave misgivings in ADA hearts on this issue is seen by the decision not to take a formal legislative position in testimony before Congressional committees.

But this is sheer quibbling, completely unworthy of the high principles set by the dedicated liberals who ten years ago, founded Americans for Democratic Action.

Hagerty Says 'Nuts' to ADA Demand Ike Fire Shanley for 'Slur' on Court

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27 A telegram from Americans for Democratic Action, asking President Eisenhower to fire Bernard M. Shanley, his appointment secretary, got a cold reception here at the vacation White House today.

Asked for comment, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty replied with one word: "Nuts."

The ADA asked for Secretary Shanley's dismissal because of a speech he made in New Jersey the other day, one of a series he has been making in behalf of Malcolm Forbes, Republican nominee for Governor.

The ADA said in its telegram to President Eisenhower that Shanley had slurred the Supreme Court in connection with a new law to safeguard secrets of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Robert R. Nathan, national chairman of ADA, told the President that Shanley said in his speech that opposition to the new law, adopted after the Court required disclosure of FBI data in certain criminal cases, "has come from followers of the Communists and the ADA."

Nathan noted that seven of the nine members of the Supreme Court concurred in the decision.

"The implicaton of Mr. Shanley's remarks," Nathan continued, "is that these distinguished jurists are followers of the Communists or of the ADA . . . We resent and reject the implied parallelism in Mr. Shanley's statement, but much more resent his slur upon the Supreme Court of the United States."

Demogogic Remarks

Secretary Hagerty's laconic "nuts" presumably reflected President Eisenhower's reaction to the ADA request that Shanley be fired.

When Shanley's speech was first called to Hagerty's attention Thursday the press secretary said Shanley "was not speaking for the House as such."

Nathan, today, insisted that the President "remove Mr. Shanley from his position so that it is unmistakably clear that his demagogic remarks clearly do not represent your views and are contrary to them."

In other developments, Hagerty told newsmen that General Eisenhower had not yet decided whether to attend World Series games in New York or Milwaukee.

The Chief Executive again played 18 holes of golf today at the New Port Country Club. In the afternoon he and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a tea for former King Leopold of Belgium and Princess Liliane.

ADA releases study of 85th Congress

Afro American, p. 19

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. Mar. 30, 57

WASHINGTON

Coincident with the publication of congressional voting records in the current issue of the "ADA World," Americans for Democratic Action Wednesday released political and regional analyses of the record made by members of the 85th Congress during its first session.

Twelve roll calls chosen for study in the Senate include legislation on civil rights, foreign policy, public power and public housing. Among the nine roll calls chosen for analysis in the House are civil rights, domestic economy, foreign, and school construction.

* * *

IN SPEAKING OF the current political scene, the ADA publication charges "A marked failure in leadership is the Washington story of 1957. The President, having won a second term in November of 1956, withdrew more and more from active participation in national affairs.

"The Congress, sharply divided into two partisan camps, was the pawn of the personal ambitions of its leaders. The single positive accomplishment beyond the most routine action was the passage for the first time in more than 80 years of a civil rights bill.

"On all other fronts — notably, support of existing government programs, initiation of new ones, maintenance of a sound foreign aid program and civil liberties — the Congress acted irresponsibly."

34d 1957

MRS. GRACE D. LORCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Jenner Asks Mrs. Lorch Be Cited For Contempt

Post-Herald Birm, Ala.
Wed 10-30-57 p. 1

Accuses Her Of Being Member Of Communist Party Since 1943; Hearings To Be Cut Short

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29 (U.P.)—Mrs. Grace Lorch, wife of a professor at a Negro college in Arkansas, tangled today in an outburst with two U. S. Senators at the Internal Security subcommittee hearings.

The fiery Mrs. Lorch, who previously had declined to testify at a closed executive session, was summoned to the stand to testify at the subcommittee's hearings into Communism in the South.

Mrs. Lorch tried to read a prepared statement. Finally Sen. William Jenner (R., Ind.) asked that she be cited for contempt.

Asked what his suggestion of contempt against Mrs. Lorch would entail Jenner said "We will take it up before the full committee, then it goes to the U. S. Senate. We are going to get the job done."

Jenner and U. S. Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) unexpectedly announced termination of the hearings here. The hearings had been scheduled for three days, ending tomorrow, but Jenner said it was decided to cut the hearing short because of "unco-operation from witnesses summoned here, and the fact that so many witnesses obtained excuses not to attend."

Mrs. Lorch was called to testify shortly before 3 p.m. CST.

She identified herself in answer to a question put by the committee counsel. Then she tried to read her statement.

Jenner stopped her.

Mrs. Lorch repeatedly refused to answer questions put to her by the committee, trying all the time to read her statement. She said that her constitutional rights had been violated.

Jenner remained patient. Suddenly he raised his voice and said to her:

"I'll show you why you are here. You are a trouble-maker. I'm going to tell you we didn't come down here to ask you any questions about integration, but about your past activities. We want to know whether you are a Communist or not."

Mrs. Lorch listened, then again tried to read her statement. But Eastland interrupted this time saying "I've heard "red herrings" like you all my life."

Jenner accused Mrs. Lorch of being a member of the Communist party since 1943 and identified her with the New England district of the Communist party in 1945.

Mrs. Lorch kept repeating "I am here because I was subpenaed."

After one more final outburst, Jenner said angrily:

"I don't want her here. I want her cited for contempt."

The courtroom applauded, and Mrs. Lorch stepped down.

It was the second time in the two-day hearings here that Mrs. Lorch has engaged in an outburst at the hearings.

When asked yeserday to testify at the closed session Mrs. Lorch said "I'm not going in there alone." She shook her finger in the face of Robert Morris, chief investigator for the subcommittee.

Mrs. Lorch formerly lived in Nashville, Tenn. She was the woman who befriended a Negro school girl integrated at Central High School in Little Rock.

Thomas D. Ludwig of Knoxville, identified as administrative assistant of the welfare and retirement fund for United Mine Workers declined to answer the committee's question if he had ever belonged to the Communist party.

Post-Herald

Olga Zenchuk of Columbus, Miss., said she had been a party member, but quit in 1949. She has been living in Mississippi under the name of her former husband, Michael Dolawrak. She too invoked the Fifth Amendment on most questions pertaining to her political affiliations.

Other witnesses who repeatedly invoked the Fifth Amendment included:

Richard J. Stoverman, 33, of Chicago, who now teaches physics at Wright Junior College in Chicago. Stoverman taught mathematics at LeMoyne (Negro) College here in 1953.

(Stoverman said he was born in Birmingham, Ala., attended Georgia Tech, VPI and Emory University.

Phillip J. Lorenz Jr., of Fayette, Iowa, teacher at Upper Iowa University, also evaded most of the questions asked. Stoverman and Lorenz were friends while both taught at LeMoyne.

Morris asked Stoverman "If his mission in Memphis was Communist business?"

Stoverman denied it saying he was a teacher.

Samuel Reece of Knoxville took the Fifth Amendment on almost every question, including age and birth.

He refused to say whether or not he was a Communist spy at Oak Ridge atomic plant in 1943. Eastland said "any decent man would want to answer whether he was a Communist spy or not."

Methodist Leader Report Dr. Lee Lorch Cleared Of "Contempt Of Congress Charge"

Clarence T. R. Nelson, An Alumnus of Philander Smith College In Little Rock, Praises His College Proxy, Dr. M. L. Harris For Not "Yielding To Pressure"

By Clarence T. R. Nelson

Dayton, Ohio—Dr. Lee Lorch, head of marthematics department of Philander Smith College, a Methodist institution located in Little Rock, Ark., was cleared in a contempt of Congress charge in a decision handed down on November 29 by Judge Lester L. Cecil of the U. S. District Court.

Dr. Lorch, who was indicted in July, 1956 for refusing to answer questions put to him by a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee investigating Communism in the Dayton-Yellow Springs area in September, 1954, was tried in the Federal Court here on April 3-4 of this year.

Judge Cecil in dismissing the charges based on eight counts, said the charges on grounds the record of Dr. Lorch's testimony "does not show that he was ever informed of the topic under inquiry with clarity." Judge Cecil said he was following the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in acquiting John T. Watkins, a Washington labor leader, of similar charges earlier this year.

Cecil said Lorch was asked to testify on "Communist activities in the Dayton-Yellow Springs area. If the committee intended to narrow its subject down to the matter of Communist infiltration of the American Federation of Teachers, it was never made clear to the witness (Lorch.)"

The decision continued: "Testimony shows that Mr. Lorch was never in Dayton or Yellow Springs that he had been a teacher at the University of Cincinnati back in 1941. In view of the complaints which the evidence shows the committee had received with reference to Communist activity in Dayton, Yellow Springs and Antioch College, presumably the Committee was investigating Communist activities at or about the time of the hearing."

"As to the subject matter of the questions and the period to which they referred, the court considers them wholly unrelated to the subject alleged in the indictment."

As a matter of fact, a subpoena was served on Dr. Lorch demanding his appearance before the congressional subcommittee in Dayton in 1954, just a few weeks after Dr. and Mrs. Lorch had attempted to enroll their ten-year old daughter in an all Negro elementary school in walking distance of the Lorch's residence in Nashville, Tenn., after the 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Dr. Lorch was fired from his teaching post at Fisk University, in Nashville, in 1955 and was given his present position in the fall of

Dr. Lorch is probably better known for his leading role in the crucial and successful campaign to force the multi-millianaire Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., to open the doors to Negroes of the giant Stuyvesant Town project. He was "mysteriously" dropped from the City College of New York faculty without any statement of charges only a few weeks after his department head had recommended him for promotion.

Going to Penn State College later in 1949, the Lorches invited colored friends, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hendryx to occupy their Stuyvesant Town apartment as guests. Penn. State authorities demanded that Dr. Lorch give up his Stuyvesant Town apartment. He refused and was fired from Penn State.

Mrs. Grace Lorch, the wife of the Philander Smith College professor made national and international headlines in Setember when she befriended 15-year old Elizabeth Eckford (one of the nine Negro students) as she was being hounded by a mob as she left Central High School in Little Rock.

Apparently in an effort to "smear" Mrs. Lorch, she was summoned to appear before a subcommittee of thet Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, composed of Senator Jenner of Indiana and Senator Eastland of Mississippi, that met in Memphis, Tenn., in October.

As an alumnus of Philander Smith College, your correspondent is proud of the fact that President M. L. Harris has held to his convictions and has not permitted the pressure, from both within the

church circles, as well as outside, to dismiss from his faculty a man of integrity and an outstanding scholar as Dr. Lee Lorch is.

Journalist Calvin Adams, St. Petersburg, and businessmen Oscar I. Hillman, Jacksonville; Eddie L. Vereen, Ocala, and Dr. J. Irving E. Scott Duval County School system, Jacksonville. Two members of the college faculty and staff, Harvey Walter Lee and Mrs. Wilma Smith, were honored as 1956-'57 faculty and staff members of the year.

In addition to Dr. Burgstahler, other members of the Board of Directors in Daytona Beach for the ceremonies included Bishop A. W. E. Bowen, Resident Bishop for the Methodist Church's Atlantic Coast Area; board chairman; Mrs. Marjorie Joyner, Madame C. J. Walker Company, Chicago, college trustee, and John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher, The Chicago Defender, Chicago, trustee.

U. S. Court Clears Dr. Lee Lorch Of Contempt Of Congress Charges

BY CLARENCE T. R. NELSON

DAYTON, Ohio — Dr. Lee Lorch, head of the mathematics department of Philander Smith college, a Methodist institution located in Little Rock, Ark., was cleared in a contempt of Congress charge in a decision handed down on November 29 by Judge Lester L. Cecil of the U. S. District Court.

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Dr. Lorch was fired from his teaching post at Fisk University, in Nashville, in 1955 and was given his present position in the fall of the same year.

Dr. Lorch is probably better known for his leading role in the crucial and successful campaign to force the multi-millionaire Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., to open the doors to Negroes of the giant Stuyvestant Town project. He was "mysteriously" dropped from the City College of New York faculty without any statement of charges only a few weeks after his department head had recommended him for promotion.

Going to Penn State College later in 1949, the Lorches invited colored friends, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hendryx, to occupy their Stuyvesant Town apartment as guests. Penn State authorities demanded that Dr. Lorch give up his Stuyvesant Town apartment. He refused and was fired from Penn State.

Mrs. Grace Lorch, the wife of the Philander Smith College professor made national and international headlines in September when she befriended 15-year-old Elizabeth Eckford (one of the nine Negro students) as she was being hounded by a mob as she left Central High School in Little Rock.

Apparently in an effort to "smear" Mrs. Lorch, she was summoned to appear before a subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, composed of Senator Jenner of Indiana and Senator Eastland of Mississippi, that met in Memphis, Tenn., in October.

Lee Lorch Wins Court Victory; Contempt Of Congress Dismissed

By Associated Negro Press Correspondent

LITTLE ROCK— (ANP) — Dr. Lee Lorch, professor of mathematics at Philander Smith College here, was acquitted of contempt of Congress charges by Federal Judge Lester L. Cecil in Dayton, Ohio, in a decision handed down Nov. 27. Dr. Lorch's attorney is former Judge Hubert T. Delaney of New York.

The case dates back to September, 1954, when Dr. Lorch, white, then head of the Fisk University mathematics department, attempted to enroll his daughter in a colored school in keeping with the Supreme Court's May 17 decision and was immediately subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committe to a public hearing in Dayton. The committee gave him only one week's notice to appear and, over his protests, forced him to testify without a lawyer. He had never been in Dayton before in his life.

QUESTIONED ABOUT POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS

The Un-American Activities committee attempted to question him about alleged political affiliations in 1941, 13 years previously, but he took the position that what organizations a citizen does or does not belong to are his personal business for which he does not have to report to a congressional hearing. He told the congressmen that they were engaged in a "smear and a diversion, a fishing expedition devoid of legislative purpose," and that the questions asked him had no bearing on the ostensible purpose of the hearing.

Lorch challenged the committee to investigate the subversive activities of southern politicians, including senators and governors, who, he said, were preparing to tear up the U. S. Constitution rather than to comply with the desegregation rulings of the Supreme Court. For this, he was denounced by the committee, which has never investigated the Eastlands, Faubuses, Olin Johnstons, etc.

34d 1957

MRS. GRACE LORCH (ARKANSAS)
SENATE INTERNAL-SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

Jenner Calls Little Rock Protector Of Negro A Long-Time Communist

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. p. 2, Sec. 1

Threatens To Cite Her

Wed. 10-30-57

Memphis, Oct. 29 (AP)—Senator Jenner Tuesday accused an Arkansas woman who comforted a harassed Negro girl in the Little Rock integration crisis of being a long-time Communist and threatened her with a contempt citation.

The Indiana Republican told Mrs. Grace Lorch, wife of a professor at a Negro college in Arkansas, that "you are a troublemaker" and refused to let her read a statement at the Senate internal-security-subcommittee hearing here.

Hearings Cut Short

The announced purpose of the hearings was to determine the extent of Communist activities in the South. The hearings, which began Monday, were expected to last three days, but were cut short Tuesday because of "un-co-operation from witnesses summoned" and the fact that many witnesses obtained excuses not to attend.

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.), chairman of the subcommittee, and Jenner retired to their hotel room at the conclusion of Tuesday's session. They said they would issue a public statement Wednesday.

Jenner accused Mrs. Lorch of being a member of the Communist Party since 1943 and identified her with the New England district of the Communist Party in 1945.

The explosive session began when Mrs. Lorch, who earlier had refused to testify at a closed session of the subcommittee, took the stand and tried to read her statement.

Jenner stopped her, and the committee began asking questions. But Mrs. Lorch repeatedly refused to answer, maintaining that her constitutional rights were being violated and trying all the while to read her statement.

Suddenly Jenner raised his voice and told her:

"I'll show you why you are here. You are a troublemaker. I'm going to tell you we didn't come down here to ask you any questions about integration, but about your past activities.

"We want to know whether you are a Communist or not."

Mrs. Lorch listened, then tried again to read her statement. But Eastland interrupted, saying, "I've heard red herrings like you all my life."

Listeners Applaud Him

Finally Jenner said angrily: "I don't want her here. I want her cited for contempt."

Jenner declined to elaborate immediately on what his suggested charge would entail.

"We will take it up before the full committee, then it goes to the United States senate," Jenner said. "We are going to get the job done."

Listeners applauded Jenner's remarks and Mrs. Lorch stepped down.

Eastland Calls Woman Who Aided Negro Girl

Daily News Jackson, Miss. p. 1

MEMEPHIS (UP)— Mrs. Grace Lorch, who befriended a Negro child being heckled by a white mob at Little Rock, Ark., was subpoenaed to appear today before the Senate subcommittee looking into possible Communist activity in the South.

Mon. 11-26-57

Mrs. Lorch, a white housewife living near Little Rock's Central High School, defied the mob and protected a Negro girl who had been turned away from the school by howling demonstrators.

After the subpoena was served Mrs. Lorch voiced bitter reaction to proceedings by the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

"The only subversive activities I know about are the ones that Senator Eastland and the rest of his crowd are engaging in," she said. "We've had a good case of them in Little Rock, unfortunately."

Mrs. Lorch befriended the Negro student during the period of violence following Gov. Orval Faubus' withdrawal of National Guard troops, which he had ordered to Central High to halt entrance of Negroes. Shortly thereafter, President Eisenhower sent federal troops to enforce integration.

The housewife drew loud jeers from the crowd as she took Elizabeth Eckford under her care and later helped her get home.

Mrs. Lorch said she and her husband, Lee Lorch, moved to Little Rock about three years ago from Nashville, Tenn. He teaches at Philander Smith College, a Negro institution.

Senate G To Quiz Negro Girl's Protector

Post Herald Birmingham Ala.

Tues. 10-29-57

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28 (U.P.)—A white housewife who protected a Negro girl before a jerring mob during the Little Rock, Ark., integration crisis refused to testify today before a Senate internal security subcommittee.

Mrs. Grace Lorch, wife of Lee Lorch, only white instructor at the Philander Smith College for Negroes at Little Rock, told Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) she would not testify without a lawyer and was given 24 hours to get one.

Jenner, opening the hearing into possible Communist influence in the South pending the late arrival of the subcommittee chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) later offered to extend the time.

As the subcommittee went into executive session after hearing testimony by witnesses from Kentucky staff members were left in doubt as to whether Mrs. Lorch will appear tomorrow.

J. M. Ferguson, Kentucky attorney general, and Scott Hamilton, attorney general of Jefferson County, Ky., testified that recent U. S. Supreme Court rulings have hampered the effectiveness of the state's sedition laws.

The officials appeared voluntarily to tell of the bombing of a Negro's home in a Louisville, Ky., white neighborhood.

Mrs. Lorch complained about getting too-short notice and added, "when I get on the witness stand I am not going to recognize the committee as one which has any right to look into any anti-segregation organization in the South."

Asked if she ever belonged to a Communist or Communist-front organization she told newsmen, "I don't want to comment on that now but my answer will depend on the committee's definition of Communism."

Lorch was dismissed by Fisk University at Nashville for refusing to answer questions before a House Un-American Activities Committee hearing at Dayton, Ohio, in 1954.

He was indicted for this refusal but later the indictment was dismissed. Officials at Philander Smith College said they did not know of this incident when they hired Lorch last year as a mathematics instructor.

Senate Probers Will Consider Contempt Vote

Courier Charleston, S.C.

P. 1 A Wed. 10-30-57

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29 (AP) — In a wild climax to a dull day, the Senate internal security subcommittee today voted to consider a citation of contempt against Mrs Grace Lorch.

The fiery wife of a white professor at a Little Rock Negro college threw the hearing into an uproar by answering every question with a statement which began: "I am here under protest. . ."

Sen. Eastland (D-Miss), subcommittee chairman, said the group would decide later whether to cite Mrs. Lorch for contempt, along with any possible action against witnesses who failed to appear.

As Mrs. Lorch repeatedly tried to read her prepared statement, Sen. Jenner (R-Ind) pounded the table with clenched fist and shouted:

"You're a troublemaker, aren't you? Saying this committee investigated you because you protected a Negro girl in Little Rock's integration struggle. We are not concerned with integration.

"We don't care what you did in Little Rock. We are concerned with the threat of Communism to this nation. We want to know if you were a member of the Communist party in Boston. . ."

Mrs. Lorch again began: "I am here under protest . . ." Sen. Eastland's pounding gavel drowned out a sentence. ". . . that is my answer."

"This woman came here to try to disrupt this proceedings," Jenner thundered. "If she's not going to answer questions I think she should be excused and cited for contempt."

The standing-room-only crowd in the federal courtroom where the hearings were held erupted with a roar of applause mixed with rebel yells.

Mrs. Lorch, a small, gray-haired woman, showed recently on the nation's newspages when she defied an angry crowd of whites to offer sympathy to a weeping Negro schoolgirl turned back from Little Rock Central High.

Lorch Contempt Case Dismissed

Star Washington D.C.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 28 (AP). — A college mathematics teacher who refused to answer questions of a House subcommittee investigating communism has been cleared of contempt of Congress charges.

United States District Judge Lester L. Cecil yesterday dismissed eight counts of contempt of Congress against Lee Lorch, 42, a faculty member of Philander Smith College at Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Lorch was indicted in July, 1956, for his refusal to answer questions put to him by a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The subcommittee was investigating communism in the Dayton-Yellow Springs, Ohio, area in September, 1945.

Judge Cecil dismissed the charges on grounds the record of Mr. Lorch's testimony "does not show that he was even informed of the topic under inquiry with clarity."

11-29-57

The subcommittee asked Mr. Lorch to testify on "Communist activities in the Dayton-Yellow Spring area," Judge Cecil said.

"Testimony shows that Mr. Lorch was never in Dayton or Yellow Spring, that he had been a teacher at the University of Cincinnati back in 1941," Judge Cecil continued.

Mr. Lorch did not invoke the Fifth Amendment at any time.

At his trial before Judge Cecil last April, Mr. Lorch said he refused to answer the subcommittee's questions because "they were not pertinent to the stated purpose of the subcommittee."

Mr. Lorch also taught at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Pennsylvania State College and City College of New York.

Senate Group To Quiz Negro Girl's Protector

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28 (U.P.)—A white housewife who protected a Negro girl before a jeering mob during the Little Rock, Ark. integration crisis refused to testify today before a Senate internal security subcommittee.

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He was indicted for this refusal but later the indictment was dismissed. Officials at Philander Smith College said they did not know of this incident when they hired Lorch last year as a mathematics instructor.

Lorch said he is not a Communist but refused to answer questions about past party membership.

Little Rock Incident

Negro Pupil's Escort Called by Red Probe

By the United Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Grace Lorch, who befriended a Negro child being heckled by a white mob at Little Rock, Ark., was subpoenaed to appear today before the Senate subcommittee looking into possible Communist activity in the South.

Mrs. Lorch, a white housewife living near Little Rock's Central High School, defied the mob and protected a Negro away from the school by demonstrators during the early days of the school's integration crisis.

After the subpoena was served Mrs. Lorch voiced bitter reaction to proceedings by the subcommittee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.).

"The only subversive activities I know about are the ones that Sen. Eastland and the rest of his crowd are engaging in," she said. "We've had a good case of them in Little Rock, unfortunately."

Mrs. Lorch said she and her husband, Lee Lorch, moved to Little Rock about three years ago from Nashville, Tenn. He teaches at Philander Smith College, a Negro institution.

34d 1957 CITIZENS FOR EISENHOWER COMMITTEE 1952

'Citizens For Eisenhower' Are Quitting In Mississippi

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30—Mississippi business and professional leaders who formed the Citizens for Eisenhower Committee in 1952 and gained the Republicans their largest vote ever recorded in the state are resigning en masse.

E. O. Spencer, hotel executive of Jackson and chairman of the committee made up mostly of former Democrats, Monday confirmed the resignations. However, he said any release of the names should come from those resigning.

First resignations made public was by the Grenada County Citizens group following President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops in the Little Rock school integration controversy.

The President's action was also deplored by Mrs. Balfour Miller of Natchez, Mississippi's Republican national committeewoman. Mrs. Miller did not resign her party post.

She said the answer "is not remaining captives of the Democratic Party dominated by South-haters."

Mr. Spencer, who is also Republican national committeeman and in charge of Federal patronage, said he plans a statement soon on his position. He said he is "not at all happy or pleased with the situation."

Reports were that business leaders at Jackson, Greenville, Picayune and Mendenhall have resigned from the citizens group. Most of them originally were Democrats who bolted the party in 1952 and 1956.

Wirt Yerger Jr. of Jackson, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has protested the action of the President but he does not plan to resign his party affiliation.

34d 1957 COMMUNIST

Teacher Who 'Took 5th' Reinstated

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25 (AP) The Newark School Board reversed an earlier decision last night and voted to reinstate a teacher who had invoked the Fifth Amendment because, as one Board member put it, "This is Newark, not Little Rock."

The Board voted 5 to 3 to reinstate Estelle Laba of Millburn as a biology laboratory instructor at Central High School.

At the same time, public hearings were ordered for two other teachers who had been dismissed after pleading the Fifth Amendment in 1955 when asked about possible Communist activities.

Superintendent of Schools Dr. Edward F. Kennelly had recommended the action after a meeting with the teachers recently.

The New Jersey State Supreme Court ruled last spring that the School Board had no right to dismiss the teachers for having invoked the Fifth Amendment. The court added, however, that the Board could dismiss them if they were determined unfit to teach.

In voting for the reinstatement, Joseph F. Walsh, a Board member, said: "I originally voted to dismiss Mrs. Laba. I was firmly convinced then that anyone who invoked the Fifth Amendment was not entitled to be retained in the school system. I still feel the same way.

"Happily, this is a land that is governed by laws and not by men. My personal feelings are not involved. This is Newark, not Little Rock. I will adhere to the State Supreme Court decision."

Court Frees Red Leaders

Daily World

Kills Two Key Sections Of Anti — Sedition Act

Atlanta Ga.
Jues. 6-18-57
34d Communist p. 1

BY JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court Monday reversed convictions of 14 top California communists in a far-reaching decision that threw out two key sections of the Smith Anti-Sedition Act.

Five of the California Red leaders were ordered acquitted. New trials were directed for the other criminal cases the government must make available to defendants hith erto secret data obtained by the FBI from its informants.

The Tribunal reversed by a 6-1 ruling the Congressional contempt conviction of labor organizer John T. Watkins who refused to identify persons he knew as Reds. Watkins insisted his conscience would not permit him to make such identifications.

PLAYWRIGHT MILLER

The ruling promoted immediate legal action in behalf of playwright Arthur Miller, husband of actress Maryln Monroe. Miller was convicted of contempt of Congress earlier this month. Like Watkins, he said his conscience forbade him to name persons he knew as communists.

The trial Judge based the Miller verdict on the Watkins conviction which was upset Monday. Attorneys for the Playwright said they would go into court Tuesday with a new arguments, based on the Supreme Court Action.

KEY DECISIONS

Key Decisions Monday followed the pattern set by the court earlier this month when it ruled that in criminal and subversion cases the government must yield secret FBI files and other confidential information to the defense or drop prosecution.

That ruling reversed the conviction of Clinton Jencks, a New Mexico labor leader found guilty of lying when he signed a non-communist oath.

Besides the Watkins ruling, the court today:

14 TOP COMMUNISTS

Reversed convicvtions of 14 top California Communists found guilty of conspiring toward violent overthrow of the government. The 6-1 decision held that such conspiracy is not indictable unless it is an "advocacy of action" and not merely "advocacy of abstract doctrine." The ruling throw out two key sections of the Smith Anti-se dition act.

Held, 8-0, that former secretary of State Dean Acheson exceeded his authority when he fired career diplomat John Stewart service as a loyalty risk in 1951. The high court declared that Acheson violated Government regulations for the handling of loyalty-security cases. The Service case was returned to the U. S. District Court for New adjudication.

CONTEMPT CONVICTION

Reversed the New Hampshire contempt conviction of former Harvard University instructor Paul M. Sweezy for refusing to answer questions about his political views Sweezy was quizzed by state Attorney General Louis Yyman, who maintained he was acting as an agent of the State Legislature in a subversive activities probe.

The Watkins verdict struck hard at the processes some congressional investigating committee have employed on the theory that they were within their legislative rights.

Second-Class Citizens

Advertiser p. 4-a
Tues. 6-18-57
Baltimore Md.
34d

Many people who hate the Un-American Activities Committee have already declared themselves for the proposed civil rights commission, *The Baltimore Sun* reports.

To many professional "liberals," the Un-American Activities Committee is anathema. Yet the proposed civil rights commission would be very similar—although an executive rather than a legislative agency—with much the same inquisitorial powers.

In one case it's witch-hunting, in the other a fine example of democracy in action.

If this is putting the rights of white Southerners a bit below the rights of suspected communists, at least we know where we stand.

2 Groups Given Red Front Label

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Tues. 7-30-57
34d

United

The Civil Rights Congress and the American Peace Crusade were branded yesterday as "Communist-front" organizations and ordered to register with the Attorney General.

In unanimous decisions, the Subversive Activities Control Board said the two groups are under "direct control" of the Communist Party.

The five-man Board said that since the Congress was set up in April, 1956, its policies "have been identical to those of the Communist Party."

It said that the Crusade, while "ostensibly promoting" peace in the world, "in fact promotes and advances the positions and programs of the Communist Party."

Both groups were expected to appeal the decision to the U. S. Court of Appeals. They have 60 days in which to do so.

In its decision on the Civil Rights Congress, the Board said the group was created and established by the Communist Party to "utilize defense of civil rights" for Party purposes and to raise and maintain mass defense and bail funds for Party members.

It said the Congress raised more than a million dollars for legal defense and bail for Party leaders who were indicted under the Smith Act. [The Congress has no connection with the American Liberties Union.]

The Board said the entire resources and efforts of the Peace Crusade are devoted to promoting the "peace" line of the Communist Party.

Melish Church Is Closed at Bishop's Behest

Sidener Acts on Bid of DeWolfe Pending End of Litigation

By STANLEY ROWLAND Jr.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn Heights was closed yesterday on the recommendation of Bishop James P. DeWolfe of the Long Island Diocese.

The church has been divided for nearly a decade over the alleged pro-Communist activities of the Rev. William Howard Melish, its former supply priest.

The closing of the church "until further notice"—probably until the dispute is finally settled—was announced at the 11 A. M. service by the Rev. Dr. Herman S. Sidener.

Mr. Melish, who has denied that he was ever a Communist, was removed as supply priest and Dr. Sidener upheld as rector by a decision of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn on June 24.

Mr. Melish is appealing the decision. He had no comment on Dr. Sidener's announcement. Dr. Sidener officiated as rector for the first time on July 7 and also conducted services July 14. He was involved in unpleasant incidents on both occasions.

At yesterday's 11 A. M. service, the last for an indefinite period, the 110-year-old church rang with the singing of familiar hymns by a congregation of 107. Twelve detectives from Brooklyn West were present, sitting with the congregation, standing in the rear of the church or strolling around outside.

Sgt. Robert McDermott, in charge of the detective detail, said that an unspecified number of persons from the Bureau of Special Service were also present. No untoward incidents were reported. Leroy Peterson, an anti-Melish vestryman, said his side had requested the police protection.

Archdeacon A. Edward Saunders assisted Dr. Sidener at the 8:30 A. M. communion service. It was attended by thirty-five persons, including Mr. and Mrs. Melish. It ended without incident.

In his sermon at the 11 A. M. service Dr. Sidener dealt with "What Our Religion Does and Means." he stressed the values of compassion, humility, and loyalty to "vindicated authority." He applied these ideas to groups and churches divided into feuding factions and declared that "you never can make a good omelette out of rotten eggs." Mr. and Mrs. Melish sat attentively in a rear pew.

Letter of Bishop DeWolfe

Just before the closing hymn, Dr. Sidener stepped forward and read a letter addressed to him, dated July 16, from Bishop DeWolfe. It said:

"Reports that have come to me concerning the affairs of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn—the disturbances at the service and the coffee hour following—moved me, as the Father in God of the Diocese, to express to you my godly judgment concerning this whole matter.

"My solemn judgment therefore to you, as the rector, is that the church and all the parish buildings be closed until the litigation is settled in the courts. I am moved to this conclusion because it is my responsibility as Bishop to see that nothing disturbs tthe peace of the church and I cannot tolerate the church edifice being used as a battleground.

"All the church buildings should be closed, and by this I mean all except the rectory, which temporarily, by stipulation of the court, may be used solely for living quarters for the Rev. William H. Melish and his family.

"As a devoted priest, I will of course expect you to follow my judgment and will ask you to read it to the congregation on Sunday next, July 21. I suggest that the communicants of the parish be instructed that they may make their communions and attend the Diocesan Church, St. Ann's, or any of the near-by parishes.

"Will you please express to the congregation my continued prayers and with this I send my blessing."

Then Dr. Sidener read his own statement:

"Those who are familiar with the deplorable situation which has existed in the Church of the Holy Trinity, and have at heart the parish's well-being, cannot help but agree that the judgement of our Chief Pastor, the Bishop of Long Island, is in the best interests, not only of the parish, but of thet entire church at large.

"Consequently, in accordance with the godly counsel of the Bishop, and pursuant to Canon 45, Section 1 (a) and (b), of the Canons for the Government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, I am, as rector, taking this opportunity to announce that, effective tomorrow, Monday, July 22, 1957, the church and parish buildings, with the exception of the rectory, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, New York, will be closed until further notice.

"As the Bishop has pointed out, our communicants will have opportunity to make their communions and to attend services at the near-by Diocesan Church, St. Ann's, or at any of the other neighboring Episcopal Churches."

Affected by the closing order, according to Mr. Peterson, are the church itself on Montague and Clinton Streets and six other parish buildings—the gymnasium behind the church and other structures around the corner on Pierrepont Street.

Mr. Peterson said that part of one building would probably remain open. This houses the Trinity Club, lodgings for thirty-five young men and women.

St. Ann's, the church that is used for diocesan functions in the area, is two blocks west of Holy Trinity at 131 Clinton Street. It seats 1,500, and has a regular congregation of 200 to 300. The rector, the Rev. Melville Harcourt, said that "anyone is welcome to come."

Legal Basis for Action

Th court decision upholding Dr. Sidener as rector of Holy Trinity "enjoined and restrained" Mr. Melish and his supporters from interfering with Dr. Sidener's "control of the church and parish buildings." Under church canon law, a rector can close a church after proper counsel and judgment from his bishop. But a church is rarely closed unless its congregation is petering out.

The life of Holy Trinity has been marked by the long service of the Melishes. The Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish, father of William, became rector in 1904. William was born on May 11, 1910, on the second floor of the rectory.

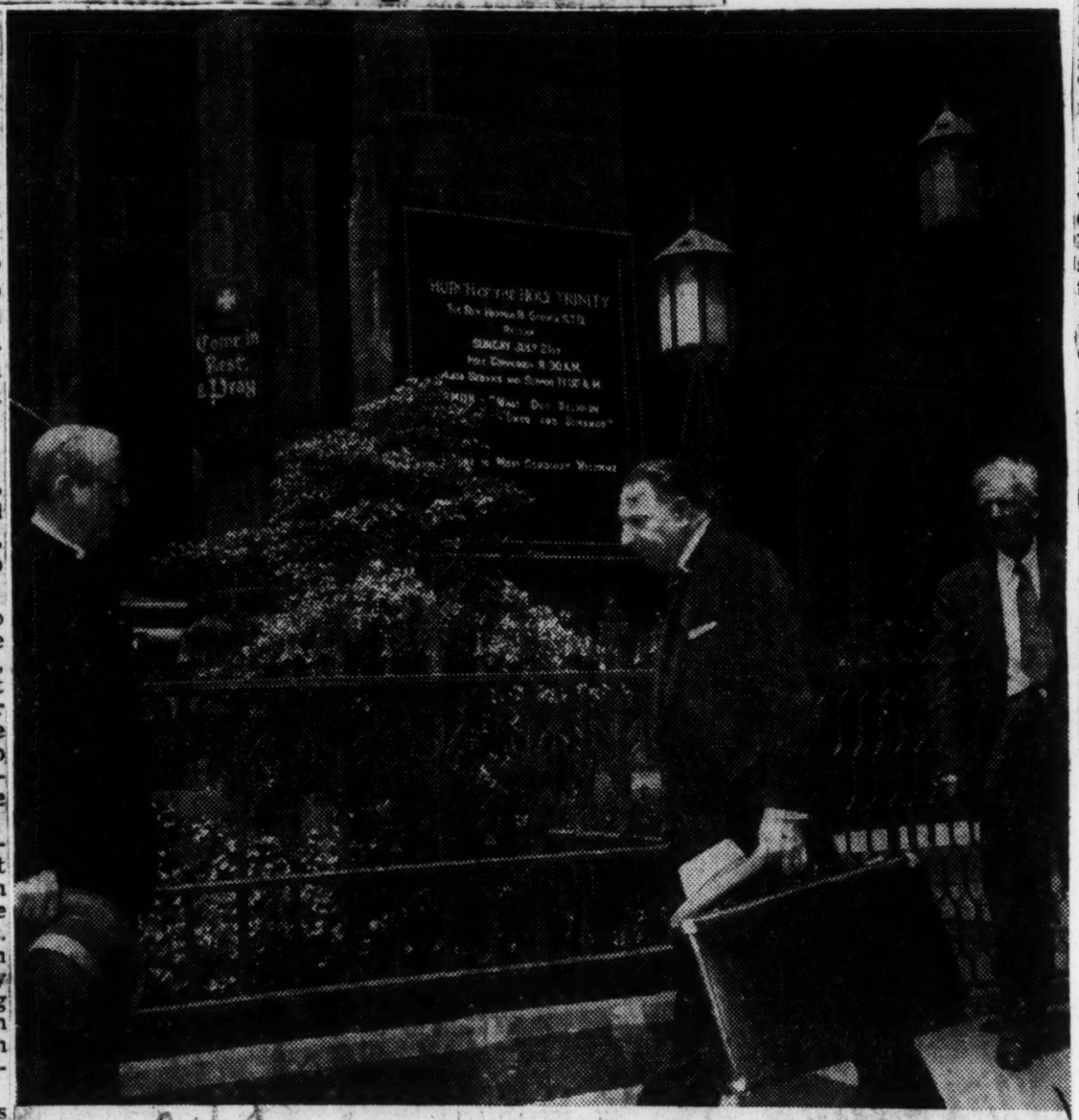
In 1949 the elder Melish was ousted for supporting the alleged pro-Communist activities of his son, who had become his assistant at the church in 1939. These activities included writing for The Daily Worker, the Communist newspaper.

The younger Melish also participated in the May Day parade in 1947. From 1946 to 1948 he was chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General in 1947 and 1948. Last year he accepted the International Peace Prize of the Communist-dominated World Peace Council.

He has said that he is trying to build bridges of understanding. He denied under oath to the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1954 that he had ever been a Communist.

Progression of the Fending

When the elder Melish was ousted, the angry congregation called his son to the pulpit. Bishop DeWolfe refused to confirm him as rector, and he became supply priest. His ministry has been marked by feuding between opponents and supporters with Mr. Melish resisting repeated attempts to oust him.



The New York Times

The Rev. Herman S. Sidener, flanked by Archdeacon A. Edward Saunders, left, and Lewis G. Reynolds, senior warden, leaving Protestant Episcopal Church of Holy Trinity yesterday.

Mrs. Moss won't forget McCarthy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-18-57

WASHINGTON

A victim of McCarthyism, Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, observed Monday, that a false public accusation is something you never get over."

Her statement was made in reply to a question at the Department of Defense, where she is employed in the Office of Accounting.

It was a few minutes before Sen. Joseph McCarthy, who rode roughshod into Mrs. Moss's life in 1955, was accorded a state funeral in the Senate Chamber at 11 a.m.

* * *

THE UNSUBSTANTIATED Communist tag hurled by McCarthy against Mrs. Moss and other victims eventually spelled the political downfall of the Senator who was later censured by his colleagues.

Mrs. Moss was suspended from a $3,335 yearly post as a clerk in the War Department on Aug. 4, 1955 after she was accused by the McCarthy subcommittee of being a member of the Communist Party.

In restoring her to duty after hearings before McCarthy's committee, Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson stated:

"In our opinion, the record does not support a conclusion that she is actually subversive or disloyal to the U.S."

Mrs. Moss, following reinstatement to her job in 1955, told reporters she "held no bitterness toward anyone."

"McCARTHY killed himself. He was upset and confused. If a person is stirred up all the time—stirring up venom—it will kill him."

This statement was made Monday before the Methodist Ministers Union by the Rev. Samuel L. Carter, director of research and special consultant for the Baltimore area board of the Methodist Church.

The Rev. Mr. Carter was guest speaker. He was among other ministers who commented on the life of the late Wisconsin senator.

* * *

THE REV. D. M. PLEASANT, minister of Simpson Methodist Church, said:

"Some members of our group have suffered greatly and unjustly because of persecution by the late Senator McCarthy.

"It shows that none of us is safe during a witch hunt such as was carried on by McCarthy. As ministers, we should do all we can to prevent a recurrence of this kind of thing."

The Rev. S. H. Guiles, pastor of Turner Memorial Methodist Church, observed; "McCarthy is dead, let him rest in peace."

In a syndicated column, following McCarthy's death, Drew

MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS
('Can never forget')

Pearson wrote of McCarthy's last days:

"Perhaps he was haunted by the Annie Lee Mosses . . .

"Perhaps he saw them as he lay on his hospital bed crying out in the night.

"They would have been justified if they had come to haunt him . . ."

SUPREME COURT Abolition Activities Ban On Red Alien Ruled Illegal

Tues. 5-21-57 Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that the Justice Department lacks authority to ban Communist activity by an alien who has been under a deportation order for six months.

It affirmed a decision of a special three-judge U. S. District Court in the case of Mrs. Antonia Sentner of St. Louis.

She was ordered deported in April 1953 on the ground she was a member of the Communist party. In October of that year she was served with an order of supervision. The order provided, among other things, that she "terminate and remain disassociated from membership in, if any, support or other activity, if any, in or in furtherance of the doctrines and policies of the Communist party."

Mrs. Sentner's husband has been convicted of conspiracy to violate the Smith Act. The husband and two minor children are native-born American citizens.

In other actions today, the court refused to review a decision requiring immediate admission of Negroes to Memphis State College.

Advertiser

The Tennessee Board of Education appealed from the decision which was given by the U. S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati in a case filed by five Negroes living in Memphis. The court ruled that a broad plan for gradual desegregation of the college was not in accord with the Supreme Court's edict that racial bars be ended in public schools with all deliberate speed.

The Court of Appeals said the state board could limit the number of admissions to Memphis State to available physical facilities, but could not base the limitation on race or color.

There was no immediate comment from college authorities in Memphis. President J. Millard Smith planned conferences with state legal and educational authorities.

In another action today, the Supreme Court granted a hearing to Herman Beilan, a Philadelphia schoolteacher fired after refusing in 1952 to answer a question about membership in a Communist political association in 1944.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in upholding the firing, said it was for "incompetency." The Philadelphia School Board, in opposing a hearing for Beilan, contended the teacher was dismissed for refusing to answer questions of his superintendent concerning his "professional fitness." Beilan called the charge of incompetence "a sham."

5 RED LEADERS FREED BY SUPREME COURT; 9 TO GET NEW TRIALS

Commercial Appeal Tues. 6-18-57 Memphis, Tenn.

Top California Communists Convicted Of Violating Smith Act

EVIDENCE 'INSUFFICIENT'

Abstractly Preaching Overthrow Of Government Is Not Crime Against United States, Tribunal Rules

By KARL R. BAUMAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Supreme Court Monday ordered freedom for five of 14 California communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act and granted new trials to the other nine.

The court ruled that mere preaching abstractly the forcible overthrow of the Government is no crime under the 1954 Anti-Communist Act.

All 14 had been convicted in August, 1952, after a six-month trial, of plotting to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the United States Government. United States District Judge William C. Mathes in Los Angeles sentenced each to five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Judge At Fault

The high tribunal held Monday that the judge failed in instructing the jury to properly "distinguish between advocacy of forcible overthrow as an abstract doctrine and advocacy of action to that end."

Justice John Harlan, speaking for the court, said five of the defendants should be freed because the evidence against them "is so clearly insufficent that their acquittal should be ordered."

The court split 6-1 in freeing the five outright but Justices Hugo Black and William Douglas, in a concurring opinion, said they thought all 14 should have been freed.

On Capitol Hill, Representative Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), author of the Smith Act, commented on the court's decision:

"I am not surprised. I do not recall any case decided by the present court that the communists have lost."

Harlan's Decision

Justice Harlan's decision on the California communists — which may have a sweeping bearing on future Smith Act prosecutions — held the United States Communist Party came into being in 1945 when it was reconstituted after being known for a time as the Communist Political Association.

Accordingly, he said, since the indictment was not returned until 1951, the three-year statute of limitations had run on the "organizing" charge against the defendants.

The court, announcing it will recess next Monday until Oct. 7, also:

1. Acquitted Labor Leader John T. Wilkins of contempt of Congress. He had been convicted for refusing to disclose names of former communist associates in testimony before a House subcommittee on un-American activities three years ago.

Commercial Appeal

The court said in a 6-1 decision that the subject matter of the committee's investigation was not "made to appear with undisputed clarity" and added that the present system of inquiry used by the committee does not provide adequate safeguards of the right of free speech.

2. Ruled 8-0 that former Secretary of State Dean Acheson had no right to fire China expert John Stewart Service in 1951.

Pupil Plan Killed

3. Let stand a decision striking down Louisiana's pupil assignment plan, which was adopted in 1954 after the Supreme Court ruled against racial segregation in the public schools.

4. Rejected on appeal of a motorist from a Virginia speeding conviction based on radar evidence. The court said no Federal question was involved.

5. Ruled 8-1 that pinball machines on which winning players receive cash, premiums or tokens are gambling devices and subject to $250 Federal tax on each.

CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT, Communist party leader in Illinois, will get a rehearing on his Smith Act conviction because of a Supreme Court ruling last week. The high tribunal called for re-arguments on the question of whether mere membership in the Communist party is sufficient reason for prosecution under the Smith Act. Lightfoot was found guilty in Federal district court in Chicago and appealed a five year sentence.

MATTER OF FACT

Soviet Policy Is The Same, Aim Is To Get Rid Of Our Bases In Europe

BY JOSEPH ALSOP

PARIS

FOR THE Soviet citizen, the gradual evolution of the iron society in which he lives and has his being must be a matter of really passionate concern. And this same evolution should also be a matter of deep interest for Americans.

All the same, the evolution of Soviet society that began with the death of Stalin has neither softened nor deflected Soviet foreign policy. On the contrary, while considerably more supple than their late master, Stalin's heirs have actually proven somewhat more adventurous. And on the basis of a rather intense experience in the Soviet Union, this reporter is convinced that a wholly new generation of Soviet leaders will probably have to come to power before there is any real change in the meaning of "peaceful coexistence."

Thus the fundamental Western problem remains unaltered except in detail. In the satellite area of Central Europe, to be sure, the Soviets have recently suffered a severe setback. But by the ruthless use of their great military power, they have recovered a large part of their losses, at least for the time being.

Soviet Strategy Hasn't Suffered Much Setback

AT THE PRESENT juncture, moreover, the West has found no effective way to exploit the Soviet setbacks. Yet the Soviets are exploiting the Western setbacks with great daring and astuteness. Thus Soviet world strategy has actually gone forward. What then is the nature of this Soviet strategy which the Western allies must somehow find means to parry?

It comes in three parts. Towards the United States, the Soviets present a firm military front. At the same time, they seek bilateral negotiations between the two giant powers, but always and only on strictly Soviet terms.

In all the vulnerable ex-and semi-colonial areas in which the Western powers have vital interests, meanwhile, the Soviets are doing everything possible to transform the inflamed native nationalism into a weapon against the West. In Stalin's time, the center of this effort was the Far East. But the great innovation of the Khrushchev era has been Soviet intervention in the Middle East, where Stalin hardly raised a finger after his retreat from Azerbaijan.

In his talk with me, for instance, Nikita Khrushchev openly indicated active Soviet support for nationalization of the Middle Eastern oil sources, whence flows the economic lifeblood of Britain and Western Europe. Thus he revealed the Soviet aim. The masters of the Kremlin do not want Communist satellites in the Middle East. They want Soviet-backed, vengefully anti-Western Arab governments which will nationalize the oil sources and take other steps of a similar nature.

Thus Britain, particularly is to be ruined. France and the other Western European powers are to be weakened. And by this economic flank attack, the chief transatlantic partners of the Western alliance are to be knocked out of the great power game.

But while they are thus encouraging their Arab friends to strike at the vitals of Britain, France and the other European nations, the Soviet leaders are shrewdly seeking quite another sort of success in Britain and France. In both these countries, the men of the political right place the whole blame for the setbacks in the Middle East on the follies of American policy, conveniently forgetting their own follies. And on the political left, the American alliance has always been a source of profound disquiet.

In this confused state of public opinion, the Soviet leaders hope to make great gains with still another weapon—the cold fear which always inspires wishfulness and bad judgment. With virulent anti-Americanism already rampant, they are going to brandish their new arms. (It is a fair bet that they will shortly make some sort of public showing of an intermediate range ballistic missile with an atomic or hydrogen warhead, which will inspire very cold fear indeed.) And they are going to say to our partners in the Western alliance:

Russians Feel Our Bases Eventually Will Vanish

"THESE AMERICANS are terrible people anyway. If you only were not linked with them, we should be nice as pie to you. So why do you run the risk of being devastated by these dangerous toys of ours in a quarrel between us and the Americans, just because you obstinately continue to grant the Americans bases in your countries?"

Once again, in the interview he granted me, Nikita Khrushchev quite discernibly hinted at this Soviet approach. He also quite confidently predicted that the American overseas bases would eventually be liquidated.

By these means, in sum, the masters of the Kremlin hope to organize a gigantic upset of the world balance of power, only comparable to the upset in the European balance of power that occurred in he '30s.

If you look at this Soviet foreign policy cold bloodedly, without the cheap self indulgence of easy indignation, you have to admit that the Kremlin's masters are very far from stupid or weak. Their strategy, alas, is prudently bold, well adjusted to the means at their disposal, and on the whole well calculated to attain the aims they have set for themselves.

In truth, the Soviet strategy leaves only one key question unanswered. If the world balance of power is successfully upset as planned, how will the suddenly aroused United States then react?—©

Negro Elected State Chairman Of New York Communist Party

Election Of Ben Davis Seen As Defeat For Nationalist

New York, N. Y., June 10 — A setback for relatively nationalistic forces in the Communist party of the United States was indicated yesterday. Former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis has been elected state chairman.

Davis has been the chief lieutenant of William Z, Foster, national chairman emeritus, in struggles with a group led by John Gates, editor of The Daily Worker. The Gates group has been more critical of Soviet policies.

However, Davis said yesterday in response to questions that he had voted for resolution on the Jewish issue at the state convention March 31. This criticized Soviet failure to make a long-promised statement on measures against anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

The former state chairman, George Blake Charney, a Gates associate, has been elected executive secretary. The state committee said "Davis and Charney will share equal responsibility." But the Davis Foster group thus gained at least a 50-50 role, as against former complete control by the Gates group.

The election was held at a meeting May 25, the state committee announced. Also chosen were George Watt as organization secretary; William Albertson, labor secretary, and William Weinstone, educational director. A state board of twenty - three members whose names were withheld, was chosen to conduct affairs between bimonthly meetings of the full sixty-member committee.

RED HUNT HEARINGS WILL BEGIN TODAY

Staff Members Arrive—Five Memphians Among Dozen Called To Testify

By RICHARD T. ALLEN

The United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee will begin hearings here today in an effort to determine recent communist activity in the Mid-South.

The hearings, beginning at 10:30 this morning in the Federal Building, will be conducted by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.). Sitting with him will be Senator William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), who flew to Memphis last night.

5 Memphians Subpenaed

Three staff members of the subcommittee were scheduled to arrive early this morning. They are Robert Morris, chief counsel, J. G. Sourwine, associate counsel, and Ben Mandel, research director.

More than a dozen witnesses, including at least five Memphians, have been subpenaed to testify at the hearings, expected to continue through Wednesday.

Mr. Sourwine, before leaving Washington yesterday, said the Memphis hearing is one of several regional hearings "in which the subcommittee is trying to get the picture of recent communist activity in the area. We try to get the party leaders before the committee and find out from their own lips just what is going on."

Kentuckians To Testify

First witnesses expected to testify today will be Jo M. Ferguson, state attorney general of Kentucky, and Scott Hamilton, attorney general of Jefferson County, Kentucky. They will appear voluntarily to testify about the bombing of a home in an all-white neighborhood in Louisville, Ky., after it was sold to a Negro.

Among others subpenaed is Mrs. Grace Lorch of Little Rock, who befriended one of the nine Negroes who were integrated in Little Rock's Central High School. Mrs. Lorch, a former Nashvillian whose husband teaches in a Negro college in Little Rock, said she resented being subpenaed.

She said she knew of nothing in her past to link her with communist activities, and said her being called as a witness must have some connection with her action in befriending the Negro school girl.

Others who have been subpenaed include Rudolph Hindin of 2247 Alameda, owner of Hindin's Dry Goods store; Lawrence Edward McGurty of 3652 Townes, shipping clerk for Richards Manufacturing Co.; Bennie Smith, onetime Korean prisoner of war who formerly lived at 902 Breedlove; Dr. Ralph C. Franklin, former Memphian now a doctor at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Dr. Ray Elaine Greenberg, formerly of Memphis and now a neurosurgeon of New York.

The subcommittee said other witnesses from Iowa, New York, Ohio, Illinois and Georgia also have been subpenaed.

34d 1957

COMMUNIST

Chief Executive Tells Of Growing Red Strength

Daily World Wed. 5-15-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY ROBERT E. CLARK

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower warned Tuesday that deep cuts in his budget would be a "fearful gamble" for the United States which might provoke a Soviet attack on the free world.

The Chief executive carried the battle of the budget to the people in a radio-television address studded with warnings of danger ahead if the Congressional economy drive is carried too far.

DIVIDING LINE

He said the 41 billion dollars asked for defense spending is the "proper dividing line between national danger on the one hand and excessive expenditures on the other.'

He added:

"If it is materially cut, I believe the country would be taking a fearful gamble."

Mr. Eisenhower declared the Soviet Union's despotic leaders are "fully capable" of launching an atomic war whenever they believe they could succeed in destroying the free world.

GRIMLY WORDED SPEECH

In his grimly worded prepared address he said:

"For myself, I have seen unwise military cuts before. I have seen their terrible consequences. I am determined to do all I can to see that we do not follow that foolhardy road again."

In a jab at the Truman Administration, Mr. Eisenhower inferred that the Korean war was a result of unwise cuts in national defense.

WARNS GOP LEADERS

Mr. Eisenhower's speech was the first of two addresses he is making on the budget in a showdown effort to blunt the congressional economy ax which already has cut deeply into some administration programs.

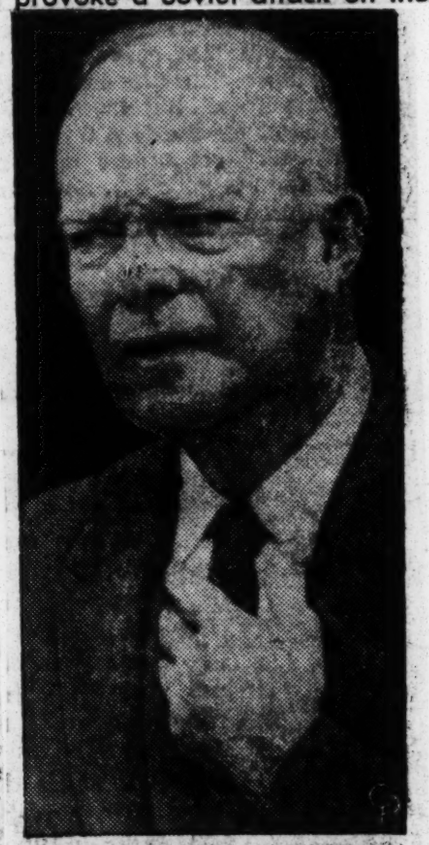
Earlier Tuesday he told GOP leaders that he would not want to assume any responsibility for U. S.ecuirsa csei aekLJ S. security if Congress makes big cuts in his guided missile and warplane fund requests.

Mr. Eisenhower tonight touched on some domestic phases of his program, including funds requested for school aid, but employed his heavy artillery on the dangers involved in relaxing the defense effort.

He said the price of peace is high, and warned that "good defense is not cheap defense."

LARGEST ARMY

"There is no out-rate price for



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

security," he declared.

The Soviet Union, Mr. Eisenhower said, possesses the world's largest army and many times the number of submarines Germany had at the start of World War II.

The Russians also have a large and growing air strength, he noted, in addition to atomic weapons, rockets and missiles.

In one of the strongest warnings he has ever issued on the danger that the Soviet Union may touch off an atomic war, Mr. Eisenhower declared:

"All this is directed by a despotism which is fully capable of the supreme folly -- that of unleasing these powerful forces if it should ever believed that it could --could -- without destroying itself -- succeed in destroying the free world."

Annual Asia-Africa Aid May Cost U.S. $5 Billion

Post + Times Herald P. 10-A
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 3-8-57

By Jack Bell
Associated Press

A research team told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that it may take $5 billion a year in economic aid to stabilize Asia, the Middle East and Africa against communism.

The Committee made public a report compiled by a University of Chicago research group headed by Bert F. Hoselitz.

The researchers said, "all countries outside the Soviet orbit should be included in this aid program, even those that are not military allies of the United States."

The group suggested a long-range program "on a sustained magnitude over a period of 10 to 20 years, as a minimum." It said this might cost $2 billion yearly in the early stages and $5 billion yearly later.

The Hoselitz report was one of a number compiled for the Senate Committee in a world-wide survey of the United States foreign-aid program. Chairman Theodore F. Green (D-R. I.) stressed that, like other reports, it was for Committee study and did not necessarily represent views of the Senators.

The University of Chicago team said a program of economic aid "is neither a cure-all, nor will it create necessarily close friends among the underdeveloped countries."

"But if it can be successfully implemented," the group said, "it is likely to lead to a stabilization in world political relations which should do much to reduce international tension and to improve the over-all objectives of American foreign policy."

The Hoselitz team recommended that foreign aid be directed at helping keep in power in the recipient countries "non-Communist groups committed to changing their social environment." It said social change and nationalism are inevitable in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

If a middle class devoted to economic progress could have been created in Egypt after King Farouk was ousted, the report said, that country might have turned more to solving its internal economic problems and less to "the glamor of enlargement of Egypt's sphere of influence."

It added that "the political and social equilibrium in underdeveloped countries is highly unstable . . .

"A policy of timidity would advise no aid or a minimum of aid, since there is a possibility that they may turn their sympathies to the Communist orbit," the report continued, but it said that South Asian and Near Eastern countries have little to expect from the imperialism of Russia and its satellites."

Pieces Of Silver

World P. 8
(From The California Eagle)

Manning Johnson, a former New York Negro Communist, began his career as a professional witness by telling legislative committees on un-American activities of his own experiences in the Communist party and by naming its leaders.

Baton Rouge, La.
Sat. 3-23-57

A little later he ventured out and named Ralph Bunche as a Communist, charges that collapsed so completely that he became a laughing stock. We hadn't heard much about him since that time and assumed that he had returned to the obscurity he enjoyed before he turned to a profitable career as a professional witness.

Last week Mr. Johnson turned up in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to testify before a legislative committee whose chief work is that of discrediting integration. It was formed in order to help Louisiana retard and undermine the Supreme Court decision on school segregation. That was bad enough.

But that wasn't enough — for Manning Johnson. He wound up his testimony in a blaze of glory by branding Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. a "dastardly misleader." The minister, he said, is following the Communist party line in his fight against bus segregation and in his program of non-violence.

It is hard to match this shameful and brazen testimony that flies in the face of truth and accuracy. There isn't an honest American anywhere, whether he agrees with Rev. King or not, who doesn't know that Mr. Johnson's testimony was manufactured out of the whole cloth of untruth.

We don't know who paid Mr. Johnson's fare to Baton Rouge and we don't know how much he was paid for expenses. We hope he got more than the traditional thirty pieces of silver. And while we're at it we also hope the committee found him a decent Jim Crow hotel to comfort him during his stay down in Dixie.

U.S. MUST HELP RUSSIA RULE, SAYS RED BOSS

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill. Sun 5-14-57

Khrushchev Tells His World Views

BY TURNER CATLEDGE
[Managing Editor New York Times]

MOSCOW, May 13—Nikita S. Khrushchev maintains that the surest if not the only way to avoid an all-out war between communist and non-communists countries is for the United States and the soviet union to find some way jointly to ease the tensions that beset thtis troubled world.

Khrushchev is first secretary of the central committee of the Communist party and reigning prince of international communism.

Kruschchev's views were stated in a personal interview at Communist party headquarters. He talked in response to questions for an hour and fifty minutes.

Favors Another Meeting

His views on the responsibility of the two major powers, particularly the United States, were prompted by a question as to whether he favored or would seek another meeting of heads of government of the United States and soviet union, Britain and France. He decidedly favors such a meeting, he said.

Kruschchev ducked an invitation to name what he called "pseudo-communist countries."

He said his refusal was based on his belief that there perhaps would be more and more pseudo-communists "as the authority of Marxist-Leninist theories spread from country to country.'

Khrushchev made observations on many facets of international politics and soviet domestic problems. Among them were these:

Any Big Four conference should be carefully prepared in advance.

Hints 2 Nation Rule

The question of Europe as the most important tension provoker is a "knot" that creates disputes.

Any settlement in Europe might entail setting up a continuing body dominated by the United States and the soviet union to review future problems.

Such a body obviously would mean the dissolution of the North Atlantic Treaty organization. Several countries already want to leave the Atlantic alliance.

The problem of Germany should be left to Bonn and the East Germans.

U. N. Is Unimportant

The United Nations is a useful agent for peace but not important at present because of the dominant role of the United States.

An "indisputable fact" is that the United States and its alllies contemplate an aggressive war on the soviet union and its communist allies.

Selfish people in the United States are "carrying on a policy of balancing on the brink of war."

The people of the United States were "cleverly tricked in the election campaign" to follow warmongers.

Would Like to Visit

Censorship is here to stay for it is a "rational use of a means at the disposal of society in order not to waste means, such as ink, paper and paint on information that only creates harm."

He would like to visit the United States and sit down for a talk with President Eisenhower but would "not be accepted as a tourist" and has had no official invitation.

There is no theoretical objection to acceptance by Poland or other Socialist countries of aid from capitalist countries but they should be careful "not to drown in honey."

Stalin was considered a great contributor to communism but he mad mistakes that will continue to be pointed out so "that others might not make the same errors."

"Like a Cabbage"

The intervention of the United States in the Middle East is to be condemned but the soviet intervention in Hungary is "different" as the Hungarians have an independent state and independent government.

"The case of international tensions is like a cabbage," Khrushchev said. "If you tear off the leaves one by one you come to the heart. And the heart of this matter is relations between the soviet union and the United States.

"That is because they are the two most powerful nations industrially and from the military point of view so far as atomic and hydrogen bombs are concerned as well as conventional arms. These are the two powers which engage in the most active polemics."

The New York Times

ELECTED BY REDS: Benjamin J. Davis, state chairman of Communist party.

STATE REDS PICK DAVIS AS LEADER

Times P.H-C Fri, 6-7-57 New York

Naming of Foster Aide Seen as Defeat for Nationalistic Forces Led by Gates

A setback for relatively nationalistic forces in the Communist party of the United States was indicated yesterday. Former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis has been elected state chairman.

Davis has been the chief lieutenant of William Z. Foster, national chairman emeritus, in struggles with a group led by John Gates, editor of The Daily Worker. The Gates group has been more critical of Soviet policies.

However, Davis said yesterday in response to questions that he had voted for a resolution on the Jewish issue at the state convention March 31. This criticized Soviet failure to make a long-promised statement on measures against anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

The former state chairman, George Blake Charney, a Gates associate, has been elected executive secretary. The state committee said "Davis and Charney will share equal responsibility." But the Davis-Foster group thus gained at least a 50-50 role, as against former complete control by the Gates group.

The election was held at a meeting May 25, the state committee announced. Also chosen were George Watt as organization secretary; William Albertson, labor secretary, and William Weinstone, educational director. A state board of twenty-three members, whose names were withheld, was chosen to conduct affairs between bi-monthly meetings of the full sixty-member committee.

Georgia Subversive Activity

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

WE SHOULD like to call to the attention of the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Senate Internal Security Committee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities the annual message of Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia in which he flatly backs measures designed to overthrow our form of government.

Although the United States Supreme Court has decreed that racial segregation is unconstitutional and laws implementing bias are null and void, Governor Griffin told the joint session of the General Assembly that "there will be no breakdown in the pattern of segregation in this state" and referred to the civil rights decisions of the high court as "unwarranted and unauthorized interference by the Federal judiciary in the purely internal affairs of the states."

Governor Griffin is a bigoted man but not an ignorant one and it is to be presumed that he knows the meaning of what he is saying and intended to convey to Georgia's lawmakers.

Sat. 1-26-57

He knows the structure of this unique political system known as the American Government—legislative, judicial and executive—and he knows that undermining or flouting the decisions of either of these branches is destructive of all.

He knows that scores of men and women have been indicted, tried and convicted of subversive activities and conspiracies less threatening to this Government than what he is boasting of having done and is urging the Georgia Legislature to continue doing.

There are numerous criminals in Federal prisons who must have regarded their arrest and conviction as "unwarranted" interference with their "right" to kill, rob, sell dope and engage in white slavery, but nobody agrees with them except some of their relatives and erstwhile cronies.

In Governor Griffin's case, however, we have an advocacy of a subversive activity which, if it should spread, could only lead to the undermining of Federal authority and the overthrow of our republican system of government, and yet Governor Griffin has not been indicted, will not be tried and convicted, and will not be sent to a Federal penitentiary.

He is the spokesman in Georgia of a conspiracy which differs only in degree from the Communist conspiracy which follows the dictates of an international murderbund directed from a foreign state whereas the White Citizens Councils and associated bigot groups are directed from Atlanta, and their policies mouthed by Griffin.

During World War II a large group of so-called Fascists were indicted and tried in Washington, D. C. for having conspired to engage in subversive activities although most of them had never met each other; but Governor Griffin and his fellow official bigots in all parts of the South have met and know each other, exchanged notes and publicly expressed their determination to evade, undermine and disobey the law of the land as interpreted by the highest legal authority in the land.

If this isn't subversive activity, then words have lost their meaning and the various boards and committees pledged to investigate efforts to overthrow our Government might as well disband.

34d 1957 COMMUNIST

'Brownell is dancing on our grave,' dissolved labor group aide charges

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2.9.57 p. 4

WAHSINGTON

"I don't see why they keep hounding us after our organization has been dissolved, while the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizen's councils are permitted to operate unmolested by the FBI."

That was the comment of Earnest Thompson, former official of the now dissolved National Negro Labor Council when he appeared here before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

He was asked to answer charges brought by Herbert Brownell Jr. who placed the organization on the Attorney General's Black list.

The group was ordered to show cause why they should not be registered as a "foreign agent" on the grounds that the organization was Communist dominated.

MR. THOMPSON, who resides in East Orange, N.J., came to Washington as representative of Coleman A. Young, executive secretary of the organization; who was entrusted with clearing up the financial affairs of the organization.

"We disbanded," Thompson declared, "not because we are subversive, but because in all of the life of our existence, fighting to improve the lot of colored laborers, we have never raised as much money as it would take to defend ourselves against these charges which are based on the information of paid informers."

In his prepared statement Thompson further declared:

* * *

"**THE NATIONAL** Negro Labor Council, died in dissolution proceedings at a special convention in Detroit, Michigan, on April 29, 1956, mainly at the hands of the Attorney General.

Communists Hold Debate On Policies

Advertiser P. 1
Tues. 2-12-57
Montgomery, Ala.

Split From Moscow Party Line Talked In Yearly Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—American Communists today debated in convention their key ideological problem—whether to hew strictly to the Moscow line or follow a more independent "American road to socialism."

The question boils down to whether the American Communist party will apply Marxist-Lenin policy as interpreted by Moscow, or whether the party will do its own interpreting of Marxism-Leninism in relation to conditions pertaining in the United States

A party spokesman said delegates were lined 10 deep behind three floor microphones to express their views on the controversy that has raged within party circles for months.

Newsmen are barred from the convention hall. Information on the proceedings is relayed by a party press committee. The four-day convention, now in its third day, is being held in the Chateau Gardens, a hall on the lower East Side.

SUPPORT INTEGRATION

Before taking up the party policy question, the delegates adopted a resolution pledging support to the antisegregation movement in the South. It also pledged to battle for "suffrage for all Southerners" and desegregation of public schools.

The convention also adopted an economic resolution calling for a continued battle "against the big monopolies."

Debate on party policy centered around a draft resolution drawn up by the party's National Committee.

A key section of the resolution as proposed by the committee said:

"Basing ourselves on ... Marxist-Leninist principles as interpreted by the Communist party of our country, we must learn much better how to extract from the rich body of this theory that which is universally valid, combining it with the specific experiences of the American working class in the struggle for socialism in the United States.

"The party must distinguish better between the additions to Marxist theory made by Lenin which are valid for all countries and those specific aspects of Lenin's writings which reflect exclusively certain unique features of the Russian Revolution or of Soviet society.

P.2-a

"Likewise, the Communist party will have to be bolder in re-examining certain Marxist-Leninist theories which, while valid in a past period, may have become outdated and rendered obsolete by new historical developments.

"For entirely new and unprecedented problems are emerging today which were never treated by Marx, Engels or Lenin. They arise from the new world situation and its impact on all countries ...

"For example, we as well as other Marxist parties have already discarded as obsolete Lenin's thesis that war is inevitable under imperialism. We have long since rejected as incorrect Stalin's thesis of the alleged law of inevitable violent proletarian revolution ...

"Creative Marxism is impossible without the ceaseless re-examination and reappraisal of theory in the light of ever-changing reality."

U.S. Communists Vow To Back Integration

Constitution P. 2
Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 2-12-57

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—American Communists today debated in convention their key ideological problem—whether to hew strictly to the Moscow line or follow a more independent "American road to socialism."

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The convention also adopted an economic resolution calling for a continued battle "against the big monopolies."

In calling fo desegregation of public schools, the resolution said:

"In the South this requires support of the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations of the Negro people to accomplish desegregation of the schools in accordance with the mandates of federal courts.

"It will require, in some instances, federal protection of the lives and limbs of Negro students of 'desegregated' schools.

"In Northern communities the fight against school segregation, which is still widely maintained, involves primarily the struggle to redistrict school lines on an integrated basis."

EAST-WEST TRADE

The economic resolution approved by the convention called for:

Reduction of arms spending together with other measures to combat inflation.

A positive world economic trade, with the provision of real economic aid—not arms—to underdeveloped countries, and restoration and expansion of East-West trade.

KEY SECTION

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"Basing ourselves on ... Marxist-Leninist principles as interpreted by the Communist party of our country, we must learn much better how to extract from the rich body of this theory that which is universally valid, combining it with the specific experiences of the American working class in the struggle for socialism in the United States.

"The party must distinguish better between the additions to Marxist theory made by Lenin which are valid for all countries and those specific aspects of Lenin's writings which reflect exclusively certain unique features of the Russian Revolution or of Soviet society.

"Likewise, the Communist party will have to be bolder in re-examining certain Marxist-Leninist theories which, while valid in a past period, may have become outdated and rendered obsolete by new historical developments. ..."

WILKINS DENIES ACCUSATION

Griffin Links NAACP, Reds

Advertiser
N 22.2-13-57
Montgomery, Ala.
P. 7

ATLANTA, Feb. 12 (AP) — Gov. Marvin Griffin today charged an affiliation between the National Colored People and the Communist Party and declared that many have known of it for a long time.

He issued the following statement concerning a pledge of the party meeting in New York to aid in racial integration efforts:

"The recent declaration of the Communist Party calling for full cooperation by all Communists in promoting, NAACP agitation in the South is nothing new.

"This announcement merely confirms an affiliation that many Americans have known to be in existence for a long time.

"The truth will out and protestations by NAACP officials cannot obscure the plain facts."

Any such connection was vigorously denied by Roy Wilkins, NAACP president. He declared that his organization had never sought or received any assistance from Communists and rejects any such suggestion.

Jury Accuses 3 Refugees Of Giving Out U.S. Secrets

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—A federal grand jury today accused three European refugees of handing over American defense secrets firsthand to well-bankrolled Soviet agents. Conviction could mean death.

Money and "other valuable considerations" were said to have oiled the machinery for a ring that conducted furtive operations in this country and Europe.

The indictment spelled out for the first time details of the government's case against Jack Soble, 53, his wie, Myra, 52, and their old friend from Europe, Jacob Albam, 64. They were arrested in New York Jan. 25.

Soble has been pictured by the FBI as the man who took the reins of control from the shaky fingers of a hard-drinking Soviet agent who departed this country under an espionage cloud in 1944.

The indictment also contained a mysterious hint of other conspirators "employed by the government of the United States in various capacities and activities in the United Staes, in Germany, in Austria and in other places, for the purpose of being in a position to acquire information relating to the national defense of the United States."

So far as is known, neither the Sobles nor Albam ever worked for the U.S. government.

The spy plot was said to have dated back to 1942, when Russia and this country were partners in the war against the Axis powers.

It wts the first big American spy case since 1950 when Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were accused of stealing atomic secrets for Russia.

In 1954, American law was broadened to permit execution in certain cases of peactime spying. Under this so-called Rosenberg law, the Sobles and Albam could pay with their lives if convicted.

The government, however, said it will not ask the death penalty, preferring, if there is a conviction, to leave it up to the sentencing judge whether to exact it.

There was a cloak and dagger aura reflected in the indictment. Clandestine gatherings were cited in hotels and restaurants in New York, Paris, Geneva, Lausanne and Vienna.

Senate Groups OK Rewording Of Ike's Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP) — A revamped Middle Eastern resolution, proclaiming the readiness of the United States to fight Communist aggression in the strategic area if President Eisenhower deems that necessary, was approved today by two powerful Senate committees.

Democrats did a sweeping rewrite job on a key section of the Eisenhower resolution at a joint session of the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees.

Striken out was language "authorizing" Eisenhower to use armed forces in the Middle East, but sponsors of the change quickly explained this was not done with the idea of denying him this power. On the contrary, they contended he already has the power, and Congress cannot constitutionally give him something he possesses.

IKE RESPONSIBLE

The new language, it was explained by Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn), puts the responsibility up to Eisenhower for triggering any armed U.S. action in the Middle East, while serving advance notice that Congress is back of him.

First reaction from President Eisenhower indicated he would go along with the new version. Eisenhower, in Thomasville, Ga., and Secretary of State Dulles in Washington, conferred by telephone. Then press secretary James C. Hagerty issued this statement from the President's vacation headquarters:

"Both the President and the secretary express their pleasure that the resolution was reported out by such a large vote—20-8.

"Some new language calls for a little further study by the President and the secretary, but both believe the language is designed to give the President the authority he asked for."

Dulles had indicated during hearings that the administration was not wedded to the exact language of its resolution that what was wanted was a marked display of national unity to discourage Communist aggression.

On the issue of rewriting the military section of the resolution the vote was 15-13, with all Democratic members of the committees favoring the change and all Republicans against it.

Then the committees approved the revamped resolution, 20-8.

The resolution, as proposed by the administration and passed by the House said that the President "is authorized to employ the armed forces of the United States as he deems necessary to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of any such—Middle Eastern—nation or group of nations requesting such aid against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international communism. . . ."

Substituted was this new language:

"The United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations in the Middle East.

"To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any nation or group of nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international Communism: provided that such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States and within the Charter of the United Nations."

and to "support" the NAACP in seeking to end racial segregation in Southern schools—instead of fighting them as in the past.

The seven Negro members of the Red general staff are such familiar Leftists as Miss Charlene Alexander, Claude Lightfoot, James E. Jackson, Benjamin J. Davis, Earl Durham, Boxey Wilkerson and Charles Loman, and they can be counted upon to infiltrate (and embarrass) every colored group unwise enough to harken to or harbor them.

The new Communist party's constitution champions "workers, farmers and Negro people and all others who labor by hand and brain" (which includes about everybody, it would seem), and, as usual, singles out "the Negro people" for special and separate attention.

NAACP executive head, Roy Wilkins, has promptly repudiated this Red "help" and Mr. Randolph's violent antagonism is well established, but this will scarcely deter the Communist general staff, 15 of whose members have undergone Smith Act charges of subversive activity, and some of whom have served time.

Coming on the eve of the revival of the Cominform which will be located in East Berlin and dubbed the "International Workers' Movement" (and of course directed from the Kremlin), we may be sure that no stone will be left unturned to "aid" American Negroes.

Mr. Wilkins has rightly said that the Red group "seeks confusion, not solution" and its long and vicious record bears him out over the past 40 years, since the whole objective of the party is to stir up dissension, division, strife and destruction, everywhere.

Could anything now hurt the Negro's fight for civil rights and full citizenship equality more than for the Communists to move into the picture to "help" us, as they did in the Twenties, Thirties and Forties?

BATON ROUGE, La., March 10 (AP)—Louisiana planned today to make available to other Southern states the findings of a three-day hearing aimed at showing Communist influence behind racial disturbances. The hearings ended yesterday.

Editorials

New Red Drive Against Negroes

The election of seven Negroes among the 20 new members of the National Committee chosen at the Red party's New York convention indicates a new drive of the Communists to infiltrate and "capture" colored leaders and organizations.

This presumption is strengthened by resolutions voted to "cooperate" with such labor leaders as A. Philip Randolph, International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Invokes Fifth, Loses His Post on Union Staff

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A 39-year-old Negro labor leader here was fired from his job last week because he invoked the Fifth Amendment while under questioning of a Senate group investigating past connections with the Communist party.

Two other men were fired from their positions, also, in the unprecedented move.

Sterling Neal, a staff member of the International Association of Machinists and special representative of the IAM in eight states, was fired by the executive council of the IAM, according to official sources.

Red Leader James Ford Dies; Sought Vice Presidency in '32

NEW YORK—James W. Ford, the Communist leader who was the second Negro to run for the Vice Presidency of the United States, died in Beth Israel Hospital. Mr. Ford was 64.

A native of Alabama, Ford was educated in the public schools of his native state and Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.

The name "Ford" was not the family name. It was changed from "Fourche" when an Alabama policeman found that the name was too hard to spell and wrote down the name "Ford" on a complaint. It remained "Ford" into the next generation.

Mr. Ford moved to Chicago after leaving school and became active in semi-professional baseball as an infielder. He later worked in the post office and was active in the labor movement as a delegate to the central body of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

It was during this period, the mid-1920's, that Ford met William Z. Foster and other Communists and left-wing labor leaders. Their strong stand on the rights of Negroes won Ford's allegiance. He soon rose to a position of leadership through his activities in the United States and abroad as a labor organizer.

In the early thirties, Ford was the head of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers and editor of its organ, the Black Worker. The committee was expelled from a number of countries.

By 1932, Ford was back in the United States, where he was nominated as Vice Presidential candidate on the Communist party election ticket, running with William Z. Foster. Ford had worked together with Foster in the establishment of the Trade Union Unity League and, before that, the Trade Union Educational League which functioned as a rallying center for the left-wing in the labor movement.

Ford served for years following 1933 as the head of the Communist party in Harlem. Since World War II, Ford suffered ill health, but found time to give his full attention to the Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, a post he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Ford is survived by his widow, Reva; two sons, and a sister.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, June 25, in the Renaissance Casino, New York City.

JAMES W. FORD

NEW YORK — Benjamin J. Davis Jr., son of the late Georgia Republican national committeeman, has been elected N.Y. state chairman of the Communist Party. His election was seen as a victory for that wing of the party inclined not to be too critical of Soviet policy.

Sewed Up Reds

WILLIAM WALLACE, Mount Vernon, N. Y., former FBI undercover agent, tells the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in Washington that some 20 Communists caused the strike of 9,000 sewing machine workers at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1949. The witness said he was a Red party member until he became aware of the Soviet-line lies, and became an FBI informer.

Decision In Lorch Case Due

Accused Professor Noted for Stand Against Segregation

DAYTON—Dr. Lee Lorch, professor of mathematics at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Ark., will have to wait at least 30 days to learn if his next eight years will be spent in a classroom or a prison.

Dr. Lorch, white, stood trial at Dayton, Ohio, on eight counts of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist activities.

Dr. Lorch

Originally from Cincinnati and a former professor at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Lorch heard Federal Judge Lester L. Cecil postpone a decision until after 30 days when written briefs are filed by attorneys for both sides.

This is the second indictment against Dr. Lorch, the first having been dropped a year ago at the Government's request.

Testifying at the recent trial, Representative G. H. Schorer of Cincinnati, chairman of the subcommittee, said three witnesses had stated in 1950 that Dr. Lorch had Communist connections in 1941.

■

IF CONVICTED, Dr. Lorch could be sentenced to one year in prison on each of the eight counts.

Dr. Lorch talked freely at the recent trial, unloaded his wrath on Congressional Committees and stated his views on freedom of thought.

Lorch said he told the committee under oath that he was not a member of the Communist party and refused to answer questions about any membership in the past.

"I'm a mathematics professor, not a political scientist," he said, 'But my chief preoccupations are civil rights and peace. I want all nations to get along, whatever political philosophy dominates their Governments."

The reason he didn't answer the eight questions, he said, was that he didn't think the sub-committee had the right to ask the questions.

'These witch-hunters have been riding high, wide and handsome for a long time," Dr. Lorch said. 'I felt that someone should call them up short. They have no right to go around asking people their private views."

■

HE SAID he thought he was participating in a movement to defend freedom of thought and expression.

Dr. Lorch was subpoenaed from his home in Nashville, to testify right after he had attempted to enroll his daughter in a so-called 'colored school," the only public school within walking distance of his home, following the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing segregation in education.

He was then serving as head of the Fisk University mathematics department and was vice president of the Tennessee State NAACP.

Judge Hubert T. Delany of New York, one of Dr. Lorch's attorneys, submitted a motion to the court listing 16 reasons why the case should be thrown out.

Asked why he had been subpoenaed by the sub-committee, Dr. Lorch replied:

'I think they were trying to sandbag me because of my fight against segregation."

Rulings On Professor's Red Trial Withheld

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga
Sat. 4-20-57

DAYTON, Ohio — (ANP) — All rulings in the contempt of Congress trial of distinguished mathematics professor Dr. Lee Lorch were withheld last week in Federal District Court here when Judge Lester Cecil directed prosecution and defense attorneys to submit written briefs containing final arguments, in the case. No ruling is now expected within the next two months.

Dr. Lorch, a professor of mathematics at Philander Smith College, Arkansas and an ardent disciple of civil rights and racial equality, was indicted because he allegedly refused to answer certain questions at a hearing of the Un-American Activities Committee here in September, 1954. It was the second indictment in the case.

MANY NAMED –

Government witnesses at the trial admitted that other witnesses had named over 280 other persons along with Dr. Lorch as having been connected with the Communist party in 1941. They added that the sub-committee before which Dr. Lorch testified, had not subpoenaed any of the other persons as far as they knew.

Dr. Lorch was subpoenaed before the Un-American Activities committee from his home in Nashville to testify right after he had attempted to enroll his white daughter in a so-called "colored school," which was the only public school within walking distance of his home.

Communist Victory Feared in British Guiana Election

Post & Times Herald P. 8-A
Aug. 11-57

By Larry Allen

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Aug. 10 (AP)—This lone British possession in South America elects half of its legislature Monday, and the Communists are expected to win.

But hard British regulations may render the victory ineffective.

The chief Communist candidates are Dr. Cheddi Jagan and his American-born wife, Janet. Admitted Marxists, they head the People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Jagan won the last election here — in 1953 — but 133 days later the British sent troops to Georgetown to depose him on grounds he was setting up a Red state.

Since then, the British have set up safeguards against a Communist-controlled Government.

At stake Monday are the 14 elective seats of the 28 seats in the Legislature. Most Guianese say—and British officials fear—that Jagan will probably win a majority.

15 Are Appointed

However, the British Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, is empowered to appoint 11 persons to the Legislature, and the Assembly speaker. Three members of the colony's Government automatically are ex-officio members by virtue of their posts.

Thus, even if Jagan wins all of the 14 elective seats, the Government's total of 15 could prevent the implantation of Red rule.

No one is assuming Jagan will win all. The so-called "Jaganites" are opposed chiefly by youthful Linden Forbes Burnham, who also calls his splinter organization the People's Progressive Party. Burnham, once allied with Jagan, claims Jagan places communism ahead of the welfare of British Guiana.

Burnham, of African Negro descent, now says he bitterly opposes communism. About 42 per cent of the colony's half million population is Negro. More than 50 per cent, like

Associated Press

Jagan **Burnham**
... British Guiana opponents

The Washington Post

Heavily shaded area in lower right of map locates British Guiana, where an election will be held Monday.

Jagan, is of East Indian extraction.

Educated in U. S.

A 39-year-old dentist, Dr. Jagan was educated at Illinois' Northwestern University, where he met his Chicago-born wife. He is winding up a vigorous campaign accenting racialism and differences between East Indians and Negroes.

Jagan wants full independence, and opposes joining the emerging West Indies Federation. Burnham, on the other hand, declares that independence will be best achieved through the Federation, which will be established early next year with the aim of freedom within the British Commonwealth.

All Guianese over 21 are eligible to vote. Balloting starts at 6 a. m. and ends at 6 p. m. Illiterates, amounting to about 70 per cent of the population, will cast ballots bearing symbols.

There are 55 candidates. Besides the "Jaganites" and "Burnhamites," there are contenders from the United Democratic Party, the National Labor Front and lesser parties regarded as having little chance.

The Jagans openly endorse Communist principles as the best way of ending widespread unemployment and for the economic development of the colony's vast untapped natural resources. The Jagans also say they favor the encouragement of American, Canadian and British investments.

Burnham contends that Guiana, 85 per cent dense and unexplored timberland, cannot attract foreign capital if the Government is Communist-dominated.

NEGROES ACCUSED OF AGITATION PLOT

ATLANTA, Oct. 4 (UP)—An "undercover agent" for the Georgia Education Commission, headed by Gov. Marvin Griffin, told the commission today that Southern Negro leaders had plotted "racial agitation." Edwin Friend, state photographer, said a Labor Day week-end meeting at the Highlander Folk School (interracial) at Monteagle, Tenn., was held to discuss "methods and tactics for precipitating racial strife and disturbances."

Times P. 18

Governor Griffin disclosed before the commission that he had sent Mr. Friend to infiltrate the meeting.

New York, Mon.

T. V. Williams Jr., executive secretary of the commission, said the Monteagle meeting was attended by Negro leaders of the bus boycott at Tallahassee, Fla., and alleged "merchant boycott" leaders from Tuskeegee, Ala.

Sat 10-5-57

Governor Griffin said he called the commission into session "so that the people of Georgia will know where some of the South's racial trouble originates and to learn facts that are irrefutable."

Mr. Williams told the commission that a number of persons whom Attorney General Eugene Cook had labeled as having Communist affiliations also were present at Monteagle.

EASTLAND PROBE OF REDS BEGINS

Daily News, Jackson, Miss. P. 1-A
Aug. 10-27-57

Memphis Hearing Explores Commie Activity In South

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Daily News
Washington Correspondent

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26 — Communist activity in the southern and border states, including possibly the manner in which U. S. atomic, scientific and military secrets have been filched and passed on to the Soviet Union, will be aired at Senate Internal Security Committee hearings here, beginning Monday.

In an atmosphere of left-wing charges that the hearings were called by Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), committee chairman, in efforts to the Little Rock school integration incidents to Communist activity in the South, Eastland is scheduled to call the opening session to order at 10 a. m.

The committee plans daily sessions through Wednesday before adjoining to Lewisburg, Pa., Federal prison to take testimony from two convicted spies—David Greenglass and Harry Gold. U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell denied a request by Eastland that the spies, part of the Rosenberg espionage ring, be brought to Memphis to testify next week. Eastland immediately revealed plans to send a subcommittee to the prison to take testimony from Gold and Greenglass.

PROBE NEGRO ACTIVITY

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, husband and wife, directors of the spy apparatus which transmitted U.S. secrets to Russia through Dr. Klaus Fuchs, in England, were executed in 1953. Gold was sentenced to a 30-year term, Greenglass to 15 years and Fuchs, tried in Britain, was given a 14-year sentence.

Despite a declaration by Jay G. Sourwine, associate committee counsel, at Washington, that the Memphis hearings "are not on integration, but on Communist activity," a former official of a discredited "Communist - dominated" union, who has been subpoenaed to testify here, sought to raise the race issue as a motive for the hearings.

Ruell Stanfield, former organizer for the CIO Food, Agriculture and Tobacco Workers, with headquarters in Memphis, charged at Cincinnati that the hearings were called in efforts to stamp the Little Rock integration fiasco as having been subjected to Communist influences.

Informed of the charge by long distance telephone at his home in Doddsville, Eastland said his "only comment is that I do not engage in public discussion of committee hearings with any person who has been subpoenaed as a witness at such hearings."

There were indications, however, that evidence would be brought out here next week concerning the manner in which Communist and Communist-front leaders have used Negroes in the South to further leftist objectives.

LIGHTFOOT SCALES MAY BE RETRIED

No Ruling Yet on Knowing Clause

BY PHILIP DODD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 14—The United States Supreme court, acting on a government mo-

Lightfoot (left) and Scales.

tion, today reversed the Smith act convictions of two communist leaders, Claude M. Lightfoot of Chicago and Junius Irving Scales of Greensboro, N. C.

The two had been convicted under the "knowing membership" clause of the anti-communist statute which makes it a crime to belong to the Communist party while knowing the party advocates the violent overthrow of the government.

Based on Jencks Case

The government motion said reversal of the convictions was necessary in the light of the high court's decision last June in the Jencks case that defendants in criminal cases must have access to federal bureau of investigation reports if undercover FBI agents are to testify against them.

Altho Congress has enacted a law giving trial judges authority to determine what parts of a government document are to be made available, the justice department said the Lightfoot and Scales convictions would have to be reversed.

Today's action left the government free to try Lightfoot and Scales again, but it will postpone a final ruling on the validity of the "knowing membership" clause.

Kasper Denied Review

Lightfoot was executive secretary of the Communist party in Illinois and Scales was a party leader in Tennessee and the Carolinas. Lightfoot was fined $5,000 and sentenced to five years in jail. Scales received a six-year sentence.

In another major action, the court refused to review segregationist John Kasper's criminal contempt conviction for interfering with the integration of the Clinton, Tenn., high school last year. He has been free on $10,000 bond awaiting action on his appeal. He now must serve one year in jail.

Kasper, who has figured in several other school integration disputes, was convicted of willfully violating a federal District court's order against interfering with integration at Clinton. In his appeals, he claimed the District court's order violated his right of free speech.

Acts on 344 Cases

The court acted on a total of 344 cases today, handing down brief orders but no formal opinions. It accepted 35 cases for argument, refused to consider 265, affirmed 11, dismissed 10, reversed two, and handed down routine orders, such as agreeing to substitutions of attorneys in 21.

The court's actions included:

1. Agreement to examine the validity of "hot cargo" labor contracts which provide that union members shall not be required to handle nonunion goods or goods from plants on strike. Lower court have split on the issue and the justice department and national labor relations board have asked the Supreme court for a decision.

2. Rejection of the fourth appeal of Virgil D. Hawkins, a Negro who has been trying since 1949 to enter the all-white University of Florida law school. But the court left the way open for Hawkins to apply for relief "in an appropriate United States District court."

Uphaus Convictions Upset

In 1956 the Supreme court ordered Hawkins' prompt admission to the Florida school but the Florida Supreme court refused to issue an order to that effect, altho it said Hawkins could apply again when he could show his admission would not do "great public mischief."

3. Vacating of the conviction of Willard Uphaus, executive director of World Fellowship, Inc., who challenged the validity of New Hampshire's subversive activities law and refused to supply the state attorney general with the names of guests at the fellowship's summer camp.

Rejects Lennon Appeal

The high court sent the case back to the New Hampshire Supreme court with the suggestion the state tribunal reconsider it in the light of last June's high court ruling reversing the conviction of economist Paul M. Sweezy, who also had questioned the validity of the state statute.

4. Agreement to review a lower court decision that the government may not seize any part of a widow's life insurance benefits to collect back income taxes owed by her husband.

5. Agreement to review the case of a New York subway conductor who was fired because he refused to say whether he was a Communist. The conductor, Max Lerner has questioned the validity of the city ordinance under which he was fired.

6. Rejection of an appeal from Acy Lennon, secretary of Rep. Powell [D., N. Y.], under sentence of a year and a day in jail for federal income tax evasion.

7. Agreement to rule on the effort of Interhandel, Swiss holding firm, to keep alive its 8 year old suit to recover stock control of the General Aniline and Film corporation.

8. Vacating, on a government motion, the convictions of three Portland, Ore., residents—Herbert Simpson, Donald L. William, and John R. Mackenzie — for refusing to answer questions of the house committee on un-American activities. The government said some of the questions might have tended to be incriminating.

9. Dismissal of a challenge of the constitutionality of a Connecticut law which permits anyone who is injured by a drunk to sue the person who sold the liquor.

Negro Cites Failure of Reds

BATON ROUGE, March 8 (AP) Communists have been trying since 1929 to infiltrate Negro churches, a Negro ex-Communist said today, but "the Negro people in the South never accepted the Communist Party program."

The testimony came as the joint legislative committee on segregation held the second day of hearings designed to show Communist influence behind racial disturbances.

Leonard Patterson and Manning Johnson, both Negro former Communists from New York, told of Communists agitation of racial incidents for Communist propaganda.

The crowd at the hearing was all white until shortly before the noon break, when four Negroes walked in, including the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baptist minister who heads a group that filed a lawsuit to knock out bus segregation in Baton Rouge.

"The bulk of the Negro people were in the churches, so the Communist Party gave them priority," explained Patterson.

He said the use of Communist Negro front groups was tried during the 1930s, but failed. The Party has centered on the churches and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People he said.

Say Reds Would Infiltrate Negro Organizations

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — Senate investigators were told last week that the Communist party is planning an all-out effort to infiltrate Negro groups and other mass organizations in a plan to get into the "main stream of American life."

But the witness Carl Rachlin of the New York chapter of the Civil Liberties Union, told the Senate internal security subcommittee that the scheme is "doomed to failure."

Rachlin was one of the few non-Communist observers at the Communist party convention in New York City last week.

He said the new Red line professing independenc from Moscow is amied at "fooling the public" into believing that the Communists are "good Americans."

Part of the Communist plan, Rachlin said, involves "extra special efforts to infiltrate into Negro mass organizations."

He said the party delegates at the convention discussed plans to align with "conservative" and other groups.

Rachlin said these positions taken at the party convention were designed to "set up the machinery and atmosphere" for the mass penetration effort. He added that he was confident that the Communists would not succeed.

He said that the American Reds are locked in a "power struggle" involving National Chairman William Z. Foster, General Secretary Eugene Dennis, and Daily Worker Editor John Gates.

NEGROES TESTIFY

Reds Aim At Dixie Churches

BATON ROUGE, March 8 (AP) —Two former Negro Communist leaders testified today Red agents have been trying since 1929 to infiltrate Negro churches, especially in the South.

Leonard Patterson told the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, probing influences behind racial unrest, "the Negro people in the South never accepted the Communist Party program."

And Manning Johnson said Communists worked on Negro pastors in Dixie, pressuring them to participate in various front movements.

Both New Yorkers were former Red leaders before they turned against the party.

Johnson said Communists favored the churches in the South as a target because they provided a cloak of respectability and a place to hide from police investigations.

The committee hearing in a state capitol courtroom was less than half full when the hearings opened yesterday. But an overflow audience was present today.

The crowd was all white until shortly before the noon break, when four Negroes walked in, including the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baptist minister who heads a group that filed a lawsuit to knock out bus segregation in Baton Rouge.

Jemison, an executive in the Southern Leadership Conference headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., had no comment on the testimony.

"The bulk of the Negro people were in the churches, so the Communist Party gave them priority," explained Patterson.

He said the use of Communist Negro front groups was tried during the 1930s, but failed. The party has centered on the churches and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he said.

In answer to a question whether they had any success, he replied, "Oh, Yes, the Communist Party has been able to infiltrate Negro churches in the South, in the North and all over the United States."

He said he couldn't list any names of Negro church leaders working with the Communists.

"I spoke in some of their churches, but I don't remember any names," he said.

Patterson added that despite party workers spending as much as six months at a time in Southern towns and cities, "the Negro people in the South never accepted the Communist Party program."

"Negroes are law abiding citizens," he said. "Negroes never assassinate a governor, a mayor or a legislator."

Sen. W. M. Rainach, committee chairman, commented: "There is deep friendship between both races in this country. It is our purpose here to see that neither is used to destroy this country."

Patterson testified the Communist Party used racial incidents for propaganda purposes, citing the 1929 Gastonia textile strike, the trial of the Scottsboro boys in Alabama and other similar incidents.

Patterson, tall, well-built former longshoremen's organizer and dock worker, testified in 1929 he had opposed Moscow's call for establishment of a black republic in the South under the doctrine of self determination.

Others who opposed were tossed out of the party, he said, "all except myself, because I was still young, I guess."

He described the Gastonia strike as "the first Communist penetration in the South. Men were killed in that strike the Communists inspired. The Communists went into the South to create trouble."

Later, he said, the Communists seized upon a number of other disturbances for propaganda purposes. He said he had led the march on Washington during the Scottsboro trial, where a group of Negroes were charged with attacking a white woman.

While attending a school of subversion in Moscow, he said, "we were taught that the smallest grievance could be politicalized into a mass movement. People were killed in Germany because of riots touched off by the Scottsboro trial in Alabama."

Patterson said the Communists gave the unions number two priority in the South.

"They concentrated on the Longshoremen's unions in ports like New Orleans, Beaumont, Houston and Savannah," he said.

"They wanted those ports really sealed up," he added. "In event of a war with Soviet Russia, the Communist Party would have the Longshoremen. A general strike would tie up the ports, cripple the American war effort."

Johnson said Communist cells had been formed "in churches all over the Black Belt."

He testified that leaders of Howard University, in Washington, D. C., including President Mordecai Johnson, had "espoused the Communist cause" with the college becoming "a hotbed of Communism."

NEGRO EX-RED TELLS OF DRIVE ON CHURCH

BATON ROUGE, March 8 (AP) —Communists have been trying since 1929 to infiltrate Negro churches, a Negro former Communist said today.

"The Negro people in the South never accepted the Communist party program," he added.

The testimony came as the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation held the second day of hearings designed to show Communist influence behind racial disturbances.

Leonard Patterson and Manning Johnson, both Negro former Communists from New York, told of Red agitation of racial incidents for propaganda purposes.

"The bulk of the Negro people were in the churches, so the Communist party gave them top priority," Mr. Patterson, a North Carolina native, explained.

He said the use of Communist Negro-front groups was tried during the Nineteen Thirties, but failed. The party has centered on the churches and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he said.

"The technique was to get into the churches and win over some of the local people," Mr. Patterson said.

Negroes' Exploitation By Reds Is Described

Associated Press Wirephoto

Mrs. Martha Edmiston on witness stand yesterday.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 9 (AP)—A woman who said she had been a Communist for the Federal Bureau of Investigation today told of the "pitiless exploitation of the Negro people" by the Communist party.

Mrs. Martha Edmiston, a reporter for The Middletown, Ohio, Journal, testified at legislative hearings designed to show Communist influences behind racial disturbances.

"It was only a small percentage of the Negroes, surprisingly small, who fell for the Communist party line," she said.

She described how she had been reprimanded for slipping some money to an old Negro couple.

"You do not give money to the poor, you give them pamphlets so you can incite them," she had been told by a Communist official.

Sgt. Hubert Badeaux of the New Orleans police said he had enough evidence to "convince even the most skeptical" that the Communist party had penetrated the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In New York the N. A. A. C. P. denied that Communists had infiltrated it.

Wants to Foil Reds, L.I. Negro Testifies

By the Associated Press.

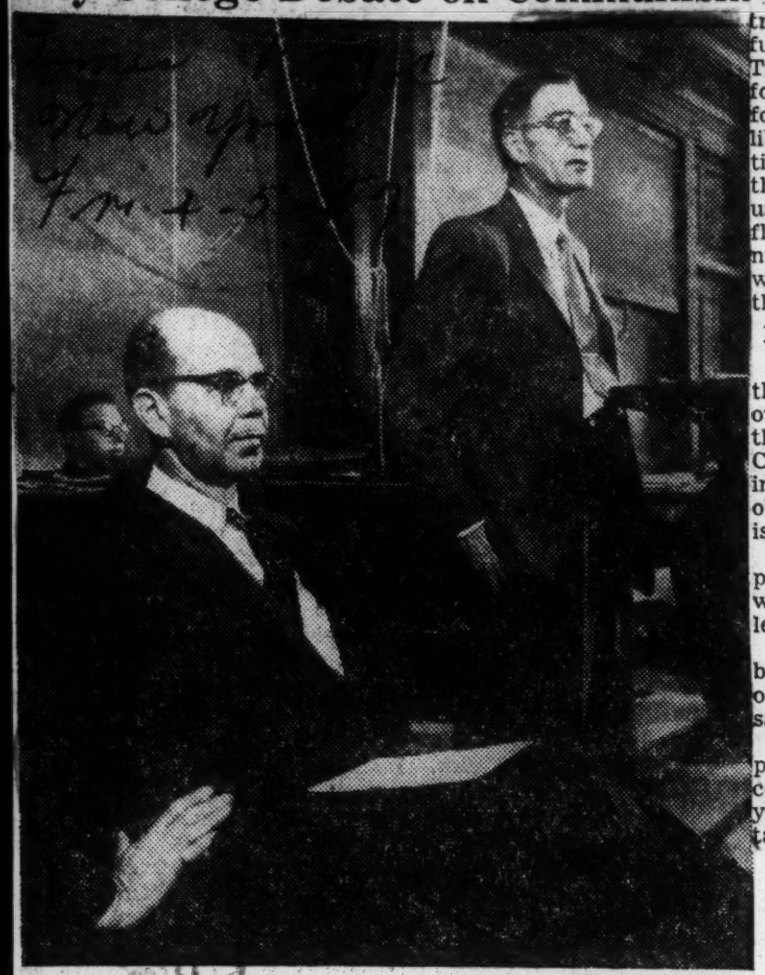
BATON ROUGE, La., March 8. — A Negro ex-Communist testified today he wanted "to do anything I can to combat the Communist party's use of the Negro race as a pawn for fomenting racial strife."

Leonard Patterson, Jamaica, L. I., made the statement as he opened his testimony in the second day of legislative investigations designed to show Communist pressure is behind racial integration efforts in the South.

U. S. Jury Brands Union's Officer

NEW ORLEANS—Lee Brown, 57, vice president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, has been indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges he falsely denied membership in the Communist party. Brown was tossed out of a House Un-American Activities Committee here last month when he refused to answer questions.

City College Debate on Communism



The New York Times

Doxey Wilkerson, a member of the Communist party's national committee, listens as Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, college president, terms the party a liability to U. S. Their debate was part of observance of Academic Freedom Week.

City College Hears a Communist Debate Dr. Gallagher on the Reds

The president of City College and an official of the Communist party disagreed yesterday on whether the party was an asset or a liability to the United States. Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, the college's head, the Doxey Wilkerson, a member of the party's national committee, met in a debate on the college campus where Academic Freedom Week is being observed.

Dr. Gallagher emphasized that communism was repugnant to him, and that he considered it part of an international conspiracy to destroy this country's freedoms. Mr. Wilkerson argued that the Communists here sought the "Socialist reorganization" of the United States and that it was "nonsense" to say that the party "takes orders from Moscow."

The clash of ideas frequently touched off verbal sparks, which the audience of 270 students seemed to take in its stride. The young men and women crowded into a lecture hall at Convent Avenue and 139th Street and applauded both men at the beginning and end of their talks. Dr. Gallagher, however, clearly evoked a warmer response when he finished speaking.

Students Invited Wilkerson

Mr. Wilkerson, who appeared at the invitation of a student committee, spoke first. He referred at the outset to the recent refusal of the presidents of the five municipal colleges to permit speaking appearances by John Gates, editor of The Daily Worker. Gates' conviction under the Smith Act was given as the reason for his being barred.

Mr. Wilkerson said "our country has the makings of a beautiful life for all of our people." There is "no reason," he asserted for poverty, slums and illiteracy, for "virulent attacks on civil liberties" and "constant preparation for war." He conceded that the Communists here had been under "an undue ideological influence" of the Russian Communist party, but that steps now were being taken "to correct this."

Party Here Linked to Soviets

Dr. Gallagher told the students that the Communist party here owed "its supreme loyalty not to the American people but to the Communist fatherland." Charging that "the Communist party of America has betrayed idealistic youth," he declared:

"The path from 1919 to the present is strewn with the wreckage of those they have misled."

After citing aggressive actions by the Soviet Union against other nations, Dr. Gallagher said:

"Where was the Communist party of America when these conquests were carried on? Ask yourself whether this monumental aggression is an asset here."

Joseph R. McCarthy

The evil that men do, said Shakespeare in *Julius Caesar* after a theme of Euripides, lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones. The final judgment of Joseph McCarthy is for God to make; but in a contemporary assessment of history the evil that Joseph McCarthy did seems destined to live for a long time. His monument is a noun that has come to be a synonym for reckless slander. His memory cannot be divorced from a trail of shattered careers and groveling agencies, of cultivated suspicions that set Americans blindly against Americans, of a humiliating debasement of America's standing in the free world.

What good Senator McCarthy did is not so apparent. Perhaps, if a balance need be struck, it lay in the final awakening of Americans, not to the dimensions of the Communist menace, but to the manner in which their credulity could be exploited.

Perhaps McCarthy was sincere by his lights in working for what he conceived to be the interests of the country; most men are. The most charitable assessment of McCarthy, if his sincerity is accepted, is that with him the end justified any means. Yet it certainly cannot be said that McCarthy awakened the United States to the threat of international communism. Other persons and events had done that before him, and more effectively.

What made McCarthy tick? That he had ability and could be charming on occasion no one could doubt. But he had a streak of the *fuehrer* in him, and he used glib distortions to parlay his way into political power. Although he was a kindly man in private life, he was utterly without sensitivity in public affairs. If he really believed what he said, he was the prisoner of a mania. He threw charges of communism and disloyalty around with the abandon with which others curse the weather. He could not understand why persons whose patriotism he had impugned would not shake hands and be friends afterward.

A favorite topic of debate before McCarthy burned out like a meteor was whether he was a phenomenon or symbol. In a sense he was both. Unquestionably he found an audience among persons who were looking for scapegoats for the troubles and expenses of the cold war and America's projection into world responsibilities. Here he was a symbol of latent isolationist and ultra-nationalist forces which have always existed.

But the question remains whether these forces would have amounted to much in the circumstances without a demagogue to release and evangelize them. There have been other demagogues in Congress. Was it merely that McCarthy was abler, bolder and less restrained than the others? Or was it that he sensed a national frustration, that he contrived his "I hold in my hand" technique to play upon the eagerness of too many Americans for simple answers to complex problems?

McCarthy did not lack for allies, witting and unwitting. He fed upon the headlines to which the gullibility of the press contributed; and he fed, too, upon the cringing with which the executive departments sometimes met his charges as well as upon the prolonged indifference of his fellow legislators. When the Senate censure finally came as a merciful release, it was not for the damage he had done to individuals or agencies or America's reputation; it was for an affront to the dignity of the Senate.

There is a humbling lesson for Americans as a people as they survey Joseph McCarthy's rise and fall, and it is that there is a little of McCarthy in many of us. This ought to be a warning against the easy assumption that McCarthyism died with its principal exponent.

34d 1957

COMMUNIST

Johnston Says Reds Slip In as Refugees

New York Times 1-16-57

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The acting chairman of the Senate's Internal Security subcommittee urged today that no more Hungarian refugees be admitted pending an investigation.

Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat of South Carolina, said he had become convinced by the subcommittee's inquiry that a "substantial number" of Communist were slipping through.

Two reports were received by the subcommittee today. One involved sworn testimony by a witness masked to protect his identicy. He said a Soviet secret agent had been "planted" in the United States legation in Budapest.

The other report said a former clerk for the Hungarian secret police had been found among refeuges at Camp Kilmer, N. J.

The masked witness adopted the name of Karlor Sabo. He said he feared Communist authorities at home might inflict reprisals on his family.

Administration officials insisted the refugees were undergoing strict inestigation. Eight have ben rcturned so far out of 20,000 who have arried. President Eisenhower has asked Congress to increase the entry quota.

The officials also made it clear that no racial or religious quotas had been set up for refugee admission.

During the first hectic days of the influx in Austria, they explained, representatives of voluntary and religious agencies sponsoring admissions to the United States met in Austria and decided on the proportion of available visas each would take.

Since religious agencies, for example, were primarily concerned with sponsoring refugees of their own faith, the officials said, the agreement had the effect of establishing de facto quotas.

The Administration knew of the arrangement and approved it, they went on, but the initiative was taken by the sponsoring agencies.

A certain number of visas were reserved by the Commissioner of Immigration for use by refugees who could not find sponsors among established agencies.

In Congress, Senator Johnston warned that the United States would be "dealing with dynamite" if it opened the gates too widely, regardless of race or religion. He favored giving relief to the Hungarians, but indicated that cauld be done outside the United States until each refugee could be checked.

The masked witness spoke through an interpreter. He told of having been among 35,000 prisoners in 1944 and 1945, of which 18,000 died from brutal treatment.

He said the American legation officials had known that secret policemen were among their Hungarian employes and accordingly had given false information to confuse the spies. He identified four Hungarians employed a the legation who had been suspected of being Red agents. He felt "positive" about one, he added.

This suspect "became nervous" during the October revolt and joined him in an escape effort, the witness related.

"We both escaped," he said, "but he was caught by the Russians."

Robert Morris, chief subcommittee counsel, identified the former secret police clerk found Lang. He identified him further as a former Budapest attorney.

Mr. Lang is undergoing further investigation, particularly on his activities as an admitted member of the Hungarian Communist party from 1945 to 1948.

Austria Asks Help

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 15—Austria decided today she had reached the end of her financial resources for the care of Hungarian refugees.

The Council of Ministers announced this after a meeting. It ndorsed yesterday's plea to the West by Oskar Helmer, Minister of Interior, that refugees from communism were the responsibility of the "entire Western world."

The Government again asked financial assistance for itself and speedier evacuation of refugees from Austria.

It also determined that Austria could not afford to readmit Hungarians now temporarily housed in Western Europe. There has been unrest among refugees in camps in France and other countries. Many have expressed a desire to return to Austria in the belief that there are better opportunities here for overseas emigration.

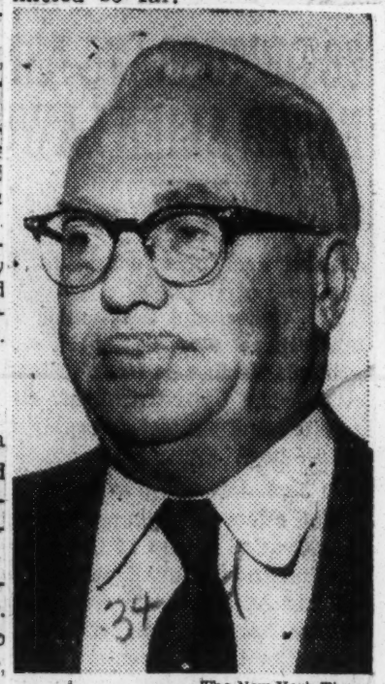
Leopold Figl, Foreign Minister, told the meeting he was continuing to press for foreign assistance, but he offered no progress report. It is understood the United States plans to contribute $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 through the United Nations. It already has given Austria $5,000,000 through that channel.

Religious Groups in Accord

An official of the United Hias Service, the world-wide Jewish migration agency, said here yesterday that voluntary groups of different faiths had agreed to balance the number of applications being handled by them for admission to the United States.

A dispatch from Vienna published in The New York Times Monday indicated that religious groups had agreed to quotas within quotas for admission.

The dispatch said Hungarian Jewish refugess had constituted 10 per cent of the number admitted so far.



The New York Times

SUSPENDED: Dr. Harry Slochower of the Brooklyn College faculty. He was suspended yesterday on charges alleging conduct unbecoming to a member of the faculty.

Guide Cites Publications, And Groups As "Fronts"

Daily World P.1
Sun. 1-20-57 Atlanta Ga.

BY KENNETH WEISS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A new Congressional "Guide to subversive organizations" cites 733 American groups and publications as being "Communist" or "Communist Front."

The House UnAmerican Activities Committee said it was issuing the new guide because recent Communist "peace" programs may entice Americans into "front" groups.

The committee commented that these Red fronts have become "the greatest weapon of Communism in this country."

It said this has come about "because subterfuge often makes it difficult to recognize" the true nature of the organizations.

The committee defined a Red front as "an organization or publication created or captured by the Communists to do the party's work in areas where an openly Communist projject would be unwelcome."

"Communist" organizations, on the other hand, are those "whose subserv ence to the Soviet Union and international Communism cannot be disguised" the committee report said.

The report added that there were "relatively few" of the latter ttype group "as compared with the hundreds of front organizations controlled by the Communist party in the United States."

137 NEW LISTINGS

The Guide, last issued in 1951, contains 137 new l stings of organizations and publications cited as subversive by various Federal agencies and 43 organizations and publications cited by state committees.

The new organizations cited include those in defense of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted Soviet atom spies who were executed in 1953; "a myriad of currently active communist 'peace' groups; the Emergency Civil Liberties Defense Committee; The Methodist Federation for Socialist Action; The Institute of Pac fic Relations, which was accused of aiding the Communist cause in Asia"; and the Progressive Party, whose presidential candidate in 1948 was former ice President Henry Wallace.

The Federal agencies which did the cit ng included attorneys general, the subversive activities control board the Senate Judiciary Committee and its internal security committee, the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, and its predecessor, the Special Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

COLLEGE SUSPENDS SLOCHOWER AGAIN

New York Times 1-22-57

Brooklyn Professor to Face Board on New Charges in Communist Inquiry

Dr. Harry Slochower was suspended yesterday by Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, on a charge of conduct unbecoming a member of the staff.

The charge alleged that Dr. Slochower had made false statements under oath in investigations into suspected Communist activities in the municipal college and on other occasions.

The suspension came sixteen days after Dr. Slochower had been reinstated on the Brooklyn College faculty by order of the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. Slochower was originally dismised on Oct. 3, 1952, as the result of his refusal to tell a Senate subcommittee whether he had been a Communist in 1940-1941.

The dismisall had been ordered by the Board of Higher Education under Section 903 of the City Charter. This provides the automatic dismissal of any city employe who refuses to answer questions before an official body with respect to his official conduct.

After a series of appeals, the Supreme Court last year held that the manner on which Dr. Slochower had been dismissed violated his constitutional rights. The court ordered that he be reinstated, with full back pay. Dr. Slochower received more than $40,000 in back pay, court costs and interest.

Dr. Gideonse acted yesterday after a special board committee, headed by Gustave G. Rosenberg, had approved the filing of charges.

The charges, with Dr. Gideonse's letter of suspension, were served on Dr. Slochower in the office of Michael A. Castaldi, special counsel of the board.

Although Dr. Slochower holds the rank of associate professor, he did not each at the college in his twelve days of reinstatement. Last week he appeared for questioning before the board's special committee.

According to the charges, Dr. Slochower at that time "willfully and intentionally refused 'to make full and fair disclosure of all the facts within his knowledge' andf urther refused 'to cooperate fully and to answer all proper questions.'"

Reached last night at his home in Brooklyn, Dr. Slochower asserted that "I have never made a false statement under oath." He said that he looked forward to the trial because it would give him the chance of explaining his side of the matter.

Secretive U.S. Communists Vote To Follow Kremlin Line

(Picture on Page Two)

By The United Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The United States Communist Party knuckled under to the Kremlin Sunday by voting to remain a political party instead of infiltrating the ranks of Republicans and Democrats.

Party members halted months-long bickering over the future of American communism long enough to present a solid front in a resolution passed at the party's 16th national convention.

Delegates to the convention in a former church on New York's teeming lower East Side voted "overwhelmingly" for a resolution framed to resolve sharp differences among the party's leadership and to "strengthen, rebuild and consolidate" the party, as recommended in Moscow.

No Reporters Allowed

Reporters were not allowed inside the garishly-decorated hall usually hired for dances, weddings and other festivities. They received all their information from hand-picked Communist Party members and from news releases handed out from time to time.

Several members of the Daily Worker staff were allowed in the hall, but two correspondents of Tass, the official Soviet news agency, were barred.

Party officials told reporters there were only three opposing votes and 17 abstentions, against "more than 300 favorable votes," in balloting on the resolution against turning the party into a strictly propaganda disseminating organization.

There was no way of knowing exactly how many delegates actually were in the hall. The session was said to have begun before reporters reached the Chateau Gardens meeting hall and no more than a handful of delegates were seen entering or leaving the place at any time. A large proportion of them were women.

Eggs Splash Building

The party claims to represent 20,000 to 25,000 communists. Of the 300 to 350 delegates said to be at the convention, half were described as New York representatives. A total of 34 states were said to be represented.

While the communists debated, Hungarian pickets demonstrated outside the hall, throwing eggs at the building and booing communists going in and out.

Some recent Hungarian refugees were among the group of about 50 pickets. Police let only a dozen march before the entrance, while the rest stood across the street.

Acceptance of the party resolution brought together three factions, headed by party chairman William Z. Foster, party general secretary Eugene Dennis and Daily Worker editor John [illegible]. It also put the party [illegible] with the Kremlin, which in recent weeks has criticized American "revisionists."

Queries Violated Rights, Liveright Still Insists

Jury in Contempt of Congress Case Is Seated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Herman Liveright still feels questions put to him by the Senate security subcommittee violated his constitutional rights, his attorney told a jury Tuesday in United States district court.

"That was the position Mr. Liveright took before the committee and that is the position he will take here," Atty. Harry I. Rand said.

Asst. U.S. Atty. William Hitz told seven women and five men who compose the jury that about all they will have to decide is whether Liveright "deliberately and intentionally" refused to answer questions concerning alleged communist connections.

Testimony Read To Jury

Most of the issues, Hitz said, involve purely legal questions which will be decided by U.S. district Judge Richmond B. Keech.

Unlike most defendants in contempt of Congress cases, Liveright did not waive a jury trial. Seating the jury took up the entire morning session of court.

In the afternoon, Robert Morris, chief counsel of the internal security subcommittee, read to the jury most of Liveright's testimony when he testified March 19, 1956.

Omitted were statements by Sen. Eastland (D—Miss.) and Morris bearing on whether the questions Liveright refused to answer were pertinent to the subcommittee's inquiry into Communist activity. These will be read to Judge Keech in the jury's absence. This is because the judge—not the jury—decides the question of pertinency.

Query Must Be Pertinent

Questions must be pertinent, else refusal to answer them is lawful.

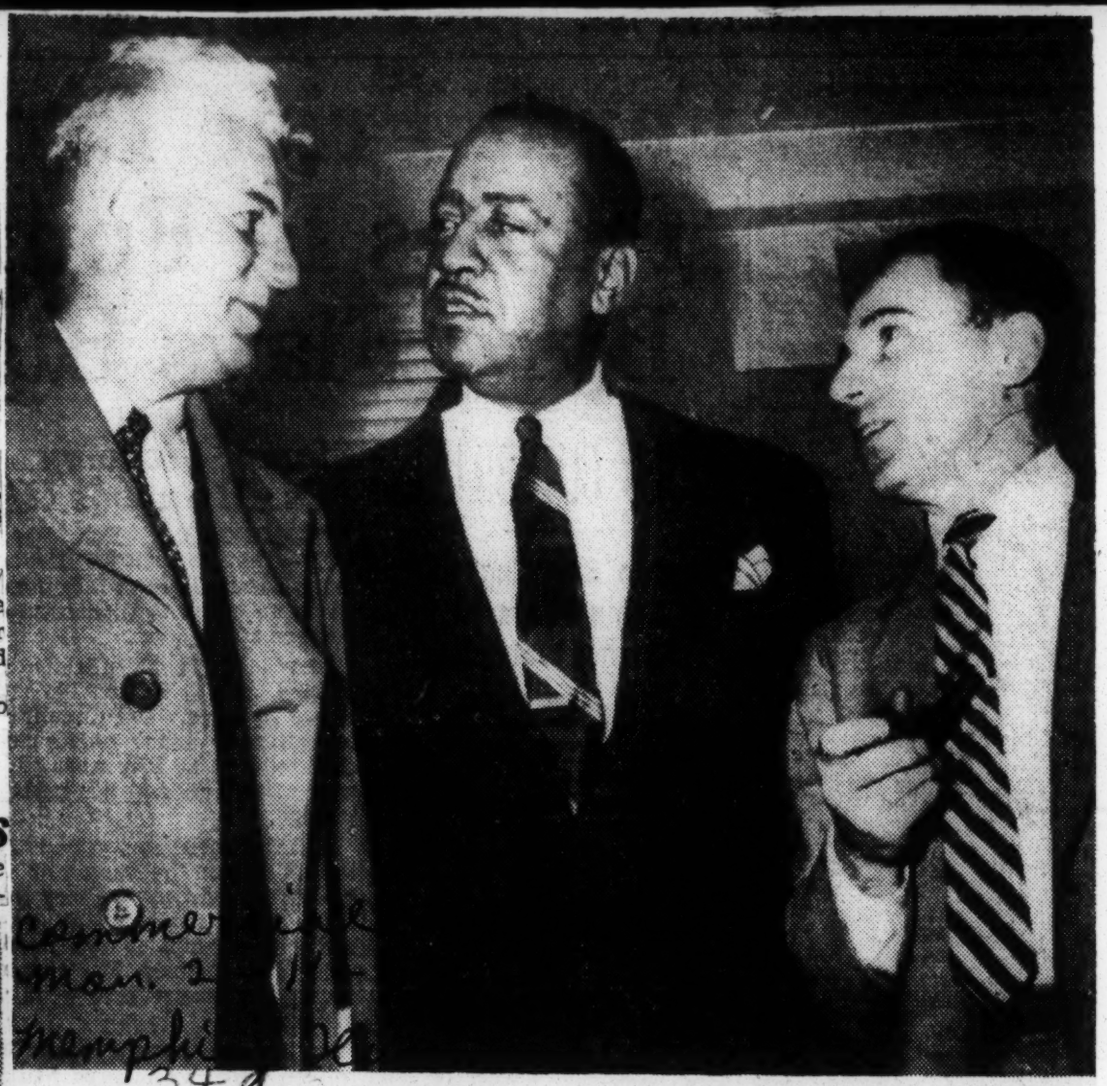
Liveright, 45, is a former New Orleans television executive. He lost his job as program director of WDSU-TV after he appeared before the subcommittee.

Questions Liveright refused to answer included (1) whether he was a member of the Communist party; (2) whether he had ever been a Communist and (3) whether his wife was a Communist.

Liveright challenged the power of the subcommittee "to inquire into my political beliefs, into my personal and private affairs, and into my associational activities."

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

HERMAN LIVERIGHT



SPLIT IN RANKS — Eugene Dennis (left), secretary-general of the American Communist Party, talked with party members Ben Davis (center) and John Gates at their 16th annual convention in New York. Dennis, second in command of the American party, called for adoption of a new constitution declaring the American party's independence of Moscow, causing a split with other party leaders.

NEW YORK — Benjamin J. Davis, under indictment for membership in the Communist Party, was granted permission by U.S. Judge Levet [illegible] weeks to visit other boroughs of New York City, but may travel no further. He's under $5,000 bond.

34d 1957

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

New York NAACP Returns Check To Known Communist

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal - 11-21-57

New York — The New York City branch of the NAACP has returned a donation and a membership application by Benjamin J. Davis, well-known Communist leader and former New York City councilman.

Mr. Davis' $50 contribution and $3.50 membership fee were submitted at an NAACP rally on November 3 and payment made on November 7.

In a letter to Mr. Davis, Russell P. Crawford, president of the New York City NAACP branch, said he was returning the sums "for the reason that members of the Communist Party are not eligible for membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Light Primary

Post + Times Herald 28-a

Turnout Seen

Mon, 7-8-57 Washington, D.C.

A light vote for State offices is expected Tuesday in Virginia's Democratic primary, but a sizable turnout is looked for in Alexandria, where the fight for the Delegate nomination has been bitter.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, the Byrd organization's candidate for Governor, faces only token opposition from Howard H. Carwile, Richmond attorney, in the sole State-wide contest.

The fight in Alexandria is between Del. James M. Thomson Jr. and Albert A. Smoot, former Vice Mayor. Alexandrians also will select candidates for Commonwealth Attorney, City Sergeant, Commissioner of Revenue, and City Treasurer.

Arlington's three incumbent Delegates are being opposed by two candidates—Thomas J. Broyhill, cousin of Republican Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, and Betty Thompson, an attorney. The three incumbents are Harrison Mann, Kathryn Stone and William L. Winston.

Fairfax Delegates John Webb and Omer Hirst are unopposed.

The number of voting places in the nearby area has grown from 112 in the last general election to 132 for this primary. All but one of the changes took place in Fairfax County. It has added 19 precincts in the past six months to accommodate a growing population.

Falls Church has rearranged its voting precincts and added one. Arlington and Alexandria have the same number of precincts but have changed some voting places.

The polls will be open from 6:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., Eastern Daylight Time. Following is the list of polling places in all four jurisdictions:

ARLINGTON COUNTY

Abingdon—Abingdon School, 3035 S. Abingdon st.
Arlington—Peyton Randolph School, 13th and Quincy sts. S.
Arlington Forest—Recreation Center, 3d and Park dr. N.
Ashton Heights—Woman's Club, 413 N. Irving st.
Aurora Hills—Nellie Custis School, 712 S. 23d st.
Ballston—Stonewall Jackson, School, 855 N. Edison st.
Barcroft—Barcroft School, 625 S. Wakefield st.
Buckingham—Kate Waller Barrett School, 4401 N. Henderson rd.
Cherrydale—Cherrydale School, 3710 Lee highway.
Claremont—Claremont School, 4700 Chesterfield rd.
Clarendon—Matthew F. Maury School, 3550 Wilson blvd.
Columbia—Arlington Firehouse No. 1, 1041 S. Edgewood st.
Courtland—Clarendon Firehouse, 1006 N. Hudson st.
Dominion Hills — McKinley School, 1030 N. McKinley rd.
East Falls Church—Tuckahoe School, 6550 N. 26th rd.
Fairlington—Fairlington School, 3308 S. Stafford st.
Fillmore—Jefferson Junior High, 816 S. Walter Reed dr.
Glebe—Brandon Junior High, 2300 Shirley highway.
Glencarlyn—Kenmore Junior High, 200 S. Carlyn Spring rd.
Jefferson—Patrick Henry School, 700 S. Walter Reed dr.
Lee—American Legion Hall, 3445 Washington blvd.
Lexington—Robert E. Lee School, 5722 Lee highway.
Lyon Park — Fillmore School, 33 N. Fillmore st.
Madison—James Madison School, 3829 N. Stafford st.
Marshall — Taylor School, 2600 N. Stuart st.
Nottingham—Nottingham School, 590 Little Falls road.
Oakridge—Oakridge School, 1414 S. 24th st.
Overlee Knolls—Walter Reed School, 1644 N. McKinley rd.
Park Lane—James Monroe School, 2300 Key blvd.
Rock Spring—Williamsburg Junior High, 3600 N. Harrison st.
Rosslyn—Woodrow Wilson School, 1601 Wilson blvd.
Thrifton—Stratford Junior High, 4100 Vacation lane.
Virginia Highlands—Jefferson District Firehouse, 501 S. 23d st.
Westover—Swanson Junior High, 5800 N. Washington blvd.
Woodlawn—Woodlawn School, 4720 N. 16th st.
Yorktown—Yorktown School, Yorktown blvd. and Greenbrier st.

ALEXANDRIA

First Ward—Precinct 1, Washington School, 418 S. Washington st.; Precinct 2, Gadsby's Tavern, Cameron and Royal sts.
Second Ward—Precinct 3, George Mason School, 2601 Cameron Mills rd.; Precinct 4, Barrett School, Valley dr., Parkfairfax; Precinct 5, Beverley Hills Community Church, Old Dominion blvd.
Third Ward—Precinct 6, City Recreation Center, 1609 Cameron st.; Precinct 7, Traffic Control Building, 1505 Powhatan st.
Fourth Ward—Precinct 8, Old Lee School, 1000 Prince st.; Precinct 9, Macarthur School, 1101 Janney's lane.
Fifth Ward—Precinct 10, Maury School, Russell rd. and Oak st.; Precinct 11, George Washington High School, 800 Mt. Vernon ave.; Precinct 12, Blessed Sacrament Church, 1705 W. Braddock rd.
Sixth Ward—Precinct 13, Mt. Vernon School, 2500 Mt. Vernon ave.; Precinct 14, Engine Company No. 2 Firehouse, 213 E. Windsor ave.
Seventh Ward—Precinct 15, Patrick Henry School, Taney ave. and Latham st.
Eighth Ward—Precinct 16, Francis Hammond High School, Seminary rd. and N. Pickett st.

FALLS CHURCH

Ward 1—Recreation Center, 160 E. Broad st.
Ward 2—Madison Elementary School, 334 N. Washington st.
Ward 3 — Jefferson Elementary School, 603 S. Oak st.
Ward 4—American Legion Hall, 400 N. Oak st.

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Centreville District

Centreville—Centreville School.
Clifton—Clifton Firehouse.
Chantilly—Chantilly Firehouse.
Colvin Run—Wheeler's Mill.
Fairfax Station—Carter's Store.
Herndon—Herndon Firehouse.
Thompson's—Navy School.

Dranesville District

Ball's Hill—Maderia School.
Chesterbrook—Chesterbrook School, 5211 Kirby rd.
Forestville—Grange Hall.
Haycock—Haycock School, Haycock rd.
Kirby—McLean High School.
Langley—Franklin Sherman School.
Lemon Road—Lemon Road School.
McLean—McLean Firehouse.
Mt. Daniel—Mt. Daniel School.
Pimmit Hills—Pimmit Hills School, 501 Lisle ave.

Falls Church District

Annandale—Annandale Elementary School.
Burke—Burke Firehouse.
Fort Buffalo—James Lee School, Annandale rd.
Graham—Graham School, Graham rd. off Route 50.
Greenway—Metropolitan Food Plant, 625 S. Washington st.
Jefferson—Boulevard Baptist Church Community House, Route 50.
Masonville—Masonville School, 1501 Wayne dr.
Oakridge—Jefferson Fire Department.
Pine Springs—Pine Spring School, 2225 Willow lane.
Sleepy Hollow—Blake Florist Shop, 900 Sleepy Hollow rd.
Walnut Hill—Walnut Hill School, 2105 Camp Alger rd.
Westlawn—Westlawn School, 1220 W. Grenstead st.
Woodburn—Woodburn School, Gallows rd.

Lee District

Accotink—IOOF Hall.
Bush Hill—Bush Hill School.
Cameron—Cameron School, 500 Norton rd.
Franconia—Franconia School.
Groveton — Groveton Elementary School, 114 W. Oak st.
Lorton—Lorton School.
Mount Eagle—Mount Eagle School, 11 S. Kings highway.
Virginia Hills—Virginia Hills School, 121 Dorset dr.
Woodyard—Home of Estelle Demory.

Mason District

Baileys—Bailey's Firehouse.
Belvedere—Belvedere School, 8213 Columbia pike.
Braddock—North Springfield School, 5503 Joplin st.
Crestwood—Crestwood School, Hanover ave.
Lincolnia—Lincolnia School.
Munson Hill—Bailey's Elementary School, 400 Knollwood dr.
Springfield—Garfield School.
Weyanoke—Weyanoke School.
Willston—Willston School, 6500 Willston dr.

Mount Vernon District

Bellehaven—Mt. Vernon Methodist Church, 713 Belleview blvd.
Belleview — Belleview School, 1620 Fort Hunt rd.
Bucknell—Bucknell School, 1021 University dr.
Calvert—Groveton High School, Popkins lane.
Fort Hunt—Mt. Vernon Volunteer Fire Department.
Gunston—Gunston School.
Hollin Hall—Hollin Hall School, 201 Shenandoah rd.
Huntington — Cameron Club, off Huntington ave.
New Alexandria—Martha Washington Branch Library, 714 Potomac ave.
Paul Springs—Hollin Hills School, Fort Hunt rd.
Wellington — St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Fort Hunt rd.
Woodley—Woodley Hills School.

Providence District

Cedar Lane—Cedar Lane School.
Dunn Loring—Dunn Loring School.
East Fairfax—Fairfax Elementary School, Route 236.
Fairfax—Old Courtroom, County Courthouse.
Fairfax Heights—Fairfax High School.
Flint Hill—Flint Hill School.
Freedom Hill—Freedom Hill School.
Hunter—Antioch Christian Church.
Layton Hall—Layton Hall School.
Oakton—Oakton School, Chain Bridge rd.
Shreve—Timber Lane School, West st.
Vienna No. 1—Town Hall.
Vienna No. 2—Vienna Elementary School.
Vienna No. 3—Vienna Fire Department.
Walker—Cherrydale Cement Block Company, Routes 29 and 211, Fairfax circle.

Sen. Thurmond Calls For Firing of Butler

34d Democratic

ROCK HILL, S.C., Oct. 17 (AP)—Sen. Thurmond (D-SC) tonight called for the dismissal of National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler, but made no bid for formation of a third party.

The man who carried four Southern states and one electoral vote from a fifth as the State's Rights presidential candidate in 1948, expressed his political view in a speech here before the state convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Thurmond said, "The people of the South find themselves in the position of being persecuted by both political parties.

SACRIFICIAL ALTAR

"As long as we permit ourselves to be led meekly to the sacrificial altar of politics and offered up to appease the minority blocs, we deserve no respect or consideration.

Institution

"The only consideration that will be given to our views will be that given to secure our votes if the national parties believe they need our support.

"In South Carolina, there is no hope in the Republican party. But there should be hope in the South Carolina Democratic party."

Sec 10-17-57

ASSAILS BUTLER

Thurmond said, "The National Democratic party should be called upon to dismiss the present national chairman. He has made it absolutely clear that he is not interested in the views of the South."

Thurmond's speech had been billed in advance as on the topics of "Little Rock and a Third Party."

He termed the use of federal troops at Little Rock's integrated Central High School "ill-conceived, ill-handled, and certain to be ill-fated in its result."

Gov. Williams Calls For Strong Civil Rights Stand Even At Risk Of Losing Southern Votes

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (UP)—Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan today called upon the Democratic Party to take a strong stand on civil rights even if it results in a loss of political strength in the South.

"We do not want to drive out the South but the Democratic Party — the majority of the party — simply must stand on its own principles, whether the stand results in political gain or political disaster," he said.

In an article appearing in the Nation, a weekly journal of opinion, the Democratic governor said that President Eisenhower had no choice but to send federal troops into Little Rock.

"The armed force of a state was violently interposed against the lawful fulfillment of a lawful order of a federal court; an order pursuant to a recent and clear mandate of the Supreme Court interpreting the Constitution," he said. "At the last minute, to uphold the ultimate law of the sovereign people, the President of the United States exercised his undoubted constitutional powers to maintain law and order."

Williams said the Democratic Party historically has recognized the "preservation and elevation of the dignity" of the individual. The principles of the party require, he said, recognition of the equal rights of citizenship.

"It is a fact that resistance to those principles, and to the law of the land as laid down by the Supreme Court, is coming mainly from Democratic Party leaders in the southern states," he said. "It is a fact that the interference of a Democratic governor with the order of a federal court, left the President of the United States with no alternative but to uphold the Constitution and the courts with federal troops."

Under those circumstances, Williams said, the majority of the Democratic Party must reaffirm its principles and take the lead in efforts to strengthen federal and state laws designed to guarantee equality of citizenship, regardless of race, creed or color."

WASHINGTON BACKGROUND

Segregation Issue Cramps Democratic 1958 Strategy

By JOHN C. O'BRIEN
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

DEMOCRATIC leaders are relying upon Congressional investigative committees to develop campaign issues for the 1958 Congressional campaign in the hope of diverting attention from the segregation question which has been brought to white heat by Gov. Orval E. Faubus, of Arkansas, and other fiery Southern segregationists.

While Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and spokesmen for the Northern wing of the party have been trying to shift blame for defiance of court orders and violence in the South to President Eisenhower, they are not overlooking warnings that the resistance to integration in Little Rock has weakened the party's hold on the Negro vote.

The prediction of Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that there will be a nationwide switch in Negro votes from the Democrat to the Republican Party is causing no little worry in the Democratic high command.

THE emergence of the segregation issue put a crimp in the Democratic campaign strategy for the 1958 campaign. Until Gov. Faubus lighted the fires of intolerance in the South, the Democrats had hoped to campaign exclusively on "pocketbook" issues, such as declining business, increasing unemployment, lower farm prices, the high cost of money and so on.

This is still the strategy, for the Democrats realize the Republicans have all the best of the segregation issue. The only change is a decision to intensify the attack on the Administration's record on issues affecting the pocketbooks of the workers and the farmers.

With control over the Congressional investigative committees, the Democrats are in a position to throw the spotlight on the economic issues and keep it there until the campaign starts.

One of these investigations will be started early next month. On Oct. 8 and 9, the subcommittee on housing of the House Banking and Currency Committee, will hold hearings designed to show that the Administration's tight money policy is forcing home owners into costly dangerous second mortgage financing schemes and at the same time making it difficult for cities to build the facilities which new neighborhoods need.

* * *

THE aim of the subcommittee will be to convince the American people that the Administration's high interest policy has made it more costly to buy or build housing. The necessity of carrying high-interest rate second mortgages, the subcommittee hopes to show, has increased monthly carrying charges, thus making the buyer more vulnerable to loss of his home if he loses his job or suffers a reduction in income.

"Our committee," says Rep. Albert Rains (D., Ala.), subcommittee chairman, "plans to look into this subject thoroughly and if it is as common as some people tell us, we hope to take steps to eliminate the necessity for such cumbersome and dangerous financing."

Another House committee, egged on by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), plans to probe Federal regulatory agencies whose decisions affect much of the Nation's economic life—the Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

34d 1957

DEMOCRATIC

AP Wirephoto

ATTORNEY GENERAL SEATS SUCCESSOR
William P. Rogers (left) and Herbert Brownell Jr.

State Democratic, GOP Leaders Hail Resignation

By BOB INGRAM

Democratic and Republican Party leaders in Alabama joined hands yesterday in hailing the resignation of U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell as a great victory for the South.

Brownell's resignation was announced late yesterday and later the White House disclosed that he would be replaced by Deputy Atty. Gen. William Rogers Jr.

The resignation of Brownell brought on a unique display of bipartisan politics in Alabama—everybody was pleased.

Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, said emphatically, "I'm glad he's out."

"I think Brownell has been the moving factor in the integration movement of the present administration, as well as having advised the use of federal troops in Little Rock," Mayhall declared. "With him out of the way I hope the President will look to someone else who might show a little more consideration to the South."

No less delighted at Brownell's resignation was Tom Abernethy, Talladega newspaperman and Republican candidate for governor in 1954.

"I'm delighted to hear it," Aber-

MAYHALL

ABERNETHY

nethy said. "I'm thoroughly glad he is out of government."

"President Eisenhower must still bear his part of the blame, he's the captain of the ship, but nevertheless I believe Brownell has been the agitator, the pusher of the integration plan," Abernethy continued. "I think he must accept the blame for the President's decision to send troops to Little Rock, the most tragic incident in American history."

Pro-segregation leaders also joined in the chorus, they too rejoicing at Brownell's decision to step down as attorney general.

Rep. Charles McKay of Sylacauga, Democratic National Committeeman and author of the state's Nullification Resolution, almost shouted with glee when told of Brownell's resignation.

"That's great . . . that's the greatest news I've heard in a long time," McKay enthused. "And its the greatest news for people who believe in constitutional government and states' rights since Eisenhower took office."

"I don't care who replaces Brownell, nobody could be worse, we are bound to get an improvement," McKay added. "I'm just delighted."

And from Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter came the same tune.

"There must be a lot of Southerners smiling now," the Citizens' Council leader said. "Brownell's use of Reconstruction laws in sending troops in Little Rock has caught up with him, he's quitting under fire."

"I'm glad he's out, but it won't help Eisenhower regain his popularity in the South," Engelhardt added. "It's too late for that."

Demos Kill GOP Hopes In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5 (AP)—Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr. today won election as governor of Virginia under the Byrd organization banner of massive resistance to racial integration in the public schools.

The 59-year-old son of a railroad engineer, who became a congressman and Virginia's attorney general, jumped into a quick one-sided lead over Republican Ted Dalton, picked up steam as the returns mounted and rolled toward a victory of 2-1 proportions.

Dalton's campaign of moderation on the school issue won him strength in the northern Virginia 10th District and the southwest 9th, as well as in a number of isolated pockets. But in eight of the 10 congressional districts the returns made it all Almond by margins that ran from comfortable to overwhelming.

Returns from 1,073 of the state's 1,911 precincts showed: Almond 158,577; Dalton 80,313.

The anticipated support for Dalton showed in the northern area just south of the District of Columbia. But he had no potential strength in view that would stem and turn the tide that flowed for the Democrats in the central and southern sections where the racial feeling is stronger.

Elected with Almond were the other two members of the Democratic ticket—A.E.S. Stephens for Lieutenant governor and Albertis S. Harrison for attorney general. The ticket carried the all-out backing of the organization of Sen. Byrd (D-Va), which has proved dominant in Virginia state politics for 30 years.

Such was the high feeling on the school integration issue pumped into the campaign by the organization forces of Sen. Byrd (D-Va) that Republican precinct workers were a rarity at a vast number of the state's voting precincts.

Almond, the 59-year-old former Attorney general who spearheaded the state's legal fight against any racial mixing in the schools, bid fair to roll to a victory of pre-Eisenhower proportions when general elections in Virginia only formalized what had been done in Democratic nominating primaries. Four years ago the Democrats beat Dalton by a margin of only 55 to 45 per cent.

Folsom Asks Gen. Taylor On Hunt Trip

Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday invited Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor to be his "personal guest" on a South Alabama hunting trip Nov. 11.

The invitation was apparently inspired by developments earlier in the week when Gen. Taylor was asked to cancel a speaking engagement in Birmingham.

The high-ranking officer originally had been scheduled to deliver the main address at a Veterans Day observance in that city, but he was asked to cancel that appearance due to "unfortunate procedures."

Raymond Weeks of Birmingham, chairman of the Veterans Day committee, did not elaborate in his wire to Taylor as to what the "unfortunate procedures" were, but presumably he referred to the role played by Taylor in the dispatching of federal troops to Central High School in Little Rock.

Taylor also issued an order—almost immediately suspended—calling for a step-up in riot training in the Army. This, too, was interpreted as being aimed at the South.

Folsom's wire to Taylor said in full:

"A cordial invitation is extended to you to be my personal guest at the Governor's Mansion on the night of Nov. 10 and accompany myself and Congressman Boykin on a trip to the best hunting grounds in Alabama near Mobile. Urge your acceptance of this invitation for the hunt promises to be a most successful one."

Williams Out To Head Liberal Wing Of Dems

By CHARLES J. WARTMAN

DETROIT — Governor G. Mennen Williams will make a bid this week to take over the leadership of the "liberal" wing of the Democratic Party when he meets with the Governors of ten states in New York.

The conference called by Governor Averell Harriman of New York is expected to feature Williams, who is expected to call for a "No Compromise" position on the question of racial integration.

Williams' position is believed to stem from the fact he recognizes the need to rebuild the Democratic Party under liberal leadership and his conviction that conservative elements in the party, particularly those in the South, will not support a program liberal enough to swing the needed support to the Democrats.

Some critics of the Michigan Governor are questioning his decision to take such a stand at this time.

However, those close to Williams feel his decision is based upon his experience and record in Michigan where he has never compromised with conservative elements which have advocated a "wait and see" policy.

There is further reason for Williams' move. Prior to the 1956 convention, the Democratic Party of Michigan adopted the so-called Michigan Declaration, which bound the party in Michigan to a strong liberal and civil rights position.

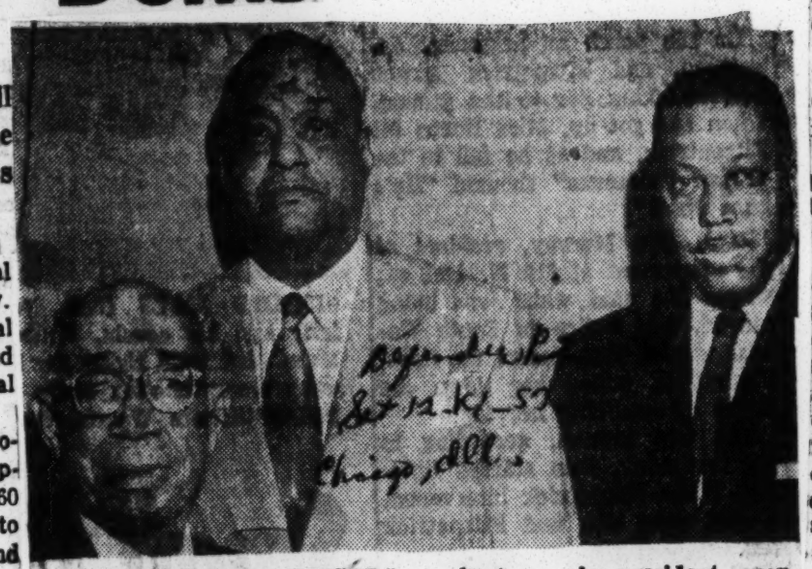
It is obvious the course to be proposed by Williams to the Governors next week is one of long standing and not a recent decision by a man who is known to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1960.

Significantly, a part of the program in New York will be reports from FEPC directors from those states having such laws. Although the political character of the meeting has been emphasized in recent stories, the original plan was to call a meeting of the Governors of those states having F. E. P. C. laws to discuss their experiences and look at ways for improving such laws.

Obviously the men invited represent the nucleus of the liberal leadership in the nation today. Viewing national and international development they are convinced of the need for a new liberal viewpoint in America.

Politically, they know the Democratic Party cannot hope to capture the White House in 1960 with a candidate "acceptable" to both conservative southerners and northerners.

The meeting in New York may well be the beginning of new political alignments which will see liberals and conservatives divided into separate camps. The experiences of the liberals in the two national conventions of 1952 and 56 have given strong indications such a split is imminent.



INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS of United Transport Service Employers Union. Left to right, Otho S. Robinson, secretary-treasurer; Eugene E. Frazier, president and T. Wilbur Winchester, vice-president, conferred at union headsuarters at 444 E. 63rd st., Chicago, prior to leaving the city last week to attend the AFL-CIO second annual convention in Atlantic City, N. J.

DEMOCRATS' BUTLER SEEKS NEGRO VOTES

Bucks Legislators For Role Of Policy Maker

SOUTH IS RESENTFUL

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—That question about who makes official policy for the Democratic Party keeps bobbing up for answer as the politicians maneuver for the favor of Negro voters in the 1958 and 1960 elections.

Chairman Paul M. Butler of the Democratic National Committee keeps the question hot and sizzling. Butler's strategy appears to be to keep the civil rights issue boiling within the Democratic Party by public demands for more and better racial integration.

Butler's latest maneuver brought here the members of the Democratic Advisory Council, an organization he created last year after President Eisenhower's lop-sided re-election. Senate and House Democratic leaders refused to join.

Legislators Make Policy

When a President of the other political faith occupies the White House, congressional leaders traditionally have held that they were the official policy-makers of their party. It has been traditional, too, that national committees tend to party housekeeping and fund-raising while policy was being made by elected officials.

Butler bucks both traditions. Twice in a short span of weeks, he has arranged for the Democratic Advisory Council to pledge the Democratic Party to all-out support of the Supreme Court's orders on racial integration of the public schools. Southern politicians challenge, resent and defy the council's policy statements.

The statements remain on the record, however, for such effect as they may have on Northern Negroes whom the Republicans desperately hope to entice away from the Democrats in the coming elections. The Republican bid for Negro votes, of course, consists, first of the Supreme Court order itself, and then of the spectacular fact that the United States Army by order of the Republican President is enforcing racial integration in Central High School at Little Rock.

FDR Won Over Negroes

Both parties for years have been playing politics with the Negro vote. Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered Northern Negroes to the Democratic Party. He gave them better housing and job opportunities but not much more of civil rights. FDR's vote appeal, however, still is strong.

Republicans now offer firm if localized enforcement of racial integration of the public schools. Butler seeks to offset that enchanting Republican enticement by keeping on Page One evidence of Northern Democratic support for at least as much and maybe more civil rights than Republicans might endorse.

Negro votes in big, industrial states outside the South may determine the winner of next year's congressional election and of the presidential contest in 1960. All hands, including the Negroes, know it.

Harry Truman at 73

Harry Truman, 73, addressed the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, Missouri, Tuesday night and received an uproarous welcome reminiscent of the days when he was President.

He reminded Future Farmers that most of the Presidents and Supreme Court justices had experience first as farmers.

He urged the young people to study the U.S. Constitution because it is the basis for which has been built the greatest republic in the world.

As if he were speaking to Southerners, who have been critical of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision on integrated schools, Mr. Truman remarked that the Chief Justice is not only Chief Judge of the Supreme Court but also of the United States, which means all the Federal courts in the country and of the 48 states as well, if the latter's decisions are at variance with the Constitution or Federal laws.

Good old Harry Truman.

He hasn't lost the art of cutting through cant and stupidity with devastating directness.

Death Of Kelly To Create Row In Demo Ranks

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) The recent death of Representative Augustine B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania is certain to create a row within Home Democratic ranks unless Representative Adam Clayton Powell, of New York, supinely submits to further humiliation at the hands of his Democratic colleagues

Mr. Kelley's death makes Mr. Powell the second ranking Democrat on the House Education and Labor Committee. By the seniority rule, Mr. Powell would succeed to the championship of the labor subcommittee, which Mr. Kelley headed.

Prior to the last session of Congress, Representative Graham A Barden, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, never organized any standing subcommittees because of Mr. Powell's membership on the committee.

Mr. Powell, under the seniority rule, was entitled to be chairman of the education committee. Mr. Powell wanted that chairmanship. But he never got it.

During the last session of Congress, Mr. Barden apparently got the nod from the House Democratic leadership that he could organize standing subcommittees and pass over Mr. Powell.

Consequently he named six standing subcommittees, appointing Kelley as chairman of the labor subcommittee and skipping over Powell and naming Representatives Cleveland M. Bailey, of West Virginia, as chairman of the education committee.

Rep. Powell Restored By Party

Herald P.2-a
Thurs. 1-3-57
Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON — (UP) — House Democratic leaders let bygones be bygones Wednesday and restored Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York to good party standing with only a mild rebuke.

The Negro congressman bolted his party to support President Eisenhower in November on grounds Adlai E. Stevenson was too cautious on the civil rights issue.

34d

Powell's defection was not even brought up at a Democratic caucus held in advance of Thursday's opening session of Congress. A similar bolt by Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi also went unmentioned.

Williams supported a States Rights third party, claiming both Stevenson and Mr. Eisenhower were too liberal on civil rights.

Speaker Sam Rayburn said this meant neither member will be penalized by denial of committee assignments.

But Powell, who attended the caucus, accused Rayburn of a "violation of House rules" in turning down his request for new office space.

Powell said he won the right to the office space in a drawing but that Rayburn awarded the space to Rep. Frank Chelf of Kentucky.

Rayburn commented that Powell and Chelf had the same seniority and that "Chelf was loyal to the party in November, so Chelf got the office."

300 pastors save Powell

Baltimore Afro-American p. 1
Sat. 12-28-57

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Apparently influenced by the presence and activities of some 300 ministers, Democratic congressmen made no effort at their caucus Wednesday to "purge" Rep. A. Clayton Powell of NYC from the party.

Speaking Wednesday night at Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Congressman Powell described the ministers' movement as a "Holy Alliance."

12-31

"If my fellow ministers had not rallied to my rescue, I would have ben stripped of my seniority rights," he declared.

The Rev. Mr. Powell, who introduced Senator Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) added that the "alliance" also includes liberal congressmen in both Houses and of both parties.

Several Democrats, including Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Powell should be stripped of his seniority as a Democrat because he supported President tee, had suggested that Mr. Tisenhower for re-election.

If he had lost his seniority, Mr. Powell would have gone to the bottom of the Congressional committees ot which he is assigned and might have been assigned to less important committees than the ones he now holds.

* * *

MR. POWELL is the third-ranking Democratic member of the House Education and Labor Committee, and the eighth-ranking Democratic member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

After the caucus, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas told reporters that the Powell matter had not come up. It never would have come up if Powell "had not talked so much," Rayburn said.

"We never intended to purge anybody," Rayburn said. "We didn't do that after the 1952 election and we had no idea of doing it this time."

Asked about his giving the office suite occupied by the late Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (Rep., Ill.) to Rep. Frank Chelf (D., Ky.), rather than to Powell, Rayburn denied that punishment of Powell for supporting President Eisenhower had anything to do with it.

Both had the same seniority, but Chelf was loyal to the Democratic party and got the suite, Rayburn explained.

Agriculturist

REP. WAYNE L. HAYS (D., O.), who had threatened to lead a fight to strip Powell of his seniority, made no move to do so at the caucus. He later told reporters that the Democratic leadership did not want the question raised and he deferred to their wishes.

After the caucus Mr. Powell met in his office with about 50 ministers, who had visited key House members before the caucus to urge them to take no action against Powell.

The ministers, representing the Ministers' National Civil Rights Conference, had talked with Rayburn and Reps. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, floor leader; Carl Albert of Oklahoma, majority whip; Jere Cooper of Tennessee, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee;

Emanuel Celler, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who also had threatened to lead a fight to deprive Powell of his seniority, and Hays.

* * *

WHILE MR. POWELL was talking with the ministers, Rep. Hugh Scott (Rep., Pa.), co-chairman of the House bipartisan civil rights block, walked in.

In introducing Mr. Scott, Mr. Powell told the ministers that every single promise made to him by President Eisenhower was already being carried out.

He said Mr. Eisenhower had promised that Federal deputy marshals would be used to round up persons cited for contempt of court for violating court injunctions not to interfere with racial integration of public schools and that has already happened in Clinton, Tenn.

Mr. Powell also quoted Mr. Eisenhower as saying that he would, in his State of the Union message to Congress, call for the civil rights bill which passed the House in July.

* * *

HE POINTED out that the President, in his conference with Republican congressional leaders, had told them he was going to call for passage of the civil rights bill. Mr. Powell added that Mr. Eisenhower had not called for civil rights legislation in his State of the Union message four years ago.

Mr. Powell called Mr. Scott "a great bulwark in leading the Republicans into a holy alliance on civil rights."

Mr. Scott said if the Democrats had kicked Powell out, he was going to invite him into the Republican party. "We need you in our party," Scott told Powell.

Powell said he had nothing to do with organizing the group of ministers who had come to Washington from all over the country at their own expense to protest any reprisal directed at him. He said he did not even suggest their doing so.

* * *

THE NEW YORK congressman made public a letter from Mr. Rayburn, dated Dec. 4, in reply to Mr. Powell's request that he be assigned to the suite of offices formerly occupied by Mr. Reed. Rayburn said:

"If Mr. Chelf had come out against the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice President and in support of the Republican nominee, I wouldn't have given him the offices because I like loyalty to party as well as people.

"He supported the Democratic nominees vigorously. When I was convinced that this was true, I made up my mind to award the offices to the one who had cooperated with the Democrats during the campaign and who had done his best to elect a Democratic President and Vice President."

* * *

POWELL CLAIMED that Rayburn's action violated congressional rules regarding seniority and the assignment of offices. Under the rules, he said, when two members having the same seniority apply for the same offices at the same time, the question of who gets them is to be decided by lot.

The Rev. A. Lincoln James, pastor of Greater Bethesda Baptist Church, Chicago, said he and a delegation had talked with Rayburn that morning and the speaker had said he would do what he did to Powell to anybody else.

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He quoted Rayburn as having said there was no discrimination involved, but his decision was based on party loyalty.

Among he ministers who visited key Democrats protesting against any move to strip Powell of his seniority were:

* * *

THE REVS. HENRY G. JONES, president, Baptist Ministers' Conference of New York and Vicinity; O. Clay Maxwell Jr., pastor, Baptist Temple, NYC; Smallwood Williams, Bible Way Baptist Church, of Washington; Sandy Ray, president of the New York State Baptist Convention, Brooklyn, N.Y.;

The Revs. Arthur J. Payne, Enon Baptist Church, Baltimore; Emory L. Johnson, Tarrytown, N.Y.; David N. Licorish, assistant pastor, Abyssinian Baptist Church, NYC; O. D. Dempsey, NYC; Raymond J. Dunn, St. John Baptist Church, Jamaica, L.I.; H. J. Watkins, New Mt. Calvary Baptist Church;

The Revs. R. A. Lowe, Westwood, N.J., pastor, Calvary Hill Baptist Church; E. C. Copeland, Baptist Ministers' Conference, Detroit; George L. Payne, Victory Baptist Church, the Bronx, N.Y.;

* * *

THE REVS. BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, Metropolitan Baptist Church, Newark, N.J.; moderator of the North Jersey Baptist Association and vice chairman of the home mission board, National Baptist Convention; J. E. Gregory, evangelist, Brooklyn; Marcus G. Wood, Harrison J. Bryant, Bethel AME Church, both of Baltimore;

The Revs. C. M. Long, Bethesda Baptist Church, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Robert T. Newbold Jr., Grace Presbyterian Church; Frank J. Frye, Ames Methodist Church; J. Timothy Boddie, New Shiloh Baptist Church; V. T. Williams, First Baptist Church, all of Baltimore; Spencer W. Miles, First Calvary Baptist Church Rockville Center, N.Y.;

The Revs. Burnette Brooks, Church, Baltimore; W. H. Greene, Merrick Park Baptist Church, Jamaica, L.I.; Charles Hampton, Greater New Hope Baptist Church, Washington; Monroe Wall, Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, NYC; Henry G. Jones, Baptist Tabernacle, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.;

THE REVS. WILLIAM A. Lindsey, Progressive Baptist Church, NYC; George C. Hoke, Mt. Hebron Baptist, NYC; L. C. Martin, Mt. Carmel Baptist, Philadelphia; A. Henson Jarman, Shiloh Baptist, Cleveland; Ralph W. Riley, Hopewell Baptist, Newark, N.J.; William H. Gray Jr., Bright Hope Baptist, Phialdelphia;

The Revs. E. G. Thomas Sr., First Baptist, South Orange, N.J.; Charles A. Milton, Third Baptist, Suffield, Conn.; Paul A. Fullilove, Third Baptist, Springfield, Mass.; (Bishop) W. J. Marshall, Church of the Living God, Springfield, Mass.; H. T. Kelley, First Baptist, Philadelphia; A. Maurice Dawkins, California Ministers' Union, Los Angeles;

The Revs. DeWitt Bullock, Union Baptist, New Rochelle, N.Y.; James E. Smith, president, Baptist Ministers' Conference, Newark; M. L. Dummine, NYC; D. Edward Mills, Mt. Calvary Baptist, Springfield, Mass.;

H. C. Williams, Friendly Baptist, Philadelphia.

* * *

THE REVS. Frank E. Jones, Gardner Memorial AME Zion, Springfield, Mass.; Daniel E. Wohl, Refuge Temple, NYC; Hiram E. Smith, Mt. Lebanon Baptist, Baltimore; Lester G. Smith, Mt. Sinai Temple, Philadelphia.

Laymen present included Frederick Weaver, NYC; Cecil Moore, an attorney, Philadelphia; Clarence Thompson, Philadelphia; Miss Dorothy Thompson, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Agnes Smith, Springfield, Mass.

WASH. MARKET CLOSES

NEW YORK — The Washington Market, long a gourmet of attraction to visitors and dwellers here, has closed its doors for the first time since 1812.

Detroit man indicted over political letters

News p.12
Birm, Ala.
Wed. 1-9-57

DETROIT, Jan. 9—(AP)—A political mystery that exploded on the eve of the 1956 presidential election in Michigan has landed in federal court with a Republican campaign worker standing mute to a Grand Jury indictment.

The campaign worker is John R. McAlpine, 41, a suburban Pleasant Ridge advertising man, currently unemployed, who worked as a volunteer for the Michigan Minutemen for Eisenhower.

The charge arises from some 6000 letters sent to voters in racially mixed neighborhoods in Detroit, urging support of the

Democratic Party," because the Democratic Party keeps the colored in their place."

McALPIN WAS indicted by a federal grand jury on two counts yesterday. One count charged that he caused anonymous campaign material to be distributed and the other that he caused it to be distributed in inerstate commerce.

A federal law specifically forbids publicaion, distribution, or interstate transportation of material concerning any candidate for federal office unless the publication carries the names of its sponsors.

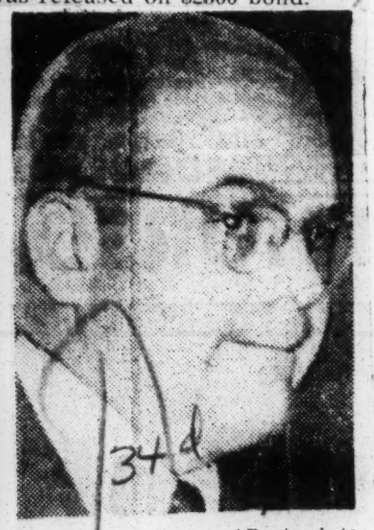
The letters were mailed from Atlanta, Ga., and signed by the "Council of White Citizens of Atlanta, Ga."

Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney George E. Woods said an FBI investigation showed there was no such organization.

WOOD SAID the content of the letters is not an issue in the indictment.

Each count in violation of the law would be a misdemeanor, carrying a prison term of up to one years or a fine of up to $1000, or both.

At his arraignment, McAlpine made no plea and Judge Arthur J. Koscinski entered a plea of innocent for him. No date was set for the trial, but McAlpine was released on $2500 bond.



AP wirephoto

JOHN R. McALPINE
. . Charged with "hate letters"

No Punishment For Rep. Powell

WASHINGTON — Plans to strip Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of committee assignments and patronage were denied last week by House Speaker Sam Rayburn, who said: "That's not the way we do things in the Democratic party."

Some Democrats had urged that Powell be punished for supporting President Eisenhower in the recent national election.

Democratic leaders denied that two Capitol Hill employes who got their jobs through Powell were fired because of Powell's switch.

Mr. Powell Escapes

Overwhelmed by a contingent of button-holing Baptist preachers, Democratic strategists backed down from their announced intention to punish Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Mr. Powell, a Democrat, had become a target because of his dramatic support of Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower in preference to Democrat Adlai Stevenson.

There are some political prognosticators who argue that the Powell move cost Stevenson some half million votes, although we are inclined to think this far too liberal an estimate.

The vendetta against Mr. Powell began shortly after the election when two of his appointees were suddenly severed from their jobs.

This was followed by House Speaker Sam Rayburns personal vengeance of denying Mr. Powell's request for an office in the new House Office Building.

But the body blow—that of depriving the maverick Harlem congressman of his committee assignments—was never delivered.

Mr. Powell thus retains his third-ranking status on the important House Education and Labor Committee and his eighth ranking place on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

The Democratic failure to purge Powell should not be surprising.

The Democrats, already alarmed over the wholesale desertion of two million colored voters, knew they have been committing political suicide by such an obvious unjust move against Powell.

Especially is this so when they have failed to crack the knuckles of any of the Dixiecrats who have made a regular fetish out of deserting the party nominee in recent years.

Ministers Lead Big Protest

Why Did Demos Ditch Plan to Dump Powell?

By LEVI JOLLEY
(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Was it personal magnetism, his public disclosure of plans to purge him of patronage and committee rights or was it a chance to rebuff National Chairman Paul Butler, who stirred up the "hornets' nest" originally, that caused Democratic leaders of the U. S. House of Representatives to say that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) would not suffer reprisals for supporting President Dwight Eisenhower in the recent elections?

• Questioned about Mr. Powell's status following a two-hour caucus of Democratic Representatives on the eve of the opening of the 85th Congress, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) virtually bellowed, "We never intended to purge anybody" for bolting the Democratic ticket.

A month ago, however, Congressman Powell publicly revealed a plot by party leaders to deny him patronage and change his committee assignments so that he would lose seniority rights.

Having made scores of friends among Congressmen of both parties during 12 years in Congress, Powell's personal magnetism may have played an important part in Democratic leaders' failure to publicly penalize him.

Shortly after Mr. Powell's disclosure of the purge plan, hundreds of ministers throughout the country secretly had their congregations send letters and telegrams to Democratic leaders.

After having contacted their individual state Congressmen, 31 colored ministers of all denominations from all sections of the country gathered in the corridor outside of the House chamber where the caucus was held. When questioned, almost in unison they declared that the group had come to Washington "in the interest of Mr. Powell." Perhaps this, too, had some effect.

Democrats Gain Congress Control

BY WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The 85th Congress convened Thursday in an atmosphere of color, political confusion and tension over President Eisenhower's move to forestall Red aggression in the Middle East.

Both Houses quickly organized under continuing democratic control but it was nip-and-tuck in the Senate until Ohio Sen. Frank J. Lausche's vote was cast with the majority.

The House adopted without discussion and sent to the Senate a resolution providing for a joint session at 12:30 p. m. (EST) Saturday to hear Mr. Eisenhower personally present his Middle East program.

There was no questions that many legislators felt 1957 held grave portents for the Congress and the country.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) Tex., reelected by a straight party vote of 227 to 199, told the House that western civilization "stands in more mortal danger than it ever has since the Prince of Peace walked the shores of Gallilee."

Both chambers of the Capitol building, awaiting a gala Jan. 21 inauguration of the President, were jammed with legislators and their guests.

Adlai E. Stevenson watched the Senate session from the diplomatic gallery. He was applauded by both Democrats and Republicans when Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson introduced him as "one of the nation's most distinguished citizens."

Johnson won Senate approval of an agreement fixing for 6 p. m. (EST) Friday a vote on the liberal coalition move to tighten the Senate's anti-filibuster rule, one of the hot issues of the new session.

Thirty-four Senators and 428 House members were sworn into office for new terms as the first session of the 85th Congress got to work. Sen.-elect Jacob Javits (R) N. Y., whose vote would have been needed for GOP Senate control had Lausche not stuck with his own party, was not present.

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DEMOCRATIC

Proxmire Sworn In As Thurmond Yields To Johnson's Pleas

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—William Proxmire, the first Wisconsin Democrat to be elected to the Senate in a generation, was sworn in today.

Senator Proxmire succeeded the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, whose activities led to the addition of a new word to the American language: "McCarthyism." Senator Proxmire observed today that "McCarthyism" did not have the vote appeal that had been credited to it.

The new Senator won over former Gov. Walter J. Kohler who had beaten him in his two races for the Governorship of Wisconsin. This time, in the bid for a Senate seat, the 41-year-old Mr. Proxmire won on a landslide that shocked the Republican party.

Telegram Arrives

Getting into the Senate today posed a problem. Senator Strom Thurmond, Democrat of South Carolina, was conducting a marathon speech against the pending civil rights legislation.

Late last night Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Democratic majority leader, tried to get Mr. Proxmire sworn in immediately. An elections board had declared him the winner by a majority of 122,000 votes. But Wisconsin's Republican Governor, Vernon W. Thompson, had not yet telegraphed certification of Mr. Proxmire's election.

A polite but sharp clash developed between Senator Johnson and Senator William F. Knowland of California, the Republican leader. Mr. Knowland shocked the planned swearing in of Mr. Proxmire after his arrival by air from Wisconsin.

Before noon today the certifying telegram came from Governor Thompson. Thereupon Senator Knowland joined the majority leader in the move to seat Mr. Proxmire promptly.

Senator Thurmond, however, continued to hold the floor. Although he had gone on for many hours he kept his speech related sharply to the civil rights issue. He talked on through the night and through the morning. Mr. Proxmire and his campaign manager, his wife, Ellen, were held to the sidelines.

Then a Senate protocol crisis developed. Senator Johnson had invited about 100 people in to a 1 o'clock luncheon in the old Supreme Court chamber at the Capitol to welcome the new Senator. Mr. Thurmond, seeming to get livelier by the hour, kept talking. The luncheon was postponed to 1:30 P. M., so Mr. Proxmire could first be sworn into office.

As the postponed luncheon hour approached, Senator Johnson promised Senator Thurmond—subject to unanimous consent of the Senate—that he could continue to hold the floor if he would let Mr. Proxmire take his seat. This convinced Mr. Thurmond and he let the Wisconsin Democrat take his oath. Mr. Proxmire was led to his oath-taking by Senator Alexander Wiley, his Republican colleague, who looked a little unhappy despite his bestowal of a "God bless you," as they met last night.

Within three minutes Mr. Proxmire became a Senator and had signed the official oath book. Senator Thurmond went on with his speech.

Thurmond Stalls Change

Senator Proxmire had his seat in the Senate, but where was it? In the light of the history-making Democratic victory in Wisconsin members of the Senate's custodial staff had been trying to move a chair from the Republican (McCarthy) side to the Democratic (Proxmire) area.

However, the Thurmond speech had prevented a shuffling of desks in the Senate chamber. Some of the custodians were reported to have waited all night for a chance to sneak a desk across the floor but were prevented by the South Carolinan's persistent debate.

There also was a problem as to where the new Senator would make his official headquarters. Usually Senators step into suites in the Senate Office Building. No such luck in the case of Senator Proxmire.

Until a suite can be found for him in the Senate Office Building, or in the new building still under construction, Senator Proxmire will have his official address at Room 340 in the Old House Office Building. This is a long walk from the Senate especially when other Senators can take the underground monorail train from the Senate Office Building to answer roll-calls.

Further, the Senate bells for responding to roll-calls do not ring on the House side of the Capitol. It was suggested that Senator Proxmire might have to set up an alerting system of his own.

But Senator Proxmire took these handicaps in his stride. At a news conference he registered no complaints, looked forward to living and working in Washington for a long time, and expressed confidence that he would be returned to the Senate for a full six-year term in 1960.

Go Home? What Home?

JIMMY FAULKNER and other Democratic leaders are, by the light of the Little Rock flare, urging independent voters to return to the Democratic Party. We single Faulkner out simply because a press release from his gubernatorial headquarters happens to be flapping on the desk. The press release says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Former State Senator Jimmy Faulkner has issued a call to all "Eisenhower Democrats" to return to their true convictions and join hands with old-line Southern Democrats in resisting federal attempts to end school segregation in Alabama.

We are reasonably certain that joining hands "with old-line Southern Democrats" is not meant by Faulkner as a suggestion for another third party attempt. For Faulkner embraces party loyalty to the point of cultism.

But if not, what Democrats is Faulkner talking about? The two senators from Tennessee and the two from Texas who voted for the civil rights bill? Humphrey and Douglas? Truman, Harriman, Butler and Stevenson—all of whom applauded Eisenhower for the troop drop on Little Rock?

As *The Advertiser* said in the 1956 campaign, "there isn't a nickel's worth of difference" in the Democratic and Republican Parties on the race issue. Both have turned their backs on the South in order to win the minority blocs in the North.

Eisenhower's act, we have said, was disastrous. But is Faulkner trying to tell the adults of this state that the Democrats who run the national party are less the captive of the NAACP than the Republicans?

Is Faulkner telling grownup folks that Stevenson didn't mean it when he said Sept. 24: ". . . Federal force must in this situation be used . . ."?

We Alabamians may as well accept the fact that both parties are going to misuse us. Anything to the contrary is a bedtime story.

BELL LAYS RACE SWITCH TO BUTLER

Told Segregation Wouldn't Be Issue, Georgian Declares

By CHARLES POU

Georgia's Democratic chairman Saturday declared National Chairman Paul Butler had assured him he would never inject the segregation issue into party matters before he won his backing for the top party job.

"Had I not received such assurances I wouldn't have voted for him for Democratic national chairman," said John Sammons Bell.

Mr. Bell made the statement as the controversy continued over Southern demands that the national chairman be fired. Some state party chairmen, and some Southern governors, are asking that Mr. Butler be removed for taking Gov. Orval Faubus to task in Arkansas' segregation troubles.

SAID MR. BELL: "Immediately prior to his election as Democratic national chairman in New Orleans in December, 1954, Paul Butler assured me that if he were to be elected national chairman he would not interject the question of segregation as a matter of political issue.

"He further assured me that he considered the question of segregation not to be a matter for political decision. Obviously Mr. Butler is completely reversing himself."

The Georgia chairman added it "is equally obvious that he has become the captive of the leftwingers in the party.

"In fact, he is following not only the line of the leftwingers of the Democratic Party, but states precisely the same views so often expressed by the Republican leftwingers, such as Atty. Gen. Brownell and Vice President Nixon."

* * *

MR. BELL SAID "severe discord is unavoidable" in the party if Mr. Butler remains chairman "and continues to deliver attacks against the principle of states rights and against the South."

He said the national chairman had visited Georgia twice and impressed him at the time as "an honest, vigorous, fair-minded leader of deep and honest convictions.

"The recent statements he has made as party chairman regarding segregation are dismaying and disillusioning to Southerners who looked upon him as being temperate and understanding toward the peculiar problems confronting us here in our region," he added.

* * *

MR. BELL SAID it was "regrettable and perhaps disastrous for future party unity" that "extreme leftwingers in command of national party councils have forced Mr. Butler into his now extreme position."

South Carolina Party Chairman Neville Bennett also has been sharply critical of the national party chairman. He has proposed a southwide meeting of party leaders to see if something can be done about Butler.

Gov. Marvin Griffin has said he would not go so far as to recommend "firing" of the party chairman. But he said he "wouldn't put any obstacles in his way or hinder his leaving."

PROXMIRE SAYS PEOPLE FED UP WITH GOP RULE

New Wisconsin Senator Thinks His Victory Indication of Their Discontent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — Wisconsin's new Democratic senator, William E. Proxmire, said today his surprising election indicated a national discontent with the Eisenhower administration's policies.

This discontent, Proxmire said, particularly applied to the administration's farm and foreign policies. He said Secretary of State Dulles and Secretary of Agriculture Benson should resign.

The 41-year-old senator won a stunning victory over former Republican Gov. Walter Kohler last Tuesday to succeed the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis). Proxmire and his pretty young wife analyzed the election in an ABC-TV interview—"Open Hearing"—before flying back to their home in Madison, Wis.

Difficult To Analyze.

Proxmire said it was difficult to analyze the Wisconsin election. But he said it certainly indicated a national trend "and you don't get a trend unless there is a deep-seated feeling" of discontent.

In electing him, he said, the voters in his normally Republican state showed a discontent especially with the Dulles foreign policy and the Benson farm policy. Also, he said, small businessmen felt the administration had permitted big business to peg prices to their disadvantage.

These, Proxmire said, were questions on which he and Kohler differed. Also, Proxmire said, he favored federal aid to education and Kohler opposed it.

Proxmire said the election indicated a "very definite, clear and obvious loss" for President Eisenhower's policies and programs but did not indicate any resentment toward Eisenhower as a person. However, he said, Eisenhower's personal popularity is "meaningless in political terms" because he is unable to get his program through and to win for the candidate he backs.

As To McCarthy.

Asked if he could have defeated McCarthy if the late senator had lived to run against him, Proxmire said any Democrat could have beaten McCarthy. He said "McCarthyism has never been as strong" in Wisconsin as the people outside thought it was.

Proxmire was asked which of the other senators he would try to follow in setting the style of his operations. He said, "I'd like to be my own kind of senator" but added that on the basis of his campaign he probably would find himself in the camp of such Democrats as Sens. Humphrey (Minn) and Kennedy (Mass) and Douglas (Ill).

Alabama Democratic Factions Battle Over Loyalty Pledge

Move to Kill Oath Intensified By Use of Troops at Little Rock

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9—Warring factions among Alabama Democrats are getting ready for more bitter fighting over the party's controversial loyalty pledge in this state.

It was first adopted after national party regulars wrested control of state Democratic machinery from the States' Rights (Dixiecrat) bolters in 1950.

It was re-enacted in 1952 and again in 1956 to prevent "Eisenhower Democrats" and others who strayed from the Democratic fold from becoming candidates in the party's primary elections.

Actually the loyalty oath never barred anyone from voting as he pleased, unless he planned to run for party or public office. Only those seeking to qualify as candidates in Democratic primary elections in this state are required to sign an affidavit as to party fealty in previous general elections.

Come to Grips

National party regulars, who presently have a large majority on the 72-member State Democratic Executive Committee, and the Dixiecrats will come to grips when the party governing body meets at Montgomery Jan. 25 to set primary election dates and fix qualification requirements.

The move to knock out the loyalty pledge has been intensified since President Eisenhower used federal troops to force school integration at Little Rock.

Among arguments being made by those who want to discard the pledge is that the bolters should be welcomed back into the party, which would become the "Democratic Party of Alabama." Then the party would cut loose completely from the national Democratic Party, many of whose leaders clamor just as loudly as do Eisenhower administration leaders for integration of the races.

The loyalty oath not only prevents anyone who supported

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the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, or an independent ticket, from qualifying as a candidate in a Democratic primary election but it disqualifies any who "wilfully, intentionally or purposely failed or refused to aid and support, or to vote, the Democratic ticket in the last presidential election."

The committee will call Democratic primary elections to be held next May and June when several hundred public and party offices will be open to campaign. Alabamians will nominate a governor, three Supreme Court justices, three Court of Appeals judges, two members of the Public Service Commission and 141 members of the Legislature, aside from scores of other officials.

And also to be elected are state committee members—eight from each of nine congressional districts.

All-Out Effort

If the States' Righters (party regulars contend they stand just as strongly for states' rights as do the Dixiecrats) fail to get the loyalty pledge junked, then they're going to make an all-out effort to get enough of their followers elected to the committee to regain control. A number of such prospective candidates already have been lined up in the various districts.

The Dixiecrats also will be seeking to get one of their group elected governor and get set for putting up candidates against Sen. John Sparkman when he comes up for re-election to the U.S. Senate in 1960, and against Sen. Lister Hill in 1962.

Hill and Sparkman, together with several members of the Alabama House delegation in Washington, helped lead the successful fight in 1950 when the Dixiecrat bolters were ousted from committee control. And the dissidents have been gunning for them since.

But the Dixiecrats are running into strong opposition in their move to kill the pledge. State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall and former Chairman Ben Ray, who is still an influential member of the party governing body, among other national party regulars, favor keeping the loyalty oath in effect.

They don't feel that President Eisenhower's action at Little Rock, which they condemn, offers any valid reason for changing Democratic Party rules in Alabama.

"If it was bad to be an Eisenhower supporter or a Republican before Little Rock, then I think it's worse to be one now," said Mayhall. "If we don't stay in the national Democratic Party, we won't have any influence in Congress or on congressional committees, which now have Southerners as chairmen, or as highly influential members."

U.S. Rep. Albert Rains of Gadsden, in strongly opposing the move to discard the loyalty pledge, whaled away at Dixiecrats and erstwhile "Eisenhower Democrats," declaring:

"They seem to think that they should be given a badge of honor just because at long last they have been forced to admit they made a mistake in supporting Eisenhower."

Negroes Among 4,800 Democrats Present For $25-Plate Jefferson-Jackson Dinner

About 4,800 Democratic faithfuls packed the appliance building at the State Fair Grounds last Thursday night to attend the $25 per plate Jefferson-Jackson dinner as part of a fund-raising drive for the 1958 Democratic campaign.

A number of Negro Democrats spotted among the large crowd which packed the building to its full capacity were: Mrs. Dan McClendon, Mrs. Virginia Smith, L. E. Richardson sr., Dr. and Mrs. James Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Jude, Mrs. Era Holmes, Mrs. Bessie Blanton, Mrs. Bert Brown, J. T. McNeeley, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Holbert, Albert V. Alexander, L. B. Nutter, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Sanders of Boley, Robert E. Lee Taft business manager, Cecil E. Robertson, Muskogee attorney, and a Tulsa delegation led by Primus C. Wade, attorney.

Wade and McNeeley, executive committee members of the Democratic central committee, also attended the private dinner held earlier in the Persian room of the Skirvin hotel.

Several Democratic big-wigs were introduced from the platform and from the audience. They included gubernatorial hopefuls J. Howard Edmondson, Tulsa county attorney; Andred Wilcoxen, Muskogee district judge, and Senator George Miskovsky, of Oklahoma City.

The Sooner Symphonettes, who furnished the music under the direction of Mrs. Darlene McLeod were roundly applauded for their presentation of "Oklahoma" and "Steal Away." Mrs. Freddye Wray accompanied the group. The Rev. Robert Alexander, of Avery Chapel, gave the invocation. Lloyd Benefee, the party's state chairman, was incidental in obtaining Negro participation on the dinner program.

Senator Robert S. Kerr, who acted as toastmaster, took his customary jibes at President Eisenhower and the Republican party.

The principal address was delivered by presidential aspirant, United States Senator John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D. C.
Wed. 5-8-57 P. 21-A

South Puts Heat On Party Council

By Drew Pearson

SOUTHERN spokesmen really turned on the pressure in their losing effort to hobble the Democratic National Committee's new 23-member Advisory Council, created to push civil rights and other programs. One of those whose feet were "put to the fire" was Camille F. Gravel Jr., the spunky, liberal National Committeeman from Louisiana.

Pearson

On the night before the issue was decided, the Southern bloc held a secret powwow in Washington at which every national committeeman and woman from the South was required to tell how they would vote. It had been rumored that Gravel would vote against the South-inspired, policy-making council curb, and all eyes were riveted on him as he arose to say:

"I am a member of the new Advisory Council. I voted for the resolution to create it. I therefore feel bound to support the Council and will fight any direct attack upon it. However, since this (Southern) amendment is only a limitation on the powers of the Council, I will go along with you. But if it were a question of whether we should or should not have the Advisory Council, I want to tell you now that I would vote to continue the Council."

Southern pressures also reached into border country, like Missouri, and near-border country, like Delaware. Perhaps the most conspicuous non-Southerner to vote against the civil rights powers of the Democratic advisory group was Mark Holloran of St. Louis, Missouri's wealthy National Committeeman. Though the population of St. Louis is about one-third Negro, Holloran went along with Southern segregationists, as did Mrs. Willa May Roberts, the National Committeewoman from Missouri.

Delaware Joins

So did the two National Committee members from Delaware (William S. Potter and Mrs. Belle Everett), a state where agitator John Kasper and his pro-segregationist White Citizens Council have been very active. However, the above four offered no statements explaining their votes when the Southern move against the Advisory Council was defeated, 65 to 26, at the showdown meeting of the National Committee.

At this meeting, Gravel of Louisiana voted with the South, but again spoke out in defense of the Advisory Council, declaring it had "done a lot of good" and "was helping the Democratic Party to speak nationally."

Denmark Groover Jr., of Georgia, floor leader for segregation forces, vigorously contended it was a "mistake to delegate to several members important policy-making matters that should be passed upon by the full national committee."

"There are good and practical reasons for our Advisory Council," disputed National Chairman Paul Butler. "Among them is the expense factor. Travel and hotel expenses are too great on the members to call the whole National Committee together every time a policy decision has to be made. This means that the meeting is attended only by those who can afford to come. There were practically no members, except for proxies, at a committee meeting in Denver several years ago."

Mailbag

Col. James Stack, Tacoma, Wash.—Thanks for the word that neither you nor Edgar Eisenhower had anything to do with promoting the drainage ditch which the Army Engineers dug at American Lake to prevent flooding, and that you live some miles away from the lake. I am happy to make a correction. You will be interested in knowing that information to the contrary came from an authorized Army spokesman—doubtless because you have been so active around Ft. Lewis that the Army attributed various moves involving decisions in Washington to you or Edgar. I am sure what you say is correct, however, and I am happy to make it clear that you and Edgar had nothing to do with influencing Washington in favor of the drainage ditch.

C. I. Claflin, Buffalo, N. Y.—I appreciate your calling my attention to my unintentional error in referring to the burial place of Christ in Old Jerusalem as where "Christ is buried." I agree with [illegible] I should have [illegible] "Christ was bu[illegible] has risen.

Sixth Fleet Moved

At a conference with State Department officials the other day, Secretary John Foster Dulles brought up the Alsop column reporting that the Sixth Fleet had been sent to the eastern Mediterranean in order to keep Israel from attacking Jordan.

"What about the Alsop column?" Dulles asked.

Dulles' staff assured him that in this case the usually accurate Alsop brothers were not accurate, that the Sixth Fleet had been sent to quiet Syria and Egypt, not watch Israel, and that there was nothing in the situation which he, Dulles, did not already know about.

Assured, the Secretary of State chuckled:

"Well, a story like that won't hurt us with the Arabs," he said.

Demos Hold "$100-a-Plate" Dinner in Washington; Few Negroes Present, None Speak

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 5-17-57

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—A few Negroes were among the 1500 who heard Democratic leaders blast Republican leadership at the $100-a-plate dinner held at the National Guard Armory Saturday night.

The dinner climaxed a two-day meeting held in Washington by the Democratic National Committee. The speakers included such notable Democratic speakers as former President Harry S. Truman; former Secretary of State Dean Acheson; former Presidential candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson; Democratic National Committee chairman Paul M. Butler, and Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Other speakers included Rep. Edith Green of Oregon; House Majority Leader John W. McCormack; Sen. Russell B. Long and Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

There were no Negro speakers, though Cong. William L. Dawson, vice chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was scheduled to occupy a seat at the head of a table. A Negro minister Dr. E. Franklin Jackson, pastor of John Wesley AME Zion church delivered the benediction.

During the several hours of oratory by a parade of the nation's leading "liberal" democrats only one slight mention was made about the civil rights of America's greatest minority group. This mention was made by Governor Williams of Michigan.

In blasting the leadership of the present administration, Williams pointed out that any forward steps taken in the past several years came from the courts and the congress, not from the President. And he added, "In the whole vast field of civil rights what forward movement there has been has come from the courts."

"That branch of the government designated to act as the national anchor," he said, "has been forced to serve as the propeller."

Truman confined his discussion mainly to the President's lack of leadership in obtaining the budget which he himself recommended. Stevenson talked about the present high cost of living. Acheson cracked at the much publicized "Modern Republicanism." Mrs. Green spoke sarcastically at Eisenhower's "Big Deal."

McCormack sang praise for the Democratic party claiming that it is "more organically united today than it has been for years." He referred to the Democratic party as the "party of progress—the party of the people." Long talked about the present high interest rate and the affect it has upon the farmers, the working people and the small business men. He accused the present administration of formulating the "tight money policies" which throws small businesses into bankruptcy and prevents the expansion of these enterprises which are so vital to American economy and way of life.

Among Negroes serving on the 85 - man dinner committee were Mrs. Dorothy W. Atkins, Mrs. Edmonia Davison, Jesse C. Deadmon, Mrs. Tood Duncan, Roy Garvin, Woolsey W. Hall, George B. Parks, Emory H. Smith, George L. P. Weaver and the Rev. Smallwood E. Williams.

Noted among dinner guests were such well known Negro Democrats as Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gaskill jr., J. Arlington Hardgrove, Attys. Frank Reeves and Wilber Sewell, Mrs. Todd Duncan, Mrs. Edmonia Davison and Atty. Richard R. Atkins.

Others included Samuel Hoskins and Mrs. Margaret Steward, Atty. and Mrs. Frankie Bourne, Syrial King and John Means, Emory Smith, Attys. George Parks and Belford Lawson and Elmer Henderson, all of Washington; Hobart Taylor of Texas, Mrs. Margaret Harmon of Baltimore and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson of Cleveland.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS FORM NEW GROUP

New York Times
Sun. 5-19-57

Objective of Liberal Faction Is to Gain Party Control

Daniel Is a Target

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 18—Liberal Democrats formed an organization here today aimed at wresting control of the party machinery from the conservative faction.

Calling themselves "Democrats of Texas," the 1,000 delegates from various parts of the state heard the first speach since his election on April 2 of United States Senator Ralph W. Yarborough, who gave the new group his blessings.

Speakers attacked the faction now in control of the party. Its leaders, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, and Gov. Price Daniel, came in for criticism.

There was an open bid in the keynote address of Dr. Byron Abernathy, Professor of Government at Texas Technological College at Lubbock, for the support of labor. Many union officials were among the organizers and officers of the new liberal-loyalist organization.

Members of the group include supporters of the National Democratic ticket in 1952 and 1956.

Aims Are Outlined

Mrs. R. D. Randolph of Houston, national committeewoman of Texas and chairman of the organizing group, stated the aims of the organization.

The group frequently applauded deriding remarks about former Gov. Allan Shivers, who supported the Republican national ticket in 1952 and 1956, and Governor Daniel.

"We will go forward until we are the people who will elect the candidates," she vowed. "We will control our state convention."

A central theme of most of the talks was expressed by Mrs. Randolph. She declared the new organization developed directly from the treatment the faction received at the state convention in Fort Worth in September.

"Everything was done to try to intimidate us, to see we will not have this meeting," she said. This was a reference to the announcement of the state Democratic executive committee that the organization had no official

standing within the party.

Mrs. Randolph sounded the first open criticism of Governor Daniel.

Assails Governor

She accused him of fighting "real Democrats" by trying to get a law passed saying "we can't work for our party nominees unless the Governor says it is all right."

Senator Yarborough's first political speech in Texas since he became a Senator was brief in it references to the new organization but long in reiteration of his campaign pledges.

He had high praise for the liberal - loyalist - labor group "to whom I owe so much." He credited the group assembled as representing voters who made his election possible.

He twitted, without naming them, both Senator Johnson and Governor Daniel for reference to his election by a plurality.

"I am very thankful to have been given a 74,000-vote lead over my nearest oponent," Senator Yarborough said. "Men have been elected to high office in Texas by even smaller margins."

Senator Johnson won his first Senate team by an eighty-seven-vote margin and Governor Daniel won the governorship last year by some 3,000 votes.

NEW YORK'S loud and loose Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell says the Democratic party plans to drop both Negroes and labor in 1957-58, make peace with the South and build a new party on that basis.

True or false, the very thought suggests the value of a new South that keeps them guessing. Certainly Ike is suffering severe losses in this South now—and his party (which won't even have him to lean on in 1960) is suffering more. Nobody knows what 1960 will bring.

Salute, therefore, to the free Democrats of Dixie! They may yet inherit the political earth.

Democrats Seen Losing Negro Vote

Trend Seen To 'Independence'

Negroes in this country are becoming political independents out of "disgust" and "resentment" over the influence of Southerners in the Democratic party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserted yesterday.

Negroes have not made wholesale transfers from the Democratic party to the Republican party; rather they are voting for "liberal" candidates of both parties, the N. A. A. C. P. said in its annual report for 1956. The report was issued here and in Detroit where the organization will hold its forty-eighth annual convention, starting tomorrow.

The N. A. A. C. P. also warned that Southern states, fighting to preserve racial segregation, have "entered dangerously into the area of constitutional liberties" and are imperiling American freedoms.

"Losing Patience"

The organization said that both Southern and Northern Negroes indicated, by their votes in last year's Presidential election, that they were "losing patience" with the "dominance of the Southern wing over the Democratic party, and this faction's arrogant insistence" on no civil rights legislation.

Negroes are "tired" of Senate filibusters and "disgusted" with the "manifesto" in which Southern Congressmen "defied" the Supreme Court school decision, the N. A. A. C. P. said. They also "resent" the efforts of Southern states to defy the Supreme Court, it said.

By their votes in November, Negroes "served notice that they expect the Republican administration to use Federal powers to protect their rights, and that they expect the Congress to enact adequate civil rights legislation," the N. A. A. C. P. said.

Southern states have restricted "freedom of speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in the courts and even freedom of thought," the report stated.

"The situation should receive the attention of all persons who wish America to remain free," the report added.

In 1956, "southern white people of moderate views who did not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position were intimidated and denied their fundamental liberties as Americans" by legislative and administrative actions and by "the extra-legal activities of pressure groups," the report said.

Banned in 3 States

It noted that the N. A. A. C. P. is banned in three southern states — Alabama, Texas and Georgia—and is under numerous restrictions in Virginia. Despite this, the organization "continued to grow in 1956," and ended the year with 350,424 members, compared with 305,589 in 1955, the report said.

The organization also said that "despite ugly spots, the year 1956 was one of real gains in the race relations field."

"In 1956, the Negro knew that state-imposed segregation was dead, even though certain elements were struggling furiously to revive it," the report said. "Events indicated once more that only organized intimidation . . . prevents a beginning being made on school desegregation in scores of communities. . . ."

"The desperate methods employed by the revived Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Councils, state legislatures, and elected officials were testimony to the progress already made and to the inevitability of compliance with the law," the report said.

Alcorn Raps Democrats' Rights Shift

By Robert Barkdoll
United Press

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn charged yesterday that six "self-styled liberal Democrats" sold out civil rights in the Senate last week to win Southern Democratic support for the Hells Canyon dam bill.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.), Senate Democratic whip and acting majority leader, promptly denied the charge. He said there was "no deal of any kind, sort of nature and there were no trades on the part of any Democrat with any other Democrat for votes."

Those accused by Alcorn of having made "a deal to swap off civil rights for Hells Canyon" were Sens. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), John F. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) Warren G. Magnuson (D.-Wash.), James E. Murray (D.-Mont.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) and Mansfield.

Alcorn said the "band of self-styled 'liberal' Democrats who have been hoodwinking minority groups for years showed their true colors" when they backed a move to send the civil rights bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has bottled up civil rights legislation.

The move was defeated Thursday, 45 to 39. A move will be made sometime after July 8 to bring the civil rights bill up for a vote. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) has warned that the move will be met with a Southern filibuster.

Alcorn noted in a statement that the day after the civil rights vote the Senate passed a Democratic-sponsored bill to build a Government-financed high dam in the Hells Canyon region of the Snake River on the Oregon-Idaho border.

He recalled that all of the Democrats he named, except Kennedy, were sponsors of the Hells Canyon bill.

"These Senators were joined in support of Hells Canyon by more than a dozen anti-civil rights Southern Democrat Senators, five of whom had in other years voted against Hells Canyon," Alcorn said.

"When it came to a choice between free-wheeling New Deal spending and civil rights, the Northern Democrat 'Liberals' chose spending," he said. "This is an object lesson in political double-standard morality. The people who were sold out will not forget it."

Mansfield, defending Northern and Southern Democrats alike, noted that three Republicans—Sens. Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), Edward J. Thye (Minn.) and George Aiken (Vt.)—changed their positions on Hells Canyon from last year and voted for the bill.

"I am quite certain they, like the Democrats, did not enter into any deal of any kind with anyone," he said.

Democrats to Ratify Almond Nomination At Polls on Tuesday

By Ralph Reikowsky
Staff Reporter

Virginia Democrats go to the polls Tuesday to ratify the nomination of Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., a former United States Congressman, as their candidate for governor.

The polls will be open from 6:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., local time. Northern Virginia is on Daylight Saving Time but that does not change the hours for voting.

The vote generally is expected to be light throughout the State, since Almond, who is supported by the Byrd machine, has only token opposition from Richmond Attorney Howard H. Carwile, who has appealed for the anti-Byrd organization votes in Northern Virginia and elsewhere.

Harrison Opposed

Interest picked up when Del. Robert Whitehead of Lovingston, leader of the anti-organization forces, announced he would oppose State Sen. A. S. Harrison of Lawrenceville, picked by the State Central Committee, for Attorney General.

Harrison was to fill the candidacy of Howard C. Gilmer who withdrew under fire a week ago. Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens is unopposed.

Locally, the State-wide contest is overshadowed by a hot fight for delegate from Alexandria between incumbent James M. Thomson Jr., an attorney, and Albert A. Smoot, former vice mayor.

Thomson, 32, is an all-out segregationist who backed the "massive resistance" stand of Gov. Thomas Stanley on the school question and initiated legislation to curb groups dealing with race relations.

Smoot, 53, is a native of Alexandria and president of W. A. Smoot and Co., lumber, coal and millwork dealers. He has called for a moderate approach to the race question to avoid closing the schools.

They will close their campaign today with a joint appearance at 1 p. m. on Station WTOP-TV.

Arlington Contest

In Arlington three incumbent delegates, Harrison Mann a Washington attorney; Kathryn Stone, a former teacher and William L. Winston, ar Arlington attorney, are standing for reelection.

They are opposed by builder Thomas J. Broyhill, cousin of Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) and Arlington attorney Betty Thompson, a segregationist with views similar to Thomson's.

There also is a fight in Arlington between old-line Democrats and newcomers for control of Party machinery. In Alexandria a similar contest is being fought between backers of Smoot and Thomson.

DR. A. C. MALLORY WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB SPEAKER

Greenville, Miss., Jan. 7.—(Special)—The women's auxiliary of the Washington County Negro Democratic Club will hold its annual banquet in the chapel of the St. Matthews A. M. E. Methodist Church, Nelson and Sunflower Streets, January 10, 1957. The elaborate affair will begin promptly at 8 o'clock with Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, President of the Saints Industrial College, Lexington, Miss. principal speaker.

The Domecratic Women of Washington County are taking this method to extend to all of you an invitation to hear this great speaker and to be their guest. There is no admission for this portion of the program. Tickets are on sale for the banquet which will follow the speaking.

Mr. Renfro

A Negro, for the first time is serving as Democratic Central Committeeman of Hamilton's Second Ward.

James Renfro, 1134 Lane St. was appointed last week as acting Democratic Committeeman to succeed James Mariana who has moved to Fairfield, by the Butler County Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Renfro has been very active in Democratic politics and civic and church activities in the ward.

North-South Bloc Fighting Scored By Lyndon Johnson

RALEIGH, N. C. March 16 (UP) Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson urged Northern and Southern Democrats tonight to bury sectional rivalries and work for the good of the nation.

"Each of us must give a little and take a little," the Texan said in an address before a Jackson Day dinner audience. "The people are tired of the kind of political thought that divides Americans into 'blocs'.

"All of us—the North and the South—must give up the idea of crushing the other fellow and ramming our own pet ideas—no matter how nobly motivated—down his throat."

Northern and Southern Democrats are traditionally divided over racial rights, aid to education, economic, and labor problems, all of which involve states rights issue. In addition, the Southerners usually join conservative Republicans to defeat or emasculate legislation they deem too liberal.

Johnson, who must steer party legislation through the Senate, obviously had this in mind. He said the party "has available the best brains and the best information from all parts of the nation. We must put them together, not in the service of a partisan cause but in the service of our country."

He said the nation is big and strong and "there is room in it for all of us. And by working together we can make it even bigger and even stronger and assure victory for our party and victory for our nation.

"The real problems of our times do not call upon us to fight just because you come from North Carolina and I come from Texas. They do not automatically require a man from New York to put on brass knuckles when he meets an American from Alabama."

He said there always will be differences between sections but those differences, "heated and angry though they may be, are insignificant alongside our real problems."

He listed them as:

Monetary policy—How long can this nation remain prosperous when the price of money goes up and up beyond the reach of small businessmen, farmers, and consumers?"

Foreign policy—"Are we working effectively to maintain the integrity of the free world or are we just operating on a spend more money' basis?"

Farm economy—"How can we keep small farmers on the farm when costs constantly go up and prices fall or remain the same?"

Atomic power—"Why are we lagging behind Great Britain and the Soviet Union in peacetime use of atomic energy?"

Harry Truman Speaks To Oklahoma's Young Democrats

STILLWATER—More than 600 citizens of the state sat down to a banquet Friday night, an affair staged by the League of Young Democrats in honor of former President Harry S. Truman, in the ballroom of the Student Union Building.

The former U. S. executive arrived at 11:30 a.m., and was met at the airport by about three thousand Truman fans and admirers. Following a presidential salute, the former president was escorted to the student union building by a coterie of Young Democrats, including Don Simmons, who was financial director of the affair.

Truman was in fine fettle, and looked in the best of health, when he faced a group of newspaper men, during a press conference at 4:30. During a thirty minute period he artfully dodged many loaded questions respecting the present administration, and interrogations, both national and international in their importance.

The big audience cheered when the former president entered the banquet chamber, and took his seat on the platform, with Governor Raymond Gary, President Oliver S. Willham and former Governor Roy Turner, and other dignitaries of both the adult and the League of Young Democrats organizations.

Following an invocation by the beautiful "Miss Democrat," Miss Jarol Beltz, the president of thee A. and M. College of Young Democrats, Clyde Sare, was introduced by Donald Simmons, Muskogee, and an A & M student, and the dinner guests were treated to musical selections rendered by A & M College Men's Glee club.

Following a welcome address by President Oliver S. Willham, President Truman was presented to the banqueteers by Governor Gary, who said history would in the years to come say that Harry Truman, of Independence, Mo., was one of the greatest presidents of the greatest nation on earth. The guest speaker, following his address was presented a plaque.

Taking for his subject, "The Presidency of the United States," the man who many folk feel led the nation through one of its most trying ordeals in history, began to tell his audience the presidency was one of the "most unusual, most important and least understood offices in the world." and then he began to explain that many times while holding that high office he would like to have expanded the 24-hour day to 36 hours. The former president proceeded to define six major responsibilities the constitution shoulders upon the man elected president of the United States.

Earlier in the afternoon during the press conference when asked whether or not some of the Eisenhower program was not somewhat "New Dealish" Truman quipped "What else can the Republicans do to make the country prosperous?" The former president would not predict, when asked, who would be the next democratic candidate for president, but he was positive, when asked the direct question as to his personal ambitions in the future, that Harry Truman would not be a candidate for president again.

Selecting six major tasks and responsibilities that the constitution shouldered upon the president, Mr. Truman illuminated the office he once held in a way extremely informative to his audience, and he was sympathetic with President Eisenhower, when he said that while he might disagree with the president, he at the same time had the deepest sympathy and respect for the man who assumes the leadership of the greatest nation on earth, with it myraid of problems that face him hourly.

Mr. Truman cited the Emancipation proclamation as an instance in the American government, when the president had to arrive at an important decision alone, and aside from his cabinet.

"Lincoln read his proclamation of freedom to his cabinet and asked them to vote on it, and they, to a man, voted not to free the slaves. The president in that historic moment arose and said "The majority rules" and signed the immortal document that set 3,000,000 chattles free.

While the president had been asked earlier in the evening at his press conference whether or not he would take a public stand against violence and subversion today extant in the south, in compliance with certain Negro leaders, if he were at the present the chief executive of the nation, and had been non-commital on that subject, it is supposed that Harry was telling how he would do in this crucial moment, if he were president, as it was when all of his cabinet decided in his last campaign he could not win, and the Man from Missouri rolled up his sleeves with the shout "Let's give 'em hell." Harry won.

Following the address a private reception was given on another floor for the head table guests, who had an opportunity to shake hands with the famous American and have personal touch with this very affable and gracious character.

Dixie's jim crow Democrats head key Senate committees

WASHINGTON (ANP) — With their control of the U.S. Senate, Democrats hold the chairmanships of the 15 important standing committees of that body.

More than half of the chairmen — of the most important committees — are from states that strongly oppose desegregation and civil rights. Here are the men from Dixie:

Hill, Ala., Labor and Public Welfare; Eastland, Miss., Judiciary; Russell, Ga., Armed Services; Johnston, S.C., Post Office and Civil Serivice; Byrd, Va., Finance; Fulbright, Arkansas, Banking and Currency; McClellan, Ark., Government Operations, and Ellender, La., Agriculture.

* * *

CHAIRMANSHIPS of Senate Committees and also in the House, are won by seniority and not by merit.

Pointing this out recently, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger of Washington decribed the outmoded practice which frequently leaves off the committees quafified men, leaving the direction of the committee in the hands of men unequal to the situation frequently.

Senator Neuberger stresses the fact that a committee chairman never can be removed, even if the national interest is jeopardized by his continuance in that post and that the system rewards those states with one-party systems; conversely, penalizing states in which two robust and equally matched political parties fight it out at the ballot box. The Senator stated:

"In these days of crisis, government must be flexible to meet new situations. The earth is moving at a mad pace. Emergencies are ominpresent. Yet the Congressional rule of seniority is ridgid, inflexible and unyielding."

Demos To Abandon Negro Vote - Powell

NEW YORK — (INS) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y., charged Sunday that the Democratic Party leadership has decided to abandon the labor and Negro vote and "cast its lot" with the South.

Powell said Vice President Richard M. Nixon "will be the next President of the United States" unless this strategy is reversed and the democrats "start building now" toward a Presidential ticket Headed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

SECRET MEETING

The Negro Congressman said he was advised by "top Negro reporters" in Washington that a secret meeting was held recently at which "A majority of the National Democratic Committee" decided to resolidify the South at the expense of the party's approval to minority groups.

Powell's charges were levelled in a speech prepared for the annual Harlem achievement day celebration in New York.

TO WOO SOUTH

The Legislator, who supported President Eisenhower in 1952, said the Democratic decision to woo the South was evident in the vote of Northern Democrats on Civil Rights in both the house and Senate.

The New York Democrat proposal Sen. John F. Kennedy (D) Mass. As the party's Vice Presidental candidate in 1960 if he "can be won back into the fold from which he strayed."

Powell said Kennedy had sided with Southern Senators in delaying action on Civil Rights. He observed that Kennedy was endorsed for the presidency by the State Democratic Committee of Georgia.

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

Tse Congressman called for Northern Democratic leaders "to stand up and be counted" against the "Bloc of Southern Democrats which is reactionary, prejudicial and begoted."

He said: "The Democratic party needs to follow the leadership of the Republican party in building a new party in the South becauss there is a large group of white and Negro Democrats in the South who do not subscribe to the Eastland Philosophy."

Powell Charges Party Forsakes Minority Votes

NEW YORK, June 30 (INS) Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) charged today that the Democratic Party leadership has decided to abandon the labor and Negro vote and "cast it lot" with the South.

Powell said Vice President Richard M. Nixon "will be the next President of the United States" unless this strategy is reversed and the Democrats "start building now" toward a presidential ticket headed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

The Negro congressman said he was advied by "top Negro reporter" in Washington that a secret meeting was held recently at which "a majority of the National Democratic Committee" decided to resolidify the South at the expense of the party's appeal to minority groups.

Powell spoke at the annual Harlem Achievement Day celebration in New York.

Why Dixiecrats Are Adamant

Why is it that Southern Democrats in Washington, Senators and Representatives, are 100 per cent united against the Administration's civil rights bill?

It is because fundamentally their fight is not for principle but for self: that is to say, for the preservation of white supremacy at the polls which means perpetuation in office and for keeping within their group the tens of thousands of community, county, state and Federal jobs which maintains their political machines.

Given the right of every citizen to vote freely, it is obvious that Southern politicians would have to share these tens of thousands of jobs with Negroes, and in many instances might be deprived of their "right" to stay on the payroll indefinitely unchallenged.

The sections of the South in which Negroes are barred from exercising their right to vote freely are without exception the most reactionary areas because there white politicians suffer no competition, and thus enjoy a monopoly of patronage which ever accompanies the one-party system.

The Dixiecrats are shaken with fright at the prospect of having to share the political gravy train with the despised blacks, hence their adamantine opposition to any legislation which would by-pass the present reliance on lily-white juries dedicated to protecting rascally election officials whose machinations bar Negroes from voting.

It is the horrendous prospect of Negroes serving in all elective and appointive posts and participating in all echelons of administration which makes Southern opposition to universal suffrage so adamant.

Says Dems Still Firm On Rights

DETROIT, Mirh — The Democratic Party's stand on civil rights has been misrepresented in some quarters for partisan purposes, National Chairman Paul M. Butler declared last week.

In a review of the record on this issue, Butler stated that the Democratic Party stands firmly on its 1956 platform, which he said, "represents the majority view of our Party concerning civil rights."

"This has always been our position," Butler continued. "For partisan purposes, it has been reported in some quarters that we are modifying our stand on civil rights. This is not true. We cannot sectionalize, or regionalize, or compromise our Party and I believe that a vast majority of our Party expects and demands that we hold firmly to our beliefs — regardless of the consequences in votes."

The Democratic National Chairman called on President Eisenhower to exert leadership on this issue. "Let us replace the force of the bayonet with the stronger force of vigorous moral leadership," he stated, urging President Eisenhower to "speak out firmly and boldly."

Butler spoke at a Democratic dinner meeting at Bishop's Inn, Sister Lakes, Mich., sponsored by the Van Buren County Democratic organization.

Democrats Act On Civil Rights

Inquirer p. 6
Jan. 2-17-57
Philadelphia Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (AP).—The newly formed Democratic National Advisory Council adopted a civil rights declaration today and seated as a member one of the Nation's most vociferout advocates of a liberal policy on the party's toughest issue.

The action came at a closed meeting.

It was learned from an authoritative source that the resolution substantially calls upon Democratic Congressmen to support enactment of civil rights legislation at the current session of Congress.

The informant also said former Sen. Herbert E. Lehman of New York was named as the ninth member-at-large of the council, joining Adlai E. Stevenson, former President Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other party notables.

A Southern member said privately the civil rights statement did not go beyond the framework of the 1956 national convention platform.

Chicagoan Picked By YoungDems

mitteeman from Hlinois of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

The Chicago delegation to the national convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America returned to the Windy City from Reno, Nev. this week celebrating the election to a high organization office of one of its group.

Richard Crawford, 35, secretary to 20th Ward Alderman Kenneth Campbell, was elected first vice president of the YDCA.

A veteran of World War II and winner of the Bronze Star, Crawford served with the 93rd Infantry division in the South Pacific and rose from private to captain.

He lives with his wife, Jean and three children — Gregory, Richard and Cassandra — at 6227 S. Langley.

Traditionally Jim Crow Reno hotsand clubs opened their doors to Negroes among the 1,000 or more delegates to the convention.

Nelson Lancione, of Ohio, who was elected president, led a liberal coalition to victory. Elected vice presidents were Coleman Bornstein of Massachussetts and Atty. Patsy Mink of Hawaii. Robert J. Larson of Washington was elected secretary. Harlan Goullett of Minnesota was named treasurer.

Other members of the Chicago delegation included: Mary Jane Davis, secretary to Alderman Claude Holman, fourth ward; Samuel C. Miller, third vice president of the Illinois State Young Democrats; Caroll Hutchinson, vice chairman of the Young Democrats of Cook County; Edward C. Presberry, secretary of the Sixth Ward Regular Democratic Organization; Atty. Sidney Kallick, chairman, board of directors, Young Democrats of America; Lou Farina, chairman of the Young Democrats of Cook County, and Joseph McMahon, national com

34d 1957

DIXIECRAT

Wasted Breath

Horace C. Wilkinson was not too well known outside of his native Birmingham, Alabama.

But he was the man who was the founder of the Dixiecrat Party in 1948.

A vigorous hater, he preached with unrelenting passion throughout his 69 years that God in bestowing him with a white skin automatically made him superior to any human being not so fortunate.

Last Sunday he died.

Baptist ministers who prayed over him at the end must have known they were wasting their breath.

Prayers are of no value where he was destined to spend eternity.

34d 1957 GENERAL

Will Give Democrats Beating In 1958, Vice President Says

Daily World Sat. 6-22-57 Atlanta Ga.

P. 1

BY ROBERT G. NIXON

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon said Friday that the Republican Party will give the Democrats "the shellacking of their lives" in 1958 on the election issue of economy in government.

The Vice President told young Republicans meeting in Washington that election of another Democratic-controlled Congress "could set off a spending spree never equalled in the history of this country."

PRINCIPAL ISSUE

Nixon, addressing a luncheon meeting, challenged the Democrats to make economy in government the principal issue of next year's congressional election.

He said: "We hear from all sides the issue in 1958 will be economy in the government.

"I say that if the leadership of the Democratic party wants to decide the election of 1958 on the issue of which party will do the best job in providing economy in government, we will give them the shellacking of their lives."

WIDESPREAD CRITICISM

The Vice President launched the attack on the Democratic Party record as a means of defending widespread criticism over President Eisenhower's record peacetime budget of nearly 72 billion dollars.

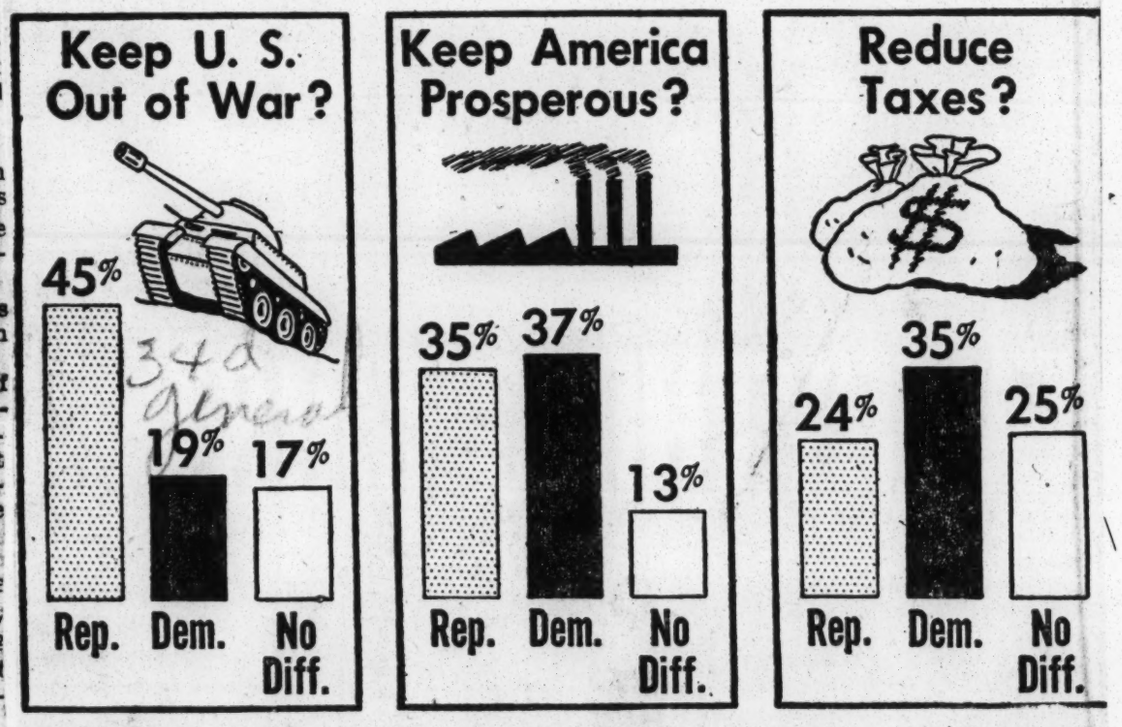
Nixon said that if major bills covering non-military spending introduced during the first six months of this year by Democratic senators from the north and west were approved by Congress, they "would conservatively add 25 billion, 600 million dollars a year to the annual budget of the U. S."

IN 1960

He added: "The election of a Democratic Congress in 1958 and a Democratic administration in 1960 controlled by individuals who think along these terms could set off a spending spree never equalled in the history of this country.

"If the American people want lower taxes and economy in government, there is only one choice for them in 1958 and that is to elect Republicans to the House and Senate."

Which Party Is Best Able To:



The above charts show how voters rate the two parties today on three specific issues of continuing importance: keeping the United States out of war, keeping the country prosperous, and reducing taxes in the next four years. The "no opinion" vote does not appear in the charts.

Democrats Gain Voter Confidence

Herald Tribune New York Fri. 6-14-57 p. 5

Poll Finds Party Even Pick to Handle Top Problem

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—One indication of a sharp decline in Republican strength shows up in the latest institute survey of the political climate in America today.

The advantage which the Republican party enjoyed in 1956 and 1952 over the Democratic party—that of holding the confidence of more voters as the party best able to handle the country's biggest problem—has all but faded away.

Today, the two political parties are rated virtually even on this count.

Foreign Policy First

When representative voters across the nation were asked by Gallup Poll reporters to name the country's biggest problem, four out of ten, or 40 per cent, put foreign policy and dealing with Russia at the top of their list.

Economic problems, such as the high cost of living and high taxes, were named by 21 per cent.

The same voters were then asked which party had their confidence in being better able to handle the particular problem they mentioned.

Eliminating all voters except those who named one of the two major parties, the replies added up as follows:

TODAY

Republican party can handle best.....51%
Democratic party can handle best.....49

Prior to the 1956 election the Republican party had a clear advantage over the Democratic party, as follows:

1956

Republican party can handle best.....55%
Democratic party can handle best.....45

At that time, the threat of war and foreign policy were regarded by the voters as the most pressing problem facing the country.

To shed further light on voter confidence in the two parties, the Institute assigned reporters to ask about these specific issues: Which party can best keep America prosperous? Which party can best keep the peace? Which party can do the best job of reducing taxes in the next four years?

Survey results show that the Republicans have the advantage in one, the Democrats in one, and one is a draw.

Maintain Confidence

The Republicans have the confidence of more voters as the party best able to keep us out of World War III, by a margin of 45 per cent to 19 per cent for the ence and 19 per cent expressing no opinion.

This is an issue on which the Republicans enjoyed the confidence of voters over several years, as the following trend shows:

PARTY BEST ABLE TO KEEP U. S. OUT OF WAR?

	Rep	Dem	No Diff	No Opin
	%	%	%	%
May 1951 ..	27	21	40	12
Jan. 1952 ..	36	15	35	14
July 1954 ..	26	18	38	18
Nov. 1955 ..	33	19	30	18
Feb. 1956 ..	36	18	29	17
Oct. 1956 ..	42	17	20	21
TODAY	45	19	17	19

The Democratic party has the confidence of voters on the issue of reducing taxes, by a margin of 35 per cent to 24 per cent for the Republican party, with 25 per cent saying there is no difference and 16 per cent expressing no opinion.

Here is the trend since just before last November's election:

PARTY BEST ABLE TO REDUCE TAXES?

	Rep.	Dem.	No Diff.	No Opin.
	%	%	%	%
Oct. 1956.	28	29	26	17
TODAY ..	24	35	25	16

On the third issue, which party is best able to keep America prosperous, neither party enjoys a clear advantage today.

Thirty-seven per cent give the nod to the Democratic party, 35 per cent to the Republican party, with 13 per cent saying there is no difference and 15 per cent expressing no opinion.

The trend over the last six years shows how evenly regarded the two parties have been on this issue:

PARTY BEST ABLE TO KEEP U. S. PROSPEROUS?

	Rep.	Dem.	No Diff.	No Opin.
	%	%	%	%
Nov. 1951.	29	37	19	15
Nov. 1955.	37	39	15	9
Mar. 1956.	38	34	10	18
June 1956.	36	38	12	14
Oct. 1956..	34	38	11	17
TODAY ..	35	37	13	15

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Southern Bloc Hinders Democrats, Douglas Says

Washington, July 8 (AP)—Senator Douglas said tonight the Democratic Party could win sweeping victories in Congress were it not for the "Southern incubus."

An incubus is something that oppresses or burdens.

The Illinois Democrat used the word as descriptive of the Southern branch of his party.

In a transcribed radio interview, he was asked whether it isn't true that when Northern Democrats succeed in winning they bring into the management and control of Congress the Southern wing of the party.

"Yes," the Illinois Democrat replied. "That is the greatest handicap that we have in the North.

"The superiority of Northern Democrats to Northern Republicans is so great that, were it not for the Southern incubus, we would win sweeping victories.

"This is our Achilles heel," Douglas continued. "It is the old man of the sea, so to speak, on our back, and it's very hard to know what to do about it.

"Senator Neuberger (D., Ore.) suggested that, if the Southerners keep up their tactics, a number of Northern Democrats should simply absent themselves when the Senate is organized next time and let the Republicans organize the Senate."

Douglas did not explain what he meant by Southern Democrats keeping up their "tactics," but his statement came during a discussion of Southern opposition to the civil-rights bill.

* * *

DAWSON TALKED with Hays before the caucus. Hays showed considerable feeling about Powell having supported President Eisenhower for reelection but agreed to keep quiet about it in the caucus but not before telling Dawson that the ministers who had come to see him were rather abusive of him, Dawson.

Dawson, however, took a somewhat philosophical view along the lines of "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

He put it: Let the preachers run the churches and the social workers public welfare, family services, and so on, "and I'll attend to politics."

Here's how the Rev. A. Henson Harman, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, Cleveland, described the interview of a group of ministers with Representative Hays:

"When we said to him we were interested in Powell retaining his seniority rights, he said 'If I have anything to do with it, he will not retain them.'

"We talked with him for quite awhile, then he said with respect to civil rights: 'If you people will get somebody else to sponsor your bills, there will be members of Congress to support them. But we will not support them if Powell sponsors them.'

* * *

"HE SPECIFICALLY mentioned Dawson. I said to him Mr. Dawson did not represent the kind of leadership we want to support—that it appeared to us that civil rights and this symbolic leadership were bigger than political differences.

"I asked him what could I say to the people of Ohio when I go back since I represent the largest congregation in Ohio and they will be concerned about how you vote and your attitude toward this symbolic leadership.

"He then remembered that he had a caucus to attend."

Note: Hays did not open his mouth at the caucus concerning Powell, although he had an opportunity to do so when Rep. Mel Price, of Illinois, asked whether there was any other business before the meeting broke up.

* * *

HAYS HAS supported every civil rights bill introduced by Powell and brought to a vote on the House floor.

When Vice President Nixon, in reply to a parliamentary inquiry from Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) ruled that the Senate could adopt new rules at the beginning of a new Congress by majority vote and also ruled that a motion to change existing Senate rules is not subject to endless debate, a press gallery wit remarked:

—"Humphrey has just elected Nixon President in 1960"—the last thing the Senator would want to do.

Alabama Republicans, Demos Join for Ike's Inauguration

Journal + Constitution P. 13-E
Sun. 1-13-57

Governor, Other Officials, Band And Beauty Queen to Be in Parade

Atlanta, Ga.

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 12—Alabama Republicans and Democrats will forget party differences long enough for their leaders to join hands as members of a big delegation going from this state to President Eisenhower's second inauguration Jan. 21.

Gov. James E. Folsom, who says he'll put his brand of democracy up against that of anybody elses, and Mrs. Folsom will lead the Democratic contingent journeying to Washington for the inaugural ceremonies. In the Folsom entourage will be several other state officials and their wives. They will make the trip by plane.

Heading the Republican delegation, which will travel by plane, train and automobile, will be State Chairman and Mrs. Claude O. Vardaman of Birmingham; Marvin Mostellar, Alabama GOP national committeeman, and Mrs. Mostellar of Mobile, and Mrs. Tom Abernethy, national committeewoman, and Mr. Abernethy of Talladega.

"We will welcome all the cheers, applause and help we can get from the Democrats and independents of our home state of Alabama or from any other state for this great and patriotic occasion, said Chairman Vardaman. "President Eisenhower, of course, is president of all the people.

Beauty to Attend

Anne Ariail, the reigning Miss Alabama, who placed third in the Miss America Pageant at Atlantic City, will be one of this state's official representatives in the inaugural parade.

She accepted an invitation from Gov. Folsom and Chairman Vardaman to ride on the state's elaborate "Miss Alabama float at the head of the official delegation to the inauguration from Alabama. She, along with others in the Alabama group, will attend the inaugural ball and the other glittering social functions.

ALABAMA

Gov. Folsom will ride in the inaugural parade along Pennsylvania Avenue, as will governors of the other states.

And, of course, Alabama's Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman and their wives, together with the state's nine congressmen and their wives, have received invitations to the various inaugural functions. And they are expected to attend.

Guard Band to Play

The governor announced several days ago, while meeting with a state inauguration committee appointed by him, that the famed 31st Infantry (Dixie) Division Band would represent Alabama in the inaugural parade. This celebrated band, whose members wear Confederate uniforms, is a unit of the Alabama National Guard.

Appointed by Gov. Folsom to serve with Republicans Vardaman and Mostellar were their two Democratic counterparts — National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga and Mrs. Lennard Thomas of Montgomery — and Milton H. Lanier of Huntsville, vice chairman of the State GOP Executive Committee.

Vardaman and Mostellar, as well as the governor, have been and still are being deluged with requests for invitations and tickets to the Eisenhower inauguration.

That will be on Monday — the day the general public will witness the swearing-in ceremonies at noon on a platform in front of the nation's Capitol, with Chief Justice Earl Warren administering the oath of office.

Early Swearing In

Chairman Vardaman explained that actually the president will be sworn in at private ceremonies in the White House at noon the day before because that is the time the presidential term expires and the new one begins.

"The president will have to be sworn in on Sunday, said Vardaman. "Otherwise the country would be without a president for 24 hours until the public ceremony at noon the next day.

Far exceeding all other requests, Vardaman says, are those for invitations and tickets to the most glittering of all Washington social events—the inaugural ball.

So great is the demand for these from throughout the 48 states for admittance that this time there will be four inaugural balls to accommodate those who want to attend. These dances, with big name bands furnishing music, will be held at the Washington Armory and in three hotels—the Statler, Mayflower and Sheraton Park (old Wardman Park Hotel.

How Parties Spent Advertising Funds

Pgs
Jour. 1-3-57

From information supplied the Subcommittee by 25 outdoor advertising agencies throughout the country, Republicans spent for such advertising a total of $285,943 and Democrats $239,672.

Washington, D. C.

Republicans spent $1,068,000 to $745,000 for the Democrats on newspaper advertising.

Other newspaper political advertising not broken down by parties came to a total of $2,469,000, the report said.

The survey on which the newspaper advertising figures were based covered 410 newspapers in 129 cities whose circulation accounts for about 74 per cent of daily circulation and 90 per cent of Sunday circulation.

The Rigid Cares Of The Presidency Of The United States

Daily World Fri. 3-29-57
Atlanta, Ga.

Those who fully realize the almost inhuman burden which the modern grind of the presidency of the United States carries, will share in the wishes of those who are proud that the President himself is cognizant of this burden. The presidency is far from what it used to be when a President could take it easy in the White House, with occasional jaunts of rear-coach riding across the country in state, and those periods of short intervals in large cities in which he rode in open cars, with his hat in the air, waving to the crowd of worshippers who came along to point out to their children — the president of the United States.

The Presidency of the United States is of such magnitude, and vastness in its scope of inquiry and adjustment as to involve a whole board of committeemen. From a one man job of part pleasure to a huge bureau would be the way to place the presidency of the United States.

The late President McKinley was possibly the last of the leisure Presidents. While Taft was that jolly chuckling portly individual and prince of good fellows, he nevertheless inherited the influx of a new era coming from the fount of the strenuous life of Teddy Roosevelt who revolutionized and began the stream-line of the federal government at Washington.

Woodrow Wilson, who inherited a war was possibly the first casualty of the man-killing proportion of the presidency; his strong will and his determination to only let others around him play second fiddle, militated heavily against him during the country's most strenuous hours of a world war and its terrible aftermath.

President Eisenhower not only has initiated the Vice-President into the "mysteries" of state, but affords him that exposure never known to a vice-president of the United States.

In addition to this he has an Assistant President, with an auxiliary attache and a company of competent deputies on the publicity — speech-touching and in the advisory capacity.

Above all this the President has the keen sense of a responsibility of taking care of himself through periodic vacations — and at that in the Southland in particular.

He makes occasional jaunts to Augusta where he engages in his favorite sport, golf; he visits Thomasville, Georgia resort city of roses; he goes to Florida and rests at Key West, thence on to Bermuda, where he finds in the sunshine a balm not known anywhere.

The President is an important personage; he is head of that powerful corporation of the federal government and he fully realizes the importance of his staying fit physically to carry on the coaching of the team.

Any pleasure or rest the President sees fit to take, we think he is more than entitled to them. We welcome him back to our state. It is reported he will visit Augusta again next month. We welcome him!

The Southern Hemisphere Of The Democratic Party

Whereas the Republicans are having their troubles with a revolt over the Eisenhower budget, the Democrats are having their troubles out of another circumstance and it is no passing circumstance. The source is the Southern hemisphere of the Democratic Party.

Now in the North colored citizens are largely concentrated in the metropolises or sparsely settled over wide areas and they are enfranchised. Therefore, the Northern politicians give lip service to race mixing. It is in the South that members of the party openly and sometimes blatantly and crudely roar in behalf of racial separation and take steps to compel this legally. This, of course, is an acute embarrassment to the national party whose business is harvesting votes in the pivotal Northern states, while standing on the old reliable base of the Southern electoral vote.

An example of this is found in Rep. Charlie McKay. He was author of Alabama's Nullification resolution and now he is espousing a bill in the legislature forbidding race mixing in sports contests, taxicabs, parks, etc. It happens that McKay is a member of the party's board of directors. Furthermore, McKay is aggressive and at meetings of the committee makes bristling attacks on party race doctrine.

This kind of thing outrages Minnesota. But what can the party do since Alabama has exactly the same number of electoral votes as Minnesota, 11. Too, Alabama's are always on ice for the Democrats; Minnesota's are not, but the Democrats have to have such states in addition to the Southern states to win.

The utterances of McKay are naturally held up to the North by Republicans as evidence that the Democrats are "against civil rights."

There are other and larger symbols, such as Senators Eastland and Talmadge. There seems to be no question but that the symbolism of Eastland and Talmadge did a great deal to influence Negroes to switch to the GOP in the last election.

Some of the bolder Turks of the Northern Democratic Party like Gov "Soapy" Williams of Michigan are for telling the South to get below. Whereupon a Southerner arises and blows them down by pointing out that without the faithful Southern vote, the Democrats would have been skunked in the last two elections.

This two-headed character of the Democratic Party is not only a considerable asset to the GOP, but it is one that evidently will endure for a long time to come. It perhaps embodies a major shift in the balance between the two parties.

Two-Party South?

If Chairman Meade Alcorn of the Republican National Committee should succeed in his effort to build up the G.O.P. in the South he would be performing an inestimable service not only to the Republican party but also to the nation and to the Democratic party as well. The country as a whole would clearly benefit from a two-party system in the dozen or so states generally referred to as the "solid South." National issues could then be fought out on election day at the ballot box on a more or less intelligible basis, as they are in the rest of the Union, instead of being swept under the rug after the primaries. Furthermore, the iron grip given by the seniority system in Congress to the Southern wing of the Democratic party would be weakened; and the all-important committee chairmanships would inevitably be brought into closer touch with existing currents of popular opinion. The Democratic party itself would be a gainer in the long run, too, because its present split personality-under which it often stands for exactly opposite principles in North and South—would be forced by political competition to mold itself into a more coherent frame.

But the mere fact that two-party vitality below the Mason-Dixon line is highly desirable isn't the same as saying that it will come about. Southern Republicans—many if not most of them—have a deep vested interest in preserving the "club" aspect of their party that permits them to be left alone when the Democrats are in national office and to have the patronage to themselves when the GOP is in. Northern Republicans are looking longingly at the Negro vote, which could play a decisive role in some 60 Northern Congressional districts; but anything they do to recapture it in the North naturally tends to undermine the GOP's appeal in the South.

Beyond all this, the historic roots of the Democratic party in the South are so strong and election laws in some areas so "fixed" that it is literally impossible in many places to find a Republican to run for local office, which is the arena where real political organization begins. Until the GOP can crack the courthouses and the state houses, its success in the South will at best be but superficial and largely dependent—as it was in 1956—on the circumstantial attractiveness of the national Republican leader. This can be no foundation on which to build a genuine two-party system.

However, the South itself is changing, and its party structure is inevitably changing along with it. Industrialization, growth of a prosperous middle class, exodus of the Negro in large numbers, dilution of the cotton economy—all these events are having their effect. The Republican party could come into this picture in a serious way; but to do so, it will really have to try—something that, despite protestations to the contrary, it has not been doing on any important scale either before or since Eisenhower came into office.

Of course, for Eisenhower to win Louisiana last year—not to mention Texas, Florida, Tennessee and Virginia—was something; it was something for GOP candidates to carry nine Southern Congressional districts; and it was something for the total Republican vote for Congress in 12 Southern states to go up from 19 per cent in 1952 to 26.4 per cent in 1956. But these were essentially Eisenhower victories, and on a national level. The trick will be for Mr. Alcorn and his aides to preserve and extend—and above all, to deepen—the Republican appeal in the South when Eisenhower is no longer a candidate. That means organization at the grass roots, which will be quite a job.

34d 1957 GENERAL

DOPE AND DATA

by Louis E. Martin

Democratic Party-Negro Romance Is Waning

The ardent romance between the Negro voter and the Democratic Party, which began under the great lover of the common people, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, may not be dead but it seems to be dying. The death rattle could be heard on the floor of the Senate last week in Washington. If the romance survives, it will be a miracle.

The butchery of the civil rights bill was master-minded by the southern Democrats but they alone could not have done the job. They got help from some Republicans and even President Eisenhower at one point seemed to be wavering. Nevertheless, the decisive blow in the vote on the jury amendment came from the ranks of so-called "liberal Northern Democrats."

The Southern Democrats split up these liberals, confused the issues and won the day. Only nine liberal Democrats stood fast against the crippling jury-trial amendment, Senators Joseph Clark, Pat McNamara, Paul Douglas, Hubert Humphrey, Thomas Hennings, Stuart Symington, Frank Carroll, Gordon Allott, Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger. Thirty-three Republicans voted with them against the Dixiecrats.

Our Washington correspondent wrote the following: "Three weeks ago, Senator John Kennedy in an exclusive interview for this paper declared that he was for a strong civil rights bill without a trial by jury amendment. Yet, on Thursday when pressure was applied he buckled under, obviously because as a Roman Catholic he thinks he will have to have the support of the Protestant South to get the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960."

As this is written, an effort is being made to recover something of value from the ashes of the Civil Rights and through a conference between the House and Senate work up an acceptable measure. Whatever happens in this regard, thousands of loyal Negro Democrats will not soon forget the cold-blooded betrayal of their fervent hopes at a climatic moment in the long, hard struggle for the simple right to vote.

Many good, loyal Negro Democratic leaders who have a real stroke in the fortunes of the Democratic Party are unhappy but they are hopeful that if "one swallow does not make a summer", that such mistake will not damage the party. Of course, there are some, and I am among them, who believe that the party has been making too many mistakes since the Roosevelt-Truman era.

Be that as it may, perhaps the cause of first-class citizenship gained some new strength as a result of the great public debates on this civil rights issue during the Senate fight. The fact that Negroes in some sections of our republic are not permitted to vote came as a very startling discovery to some Americans, believe it or not.

It is amazing how much ignorance there is among some whites regarding the status of the Negro, particularly those whites who live in areas with few or no Negroes. To them the civil rights issue is wholly academic, something you read about, like the fishing rights of the Eskimos.

Perhaps you remember the story of one bewildered white matron who asked Thurgood Marshall: "Why do Negroes object to living together when Jews, Italians and Irish do not mind?"

The reply was enough to make the lady blush: "It's the difference between romance and rape. What you choose willingly is romance—forced on you it's rape."

It is important to rally on our side the people who are basically honest and who are still capable of judging an issue on its merits. Further I believe that the overwhelming majority of Americans, once fully informed on all aspects of the civil rights issue, would take their stand on the right side.

In the great national debate many Southern spokesmen, including Senators Eastland and Russell, told their story over television in a manner that has never been duplicated. The calm, cool, deliberate lies they told, which were transparent even to children, must have chilled the blood of millions.

When Senator Eastland, for instance told interviewer Mike Wallace that 90 percent of the Negroes of Mississippi wanted things to remain as they are, even Wallace was dumbfounded.

Who knows, finally, but what the fatal blow the Democrats aimed at civil rights may also prove fatal to their own party? The romance between our voters and the Democrats probably never had a real chance anyway. You know how southerners feel about intermarriage.

According to Gallup-

Nixon is No. 1 choice for GOP in 1960 race

By the American Institute of Public Opinion

With President Eisenhower constitutionally barred from running for a third term, what man do the nation's Republican voters most want to see nominated for president by their party in 1960?

As of today, the odds-on favorite of GOP voters is Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Nixon also runs far ahead of any other Republican in popularity among the nation's independent voters.

The next most popular choice today among Republican voters is Sen. William F. Knowland of California, followed by former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and now serving in the Eisenhower administration as a disarmament advisor, and Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. delegate to the United Nations.

IN ITS FIRST TEST of Republican candidate popularity since last year's election, the American Institute of Public Opinion conducted a "presidential primary" by submitting a list of names of men who have been mentioned as possibilities to a cross-section of the GOP rank-and-file.

The list included: Sen. Clifford E. Case of New Jersey, former Gov. Christian E. Herter of Massachusetts and now under-secretary of state; Gov. Goodwin Knight of California; Sen. William F. Knowland of California; UN Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge; Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Sen. Leverett M. Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

The results:

VOTE OF REPUBLICANS

Nixon	48%
Knowland	12
Stassen	7
Lodge	6
Herter	4
Knight	3
Others	2
None of these, no opinion	18
	100%

IN ADDITION to his popularity among Republicans, one of the principal sources of Vice President Nixon's strength as a candidate is his popularity with independent voters.

Here are the Republican candidate choices of all persons who classify themselves as Independent politically:

VOTE OF INDEPENDENTS

Nixon	35%
Stassen	10
Knowland	9
Lodge	7
Herter	6
Knight	3
Saltonstall	3
Others	1
None of these, no opinion	26
	100%

ONE IMPORTANT factor that must be taken into account is the extent to which the potential candidates are known to the public today. Other things being equal, a widely known man has considerable advantage over a less well known man in a bid for the public's preference.

The following question was asked of GOP voters in today's survey to determine how widely known each candidate possibility is at this stage of the race.

"Which of these men have you heard or read about?"

% HEARD OR READ ABOUT
(Republican Voters Only)

Nixon	96%
Stassen	83
Knowlanjd	72
Lodge	69
Knight	50
Herter	44
Saltonstall	36
Case	32

(An earlier Institute survey found that among Republican voters who knew both Nixon and Knowland, 63 per cent would favor the Vice President if the convention choice narrowed down to the two men, while 28 per cent would favor Senator Knowland and 9 per cent were undecided.)

ONE INTERESTING ASPECT of the survey is the fact that, despite the constitutional two-term limit, many Republicans said they would like to see Mr. Eisenhower nominated again in 1960.

Republicans were asked:

"Is there any other person NOT on the list whom you would like to see as the Republican candidate in 1960?"

Besides President Eisenhower, former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Chief Justice Earl Warren received frequent mentions.

Others included Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Gov. Harold W. Handley of Indiana, and Eric A. Johnston.—(c).

LOUISIANA

34d 1957

'IKE'S' RIGHTS STAND HIT BY LOUISIANAN

Commercial Appeal

'Civil Bill Detracts From Remark On States'

Jun. 6-30-57

FILIBUSTER IS EXPECTED

Memphis Press Scimitar

By WARREN DUFFEE
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Senator Allen J. Ellender Saturday accused President Eisenhower of "downright hypocrisy" in advocating pending civil rights legislation while saying he favors states' rights.

The Louisiana Democrat, urging the President to withdraw his support from the Administration's civil rights program, said Mr. Eisenhower "has an opportunity to prove to the nation that he means what he says, that he practices what he preaches and, most important, that he will not yield up his announced principle in favor of political expediency."

'Cuts Heart Out'

Senator Ellender called attention to Mr. Eisenhower's statement to the nation's governors earlier this week that he favors protection of states' rights. But, Senator Ellender added, the President's civil rights bill "cuts the heart out of states' rights."

"It is a mystery to me how President Eisenhower can advocate this legislation, how he can use the influence and prestige of his office to press for its passage, and at the same time, have the temerity to say he favors the rights of states. It is downright hypocrisy," the senator said in a radio broadcast.

The Senate is headed for an inevitable filibuster when advocates of the measure move to bring it up for action, probably during the week of July 8.

An unofficial "armistice" bars any such move next week, when the Senate will be pushing to complete action on necessary appropriations bills.

Lost First Test

Opponents lost their first test last week when the Senate voted 45-39 to bypass its Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) and place the House-approved Civil Rights Bill on its calendar.

A similar bill has been stalled in the Judiciary Committee for months.

Senator Ellender warned that any move to take up the bill "will bring forth a filibuster." He said that is "the only weapon left to those of us who believe in constitutional government and the rights of the American people to govern themselves."

Negroes here will attend inaugural

News P. 6
Wed. 1-16-57
Birmingham Ala.

Several Birmingham Negro leaders, including some of the officers of Abraham Lincoln Republican Club, will be among Alabamians leaving this week-end for President Eisenhower's second inauguration Monday.

Leaders of this club, which has a large membership, were active last Fall in lining up the Negro vote in Birmingham and Jefferson County for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

OSCAR W. ADAMS JR., Birmingham attorney and club president, said a large majority of Negro voters here supported the Republican ticket to help carry the city and county for Eisenhower.

Frank Hunter, public relations director for the club, and J. G. Crosby, treasurer, are among the Negro delegation going to Washington for inaugural ceremonies.

Hunter said several Negroes here had received gold-engraved invitations to the inaugural ball, but all of those getting bids would not be able to attend.

HE SAID THAT among other Negro leaders going to inaugural functions were the Rev. L. S. Brannon, pastor of Thurgood Methodist Church; the Rev. E. W. Williams, pastor of a Baptist Church in Fairfield; William Parkerm restaurant operator; Hubert Dudley, Veterans Vocational School student, and Forrest Holman, Sayreton.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

President Eisenhower clenching fist as he defended 38½ billion defense spending item in his record budget at press conference yesterday.

CHATTING—Among the interesting groups which got together in Washington, D. C., during the inauguration was this foursome, centering on Vice President Richard Nixon. Chatting with him are Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs; H. Allen Smith, Congressman from California, and John Peter White II.

IKE PUTS LEE AMONG TOP 4 IN U. S. HISTORY

Daily Tribune
Thurs. 5-16-57
Chicago, Ill.

Listed with Franklin, Washington, Lincoln

BY LAURENCE BURD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 15—President Eisenhower today raised a flag of truce toward southerners who came out fighting against his criticism of Gen. Robert E. Lee's tactics at the battle of Gettysburg.

The President said he considers Lee among the four greatest Americans in history — along with Washington, Franklin, and Lincoln.

On a tour of the Gettysburg battlefield Sunday Mr. Eisenhower agreed with his guest, British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, that the south's beloved Lee, as well as Gen. George G. Meade, Union army commander, should have been "sacked" for their tactics in the famed 1863 battle. Dixie promptly erupted in defense of Lee and in anger against the Eisenhower remarks.

Obviously Awaits Opening

The President was obviously waiting eagerly at today's White House news conference for a question that would give him a chance to make amends to the south.

Told that his analysis of the battle of Gettysburg had stirred up a good deal of interest, the President grinned and he wanted to volunteer "a word about this quarrel."

He said that no doubt newsmen who have visited his office during the past four and one-half years "have noticed that on the walls there are prints of four men, men that I consider in my book are about the four top Americans of the past.

Places Lee High

"They are," he said, "Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, and Lee, and anybody who ever tries to put me in any other relationship with respect to Gen. Lee is mistaken."

The President conceded that, in retrospect, the Allied forces, which he commanded in Europe in World War II, perhaps should have used different strategy at times, but he said that "no one knows the answer."

"It is awfully hard to quarrel with victory," he added. "And as long as one plan brought victory in a thing that is so serious as war, it is pretty hard to prove that another plan would have brought it earlier."

Russians More Serious

On other subjects the President said that:

1. He believes Russia is currently treating the question of world disarmament more seriously because Russians are "feeling the pinch" of supporting a tremendous arms burden. At the same time, Mr. Eisenhower warned that it will be hard to reach any agreement with the Russians on disarming because "they will want the scales tipped in their favor."

2. The question of seeking agreement with Russia on mutual arms inspection in the Arctic and northern Canada is "under the most earnest study," but it is too soon to predict the outcome or to define the area that might be involved.

OK's Suez Test

3. He sees no objection to Israel trying to send a ship thru the Suez canal in a "peaceful test" of Israeli canal user right, but the use of force would be "reprehensible." Egypt has up to now refused Suez passage to Israeli ships.

4. He regards the Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey, Malcom S. Forbes, as a "very fine gentleman" and will probably say a word in behalf of his election. Forbes, business magazine publisher and a so-called Eisenhower "Modern" Republican, is running against the Democrat incumbent, Robert Meyner.

Finds Unification Slow

5. Unification of the military services has not moved as fast as he hoped it would, but progress is being made in cutting out duplication both in purchasing and military planning.

This was Mr. Eisenhower's 110th news conference. It was attended by 209 reporters. The President was in good spirits, but remarked as the session broke up that the nonairconditioned conference room was "getting hot."

Jackie Robinson Says:

Ike Deserves Praise

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — President Eisenhower deserves a "pat on the back" for the many things he has accomplished in the field of civil rights, thinks Jackie Robinson, formerly with the Brooklyn Dodgers. This opinion was formed after a brief visit with the President Tuesday.

The former baseball star and Joe E. Brown, the famed comedian, were in Washington to receive Interfaith awards presented jointly by the Knights of Columbus, B'nai B'rith and Almas Temple.

The two famous honorees were invited to the White House by Maxwell Rabb, secretary to the cabinet. President Eisenhower, another recipient of the Interfaith award, took time out from his speech-writing to receive the distinguished guests.

Ike Is Making Good Recovery

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (INS) — President Eisenhower is making a "good recovery" from the mild stomach upset which kept him in bed all day at the White House.

The 4:30 p. m. (EDT) Medical Bulletin emphasized there was nothing serious about the Chief Executive's ailment. Mr. Eisenhower slept most of the afternoon without sedation or medication.

SOMETHING HE ATE

The President's doctors have recommended that Mr. Eisenhower's Tuesday appointments be cancelled to permit him to complete his recovery from the ailment which was blamed on something he ate.

Presidential news secretary James C. Hagerty emphasized that the Chief Executive's pulse, blood pressure and temperature were normal, adding there are no plans to take him to the hospital. Three physicians who have examined the President reported no connection between the stomach upset and the ileitis operation the President underwent a year ago Sunday or the heart attack he suffered on September 24, 1955.

MEDICAL REPORT

The upset stomach, according to Hagerty, was believed caused by some food which disagreed with Mr. Eisenhower. The medical report of the examining doctors gave no indication there was any cause for alarm.

The President was stricken Sunday night after returning to the White House from the campus of American University, where he delivered an address. He experienced nausea three times during the night, but has not been troubled with it since 6 a. m.

Hagerty noted that the President departed somewhat from his rigid diet last week during his cruise aboard the aircraft carrier Saratoga.

STOCK MARKET SLUMPS

Word of the President's illness sent the stock market into a sudden slump early Monday, but it rebounded to close with only a modest loss. Support appeared at midday after losses of one to five dollars were recorded and the transactions ticker ran 14 minutes behind. The turnover of 3,050,000 shares was the heaviest of the year.

REPUBLICANS BEGIN A DRIVE FOR SOUTH

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP) —The Republican party began a campaign today to increase its newly won strength in the once "solid South" o fthe Democrats.

Dubbed "Operation Dixie," the drive will be headed by H. Lee Potter, Virginia state Republican chairman. He will have the title of Southern director for the G. O. P. National Committee.

Mr. Potter is 47-years-old and a resident of Arlington, Va., a suburb of Washington. He has served as the national committee's patronage director. He will continue his headquarters in Washington.

His appointment was announced today by the Republican National Chairman, Meade Alcorn.

During last week's Republican strategy conference, it was reported that Mr. Potter's appointment as Southern director had been approved by the party's executive committee.

The G. O. P. has eyed the normally Democratic South with growing interest since President Eisenhower carried four Southern states in 1952 and five in 1956.

The delegation from the African Methodist Episcopal church of Copperville, a community on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, assembled in the Rose Garden under a bright sun to be met by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower before the party was taken on a special White House tour.

General and Mrs. Eisenhower obviously enjoyed themselves, and saw to it that Mrs. Moaney and her mother-

Friends of President's Valet Get White House Welcome

Associated Press Wirephoto

John Moaney and members of his church with President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Flanking Sergeant Moaney, the President's valet, are his wife and his mother, Mrs. Ethel Moaney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12— No foreign or domestic dignitaries ever received a warmer White House welcome than the one President and Mrs. Eisenhower extended today to forty church friends of the President's valet, John Moaney.

It was a big day for the former Army sergeant, who has been the President's devoted attendant for about ten years.

With Sgt. Moaney was his wife, Delores, who also lives at the White House, and his 67-year-old mother.

ith slightly enriched uranium.
nallocating a forty-year supy of fuel last year, the Atomic nergy Commission authorized e construction of the plant at will provide power to be tegrated into the system cov-

34d 1957 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Young Republicans Endorse Ike's Civil Rights Program

World Wide 6-26-57 B'ham, Ala. P.1

34d

BY ROBERT G. NIXON

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Young Republicans Saturday went on record as being "unalterably opposed" to President Eisenhower's proposal for Federal aid to Education.

The youth wing of the Republican party voted 390 to 231 to oppose Mr. Eisenhower's program for giving Federal aid to the states for public education and school construction.

At the same time, the Young Republicans endorsed the President's civil rights program over strong opposition by southern members at their 10th annual convention, in which the Dixie opponents were joined by some Northern states.

FINAL SESSION

Floor battles developed over both controversial issue as the Young Republicans presented their platform for adoption in the final session of their three day convention.

Strong opposition was expressed to President Eisenhower sending jet aircraft and other military weapons to Communist Yugoslavia.

The convention declared in its foreign policy platform plank:

"We oppose all military assistance to Communist nations."

The Young Republicans voted down 375 to 116 an attempt to have this deleted from the foreign policy plank in a loud floor battle that developed over the issue.

ATOMS-FOR-PEACE

The GOP group, however, commended Mr. Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine, his atoms-for-peace proposal and his leadership in the effort now going on in London to attain a disarmament agreement with Russia, beginning with a ban on nuclear tests.

The convention proposed that the President call a conference of the NATO nations "to investigate comprehensively and extensively how the peoples of these nations might achieve greater unity."

The young politicians voted opposition to the President's Federal aid to education program on the ground that such aid might result in Federal control.

FEDERAL AID

The young people voted to include a minority report in their platform plank on education which stated:

"Mindful of the inevitable connection between subsidization and control, we are unalterably opposed to Federal financial aid for general public education and school construction."

This minority report was substituted for a statement favoring the President's Federal aid proposal as an emergency, temporary measure.

Roger Moore, of Massachusetts, who sponsored the minority report opposing the President's aid program, told the convention:

"Encroachment of the Federal Government on the sacred rights of states has gone far enough."

The education plank further said:

"We reaffirm our faith in the American tradition to insure freedom of education by removing our schools and colleges as far as possible from politics and relying upon control by local communities rather that upon control by the Federal Government."

MEADE ALCORN, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has selected I. Lee Potter, director of personnel for the committee, as his assistant to direct a campaign to build up the Republican Party in the South.

The question is: How will Potter go about his job? Will he attempt to build up a lily-white party or will he seek to bring colored Republicans within the folds of state organizations where they are now excluded?

If Potter follows the Virginia pattern, his appeal will be only to white persons.

A native of Pennsylvania, he has been chairman of the Arlington County, Va., Republican executive committee, he is chairman of the Virginia Republican State Committee, and he managed the campaigns of Representative Joel T. Broyhill for Congress in the tenth Congressional district of Virginia. All of these were lily-white operations.

Wash. Observer Sat. 6-22-57

Baltimore Md.

BUT SOMEBODY had better tell Alcorn and Potter the political facts of life, if they are really interested in building a Republican party in the South. There are 1,239,500 colored persons registered in 11 Southern states.

In close elections, these voters could constitute the balance of power in several of these states. F'rinstance: In Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee, colored voters constitute 18, 16 and 15 per cent of the total registration, respectively.

Incidentally, Potter's job with the Republican National Committee has had to do with doling out patronage in Southern states. One of the persons with whom he has dealt is E. O. Spencer, a Jackson (Miss.) hotel owner.

Although Perry W. Howard is the Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, Spencer dishes out the patronage in that state.

Spencer denies that he is a member of the White Citizens Council but admits that he rents space in his hotel for Council meetings.

Internationa

SERGEANT MOANEY (LEFT) & FRIENDS
Before the blueberry pie, a slight case of nerves.

¶ Greeted at the White House a 40-member Negro delegation from the Copperville, Md. African Methodist Episcopal Church, led by his valet, former Army Master Sergeant John Moaney (*see cut*).

¶ Received from Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn a report that the G.O.P. has a reasonable chance to add eight House seats in 1958 to the nine presently held by Republicans in the South and Border States.

'IKE' ASKED TO RESIGN

Rockwall Civic Group Lashes Use Of Paratroops

ROCKWALL, Texas, Sept. 29. —(INS)—A group of Rockwall civic and business leaders are circulating petitions asking the resignation of President Eisenhower because of the Little Rock situation.

The petition addressed to Mr. Eisenhower says:

"We the undersigned believe that your actions against the state of Arkansas and the people of Little Rock make you unworthy of office as President of the United States and we request your immediate resignation."

Rockwall is a small community near Dallas.

Proud Day For Ike's Old Friend

Ex-Sergeant John Moaney, left, who has been President Eisenhower's devoted valet and friend since World War II days, had a proud day last Wednesday when he showed off the "boss" to his family and neighbors of Copperville, Maryland. President and Mrs. Eisenhower received a group from the Copperville African Methodist Episcopal Church, including Moaney's mother. In this scene at the meeting President Eisenhower inspects posies on the bonnet worn by 7-year-old Barbara Mills. Mrs. Eisenhower is at right. At left is Sgt. Moaney's mother, Mrs. Ethel Moaney, and behind her Valet Moaney.

Ike's Public Relations

President Dwight D. Eisenhower is a highly capable public relations expert who is, at the same time, an accomplished politician.

Anyone who has attended any of Mr. Eisenhower's press conferences and who has observed his relations with the press during controversial discussions, will have observed that the President hardly ever takes an extreme position which alienates the people with whom he disagrees.

Take the example of the Supreme Court. The President was upset with the Court's ruling on the Smith Act, and he did not see how the Supreme Court could do so much damage to the nation's laws designed to keep the Communists under control and prevent them from advocating the violent overthrow of the government.

However, when criticism of the Supreme Court reached such an extent that it became a matter of more than timely interest, the President shrewdly backed up the Court, although admitting that, at times, the Court made decisions that most of us will have to try very hard to understand.

In that way, the President not only wins over members of the Supreme Court, both to the opinion that he is a patient and reasonable man, but also to some extent — in appreciation for his support. And, on the question of civil rights, one can study Mr. Eisenhower's remarks on this highly controversial and much-misrepresented subject, and find a masterly smoothing of the waters in his utterances.

But, if one has any doubts about the public relations abilities of the President, or his talents for winning people over to his point of view, a careful examination of his statements on some subjects will be highly enlightening.

There are those who claim that Mr. Eisenhower is not the politician Franklin D. Roosevelt was. On the other hand, President Eisenhower did not come into power when the country was at the bottom of a depression, and did not have the great surge of support that hope and utter despair brought about for President Roosevelt.

And, we are not convinced that the President could not be elected to a third and fourth term — if he had the Constitutional right to run and if he were young enough and desired to run again. The President is highly popular, and a very talented political leader. His abilities in this connection are overlooked or underrated by both Democrats and members of his own party.

Young Republicans Endorse Ike's Civil Rights Program

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 6-23-57 P.1

BY ROBERT G. NIXON

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Young Republicans Saturday went on record as being "unalterably opposed" to President Eisenhower's proposal for Federal aid to Education.

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Virginia GOP Gets Plea for Segregation

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C. Date 6-25-57

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 24 (AP)—A member of the Republican State Convention's Resolution Committee today promised a fight for a platform taking a "firm stand" for school segregation.

R. R. Harmon of Charlottesville said "I don't see how they can escape it (a firm stand on segregation) if they are to get someone to support them."

Harmon said the GOP's position would have to be stronger than that advocated by Ted Dalton, currently the top prospect for the party's gubernatorial nomination.

"I don't think his stand is any stand at all," Harmon said.

Dalton has opposed the state Democratic organization's "massive resistance" approach, favoring instead a locally administered pupil-assignment plan as a means of preserving segregation.

"Mr. Dalton is talking out of turn when he says every little county and corporation can do as they please. Local governments get their permissive powers to legislate from the State," Harmon asserted.

Borah's Great Defense Of The South

Bobbie Ellison 9-5-57 Montgomery, Ala.

The Shreveport Times

CLOSE to 20 years ago the late Sen. William E. Borah, Idaho Republican and a great Northern liberal, arose in the United State Senate to defend the South's handling of its racial problems.

Pub. 1-25-37

That was early in 1937, Franklin D. Roosevelt had been re-elected for a second term by what is still the greatest popular vote margin in U.S. history. The Democratic New Deal, rolling in high gear, was launching its racial civil rights program in Congress with an anti-lynching bill.

Senator Borah denounced the bill as "a flagrant violation of the Constitution" in a speech still quoted by old-timers as one of the finest expositions of the South's handling of racial issues ever made.

What Senator Borah said then is just as applicable now, not merely to such a single proposal as federal anti-lynching legislation but to the whole racial problem of today. He talked for an hour —here are excerpts from his speech:

"I shall contend that the Southern people have met the race problem and dealt with it with greater patience, greater tolerance, greater intelligence, and greater success than any people in recorded history, dealing with a problem of similar nature.

"At the close of the Civil War there were a little over 5,000,000 white people in the South, there were 3,500,000 Negroes. In Mississippi there were 100,000 more colored people than white people. In South Carolina there were something like 150,000 more colored people than white people. There were the two races living upon the same soil, now equally free under the Constitution, one of them untrained and unschooled in the affairs of state and untrained in citizenship. The problem had to be met. Was it easy of solution? Can one conceive of a more difficult problem placed before a people? I wish we could place ourselves in their position. It would help us to be sympathetic, sane, and just...

I PAUSE to say that if we knew as much about the South and what they have done and are doing as we pretend to know, we would not be so free to criticize . . .

"Coming back to our own capital as an example of federal enforcement, I read from a local paper:

"'The criminals of Washington are taking $30,000,000 a year from the citizens of this city.'

"They are being deprived of life. liberty, and property, certainly without due process of law as that term is applied here. And the men in charge of the District seem to have thrown up their hands; they do not know how to deal with the situation. Yet the federal government is in control here; the federal government is back of them. They are not by any means doing as well as are the people of the Southern states in meeting the crime problem . . .

THIS, Mr. President, is another compromise with a vital principle of our dual system of government. It is bartering the future for the supposed and transient demands of the present, and at the time when the present is taking care of the problem. It is another instance in which our confidence in our scheme of government is not strong enough to say to all races, all creeds, all groups, and all factions: Your problems, however serious, are subordinate to the principles of this government, and you must work them out within the compass of the long-tested and well-accepted principles of democracy..

"And, Mr. President, in conclusion, the progress, the development and the advancement of the South, including the last 70 arduous years, her history from Washington and Jefferson down, rich with the names of leaders, orators, and statesmen; her soil, her sunshine, her brave and hospitable people, her patient and successful wrestling with the most difficult of all problems, are all a part of the achievements of our common country and constitute no ignoble portion of the strength and glory of the American democracy.

"I will cast no vote in this chamber which reflects upon her fidelity to our institutions or upon her ability and purpose to maintain the principles upon which they rest

SO . . . this is Washington

'Freeloaders' Stockup At Parties For The VIP's

BY ETHEL L. PAYNE

This is a town that breaks all records in per capita food consumed and "free-loaders." This species of homo sapiens is as unique as One-Eyed Connolly was in his heyday of gate crashing.

They make a specialty of embassy parties, gorging on the delectable viands brought out in honor of some visiting VIP about whom half of the guests know nothing and care less.

As a matter of fact, Washington is a town where VIP's are a dime a dozen and so commonplace that unless the Marine band leads the march, nobody even turns around when a sleek car with a diplomatic license plate and a low number glides by.

The locusts who flit from party to party stuffing themselves and their pockets, leaving the place a debacle of stained tablecloths, napkins, bones, and bits of bread, spurn the lighter cocktail affairs.

The vittles ain't enough. Some of these critters boast that during the height of the social season which is practically the year round, they never cook at home or buy even a hot dog.

CHECK SOCIETY PAGES

They study the society pages with the avid interest of a dowager ruler, to see what's coming up next. As for the liquor bill, some candidates for Alcoholics Anonymous would never even get to the giggle stage if their lushing was left to their own purses.

They flutter like moths and tipple from house to house.

I watched with utter fascination as one veteran "F and S" (freeloader and storer) opened up a capacious bag and calmly stored away in it half dozen petits fours those little cakes, rolls and ham and even some olives for garnishing!

* * *

District Bar association directors have decided to conduct a second vote in writing on the question of admitting Negro lawyers to membership. The board decided not to appeal a District Court ruling that the first vote was invalid.

The association had voted by voice on May 9, 1956 to delete the world "white" from the membership by-laws; but six members challenged this action by filing suit in the court asking that the vote be nullified on the grounds that it was conducted illegal.

They contended that two thirds of the membership did not favor the change. Since the amendment was adopted, the Association has received applications from about 20 Negro lawyers; but none have been admitted pending outcome of the suit.

The fight between the local NAACP and the D. C. Police Department goes merrily on with both sides demanding heads.

Police chief Robert Murry wants Eugene Davidson, local NAACP chief, who started the ruckus by asking his resignation on grounds of being biased and condoning police brutality, and Davidson wants him.

Chief Murray has accused him of inciting resistance to arrest and the rumor is around that an investigation is on now of Davidson's income tax returns.

Murray got a vote of confidence from the Policemen's Association while Davidson fired off a letter to the District Commissioners, asking them to appoint an impartial board of citizens to listen to the documented charges which the association has drawn up against Murray.

* * *

The $85,000 robbery of the Washington Wholesale Grocery committed in broad daylight by two gunmen who haven't been found yet, reminded me of the daring theft committed by James Landis three years ago in the Bureau of Engraving when $160,000 was found missing.

So I decided to do a "What's become of" thing on the case Didn't get too far, but did find out that: Landis who drew a 10-year sentence is at Lorton Reformatory in West Virginia and has adjusted well to prison life.

His first parole hearing was due to come up May 27, 1957; but because of the backlog of cases, it hasn't been held yet.

With good behavior which Landis has and no previous offenses, he can be paroled Jan. 13, 1961 on a short term. The full term with time off for good behavior would run until May 27, 1963.

Meanwhile, Landis' wife, Mamie and their children have disappeared. She had to give up their quarters in Chapel Oaks, Md. for cheaper ones and most of their furniture was repossessed. As for the loot, most of it was recovered, but there is still around $20,000 missing.

One suspicious cynic commented: "I don't believe all these big robberies are being done by Negroes. I think these are white folks with pancake makeup on."

* * *

Being a peace loving soul, I'll refrain a while from blowing my stack at those club members who practice discrimination in reverse. I'm referring to the cab drivers who pointedly pass up folks of the darker expression and have the nerve to get sassy to boot.

The reason some hackers give is because some folks you know have been unkind to you know who. Well, that's no excuse for penalizing everybody and if ever again I meet HD 960 who drives Lincoln 43 and he tells me "I ain't free for the likes of you." believe me I'm gonna tell somebody, yessiree I am!

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER poses with a group of Republican governors after a stag luncheon at the White House. Among the governors in the photo is William G. Stratton

* * *

One week ago, Andrew Mallory was sitting in Death row of the District jail awaiting execution on a rape charge. On Wednesday, he walked out a free man because the United States Supreme court upset his conviction on a technicality that he had not been arraigned properly after his arrest.

The court said that the 22-year-old Negro had been held too long before formal charges were made and the confession obtained during that period was under duress. Said to be mentally defective, Mallory was evidently bewildered by the dramatic turn of events and pleaded with photographers as he left jail "No pictures please. Please no pictures."

His release set off a chain reaction of protests from public officials who declared this would provide a loophole for other criminal acts, and it added further fuel to the frenzy of the South over sweeping Supreme court decisions upholding civil rights and civil liberties suits.

There is a fast growing move on now to pass legislation to curb the high court and some lawmakers want the justices elected now instead of appointed.

Ike Calls Inflation Principal Threat to Prosperity

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower yesterday identified inflation as the "principal threat" to the Nation's prosperity. But he made clear he would rely on exhortation rather than legislation to fight it.

He urged business and labor leaders to hold back price and wage boosts. Key Administration officials termed this an effort to mobilize public opinion against excessive rises.

His State of the Union message also proposed a citizen's commission to make a broad study of the money and credit system. But congressional Democrats indicated that they would beat any such group to the punch with an inquiry of their own. A major struggle is in prospect over who makes the study, against a background of tight money and rising interest rates.

Inflation "In Check"

Despite the 2.6 per cent climb in consumer prices and 3.8 per cent gain in wholesale prices since his last message, Mr. Eisenhower declared, "Inflation has been held in check."

As the Administration's contribution, he said "the Federal Government shall live within its means." This was a foreshadowing of the third, consecutive balanced budget he is scheduled to deliver next week.) It is expected, however, to call for outlays between $71 and $72 billion, highest of any peacetime year.

Business and labor chieftains, the President said, "can powerfully help" bolster the anti-inflation dike.

"Business leaders must, in the national interest, studiously avoid those price rises that are possible only because of vital or unusual needs of the whole Nation."

This was taken to be a hint to the oil industry, enjoying a Suez-caused increase in demand, and steel producers, also confronted with unfilled orders.

As the President spoke, however, gasoline and other oil products went up a penny a gallon across most of the country following recent increases in crude. Steel makers are also talking about another price boost because the Government rejected their bid for special tax treatment.

"Wage increases that outrun productivity are an inflationary factor," Mr. Eisenhower said. He urged that they be less than gains in man-hour output because "of the right of the public generally to share in the benefits of improvement in technology."

Actually, nearly every major industrial contract this year has already been signed. The only ones of any size that are open are in oil, rubber, communications, men's clothing and, possibly, coal mining industries.

No Direct Controls

While the Administration has no intention of seeking direct wage and price controls, some of its officials think similar presidential pleas last spring restrained steel producers, for one, from boosting prices more than $8.50 a ton.

Behind the request for a monetary study, high officials said, are these questions:

- How can the Executive Branch fulfill its responsibilities under the Employment Act when an independent Federal Reserve System has the major power over credit? Administration sources deny that the study would undermine the Reserve's independence. Reserve officials yesterday welcomed the plan.
- Is the Reserve's credit controlling ability, which directly affects commercial banks, inhibited by the growth of savings and loan associations, credit unions and Government-credit supplying agencies?
- When money is tight, does the financial system properly allocate credit or are there over-riding, unfilled needs from housing, small business, school construction and other sectors of the economy?

Support for a congressional money probe came yesterday from Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas). He called a resolution by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Texas) for a study by the House and Banking and Currency subcommittee, "a very proper thing."

Patman, a vigorous proponent of easier credit and low interest, charged that a presidential commission would "composed of bankers and other interested groups."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), who is slated to give way to Patman as chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, said Congress would be "shirking its responsibility" if the study were left to private citizens. He favored an inquiry by a committee from both Houses because "Congress will have to pass any legislation ultimately."

The President said that the Administration would present legislative proposals to Congress based on the findings of "able and qualified citizens."

Senators Go at It Again on Ike's Brain

BY PHILIP DODD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, July 16—Senators Capehart [R., Ind.] and Kerr [D., Okla.] traded insults on the floor of the senate today in a resumption of their dispute yesterday over whether President Eisenhower possesses brains.

The flurry came after the senate banking committee had defeated by an 8 to 7 party line vote Capehart's bill to create a Presidential commission to study federal finances. Discussion of the proposal started yesterday's row.

In yesterday's debate, Kerr had said no one could help the President study the government's fiscal policies "because one cannot do that without brains, and he does not have them."

Debate Record Changed

In a heated exchange with Kerr, Capehart had said he would be ashamed to make such a statement about the President. Kerr refused to withdraw his remarks.

However, the printed record of the proceedings revealed this morning that Kerr had changed the transcript by inserting "fiscal" before the word "brains."

Capehart asked today that the record be changed by striking "fiscal."

Kerr said he would not object.

Asks Another Change

"I would rather risk my reputation by saying the President has no brains that be in the fix of the senator from Indiana, who denies it," the Oklahoman told the senate.

Kerr then asked consent to change another of his statements of yesterday. After Capehart had objected to the "brains" remark, Kerr had denied he had said the President "has no brains at all," adding: "I reserve that broad and sweeping accusation for some of my cherished colleagues in this body."

Kerr asked that the statement be changed to read "one of my cherished colleagues"—a direct slap at Capehart. The Hoosier said he would not object.

Capehart Applauded

"I'd rather be a friend of the President without brains than a friend of the senator from Oklahoma with brains," Capehart asserted. "I'm delighted to be put in the same class as the President."

The galleries applauded Capehart, and Sen. Magnuson [D., Wash.], who was presiding, reminded the demonstrators their action was against senate rules.

Capehart accused Kerr of abusing other senators and of "hitting below the belt." But he said he did not fear Kerr.

Bush Calls a Halt

"Little as I respect the President's fiscal brains," Kerr retorted, "I wouldn't put him in the same class as the senator from Indiana. My father used to tell me that 'them that know nothing fear nothing.'"

Sen. Bush [R., Conn.] finally stopped the hassle by objecting to Kerr's request to change the record.

"This has gone far enough, let's not aggravate the situation," Bush sai

Dr. Jackson To Succeed Wisdom

A special meeting of the Orleans Parish Republican Executive Committee was held on Friday, July 12th at 5 p.m. in the New Republican Headquarters 932 Poydras St. at which time the committee accepted the resignation of John Minor Wisdom a member of the committee from the 10th ward and who was Republican National Committeeman from Louisiana. The committee endorsed and recomended to the Republican State Central Committee Dr. Virgil T. Jackson, Sr., to succeed Wisdom as National Committeeman from Louisiana.

Wisdom was named by President Eisenhower and confirmed by the U.S. Senate to be a member of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. He was sworn in on Saturday in his chambers in the Post Office Building here in New Orleans and is now Judge Wisdom.

The 34 member Parish committee is very well integrated with five Negro members serving. They are Mrs. Willie L. Harris, Henry Citizen, Rev. Noah Coplin, Samuel McNeal, Sr., and Jesse W. Cook (Insurance Executive) serving as secretary of the committee.

A special meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of La., was held on Monday, July 15th, at 3 p.m. in the Y.W.C.A. Building 929 Gravier St. at which time they received and accepted the resignation of John Minor Wisdom a member of the Committee and who was also the National Committeeman. The Committee by a unanimous vote elected Dr. Virgil T. Jackson, Sr., to be the New Republican National Committeeman.

This is also an integrated committee, Orleans Parish was represented by Jesse W. Cook from the 7th ward.

Wins Tough GOP Battle in Tennessee

Lt. Lee Cracks Whip!

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Lieut. George W. Lee, powerful political figure of Memphis, definitely is the Republican boss of his own Shelby County, probably the strongest GOP area in the state.

Lieut. Lee

Lee's strength was tested here last week and he came through with flying colors.

Lieutenant Lee's power was tested when a Shelby County New Guard-Old Guard fight developed during a meeting of the state's Republican Executive Committee at Hermitage Hotel. Lee represents the Old Guard . . . and the Old Guard won.

When it was obvious that Lee would remain the strong man, Tom Turley, a Shelby County Republican, said: " . . . you are passing control of the party in Shelby into the hands of Lee. West Tennessee is a big domain. We cannot continue to get respectable support in Shelby when one man on Beale St. can pull the strings and kick us out."

CONTINUING, TURLEY declared: "This is the basic problem . . . whether one little man in one pink Cadillac is going to dominate the party in Shelby County."

Lee, a keen politician and nationally known orator, rose to answer Turley.

"I have offered on several occasions to resign my leadership in the party, but white Republicans came to me and said they still needed me. We braved the dangers of the wrath of Mr. Crump for 25 years. The Republicans had been pressed down.

"I tried to keep our heads above the waves. I tried to keep the Republican party intact until it could run under its own steam. Much of all that I am and much of all that I hope to be I owe to the American white man."

(A daily paper in Memphis dropped the word "much" from the last statement.)

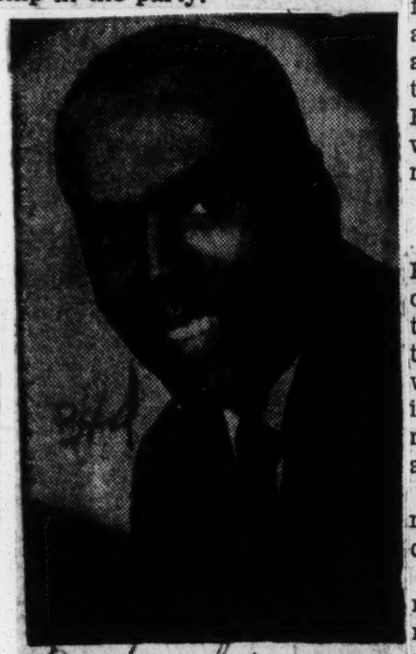
Angry tears of frustration were shed by ladies of the Shelby County New Guard as they lost the battle to Lieutenant Lee. The conflict was over adoption of one section of rules before the executive committee.

■

THIS SECTION provides that each precinct in which as many as 100 votes were cast in the Republican primary of August 1954 shall be allotted an additional five members of the county committee as a bonus.

The New Guard opposed this, but recommended that one bonus delegate be given for each 200 votes.

Actually, Lee's victory means a forward step by Negro leadership in the party.



CITED BY PRESIDENT—Charles Ellis Gaines, of Chicago, serving his second term as vice president of the Young Republican National federation, has been cited by President Eisenhower for meritorious achievement as a member of the federation's executive board.

Republicans Veering to Jury Plan

Break Seen In Rights Impasse

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An important break in the civil rights impasse held out the prospect today of final Congressional action perhaps within a few days.

The House Republican leadership was prepared to back away from its insistence that the Senate version of the bill, containing a jury proviso in criminal contempt cases, go to a joint Senate-House conference committee, where the Democrats contend it might perish.

Keating "Wants Bill Now"

Further, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, N. Y., senior Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, declared for the first time that he would accept the Senate version, with a slight adjustment in the jury proviso, rather than no bill at all "if my back is against the wall."

"I want a bill and I want one now," Rep. Keating told a news conference in his office.

Rep. Keating advanced a novel idea for solving the civil rights dilemma without a formal conference. He proposed an informal meeting of Senate and House members who would normally be named to the conference committee. If the consensus of that informal group favored a jury amendment, he said, he would not resist.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y., Judiciary Committee chairman who, with Rep. Keating, would be a House member of any civil rights conference committee, had this to say of Rep. Keating's proposal:

"I'm glad to hear that they are seeing the light and that they will eventually come around to our way of thinking." But the idea of informal conference with Senators to adjust differences in the two versions of the bill he dismissed as "absurd" and "most unorthodox."

House Democrats are convinced that the Senate version is the only civil rights bill that Congress will be able to send to the White House this year. Any significant strengthening amendments by a conference committee or by the House itself, the Democrats contend, would assure defeat of the bill when it returned for Senate concurrence.

The most influential Republicans, on the other hand, until today had labeled the Senate version as little better than nothing at all. They have talked of forcing the bill into conference and, if a deadlock developed with the Senate conferees, carrying the issue over into a special session or into next year.

It was clear that the Republican strategy had been partly based on the theory that any sign of weakness—any indication that the Republicans would in the end accept substantially the Senate version—would rule out all chance of strengthening that text in the House.

But the apparent Republican refusal to moderate that strategy over the past week led Democrats to wonder whether the real Republican objective had not been to prolong the whole issue into the 1958 election year.

After Rep. Keating's news conference today, it was clear that the Republicans now entertain no such idea. There had been signs yesterday that some of the Republican leaders were becoming worried over the ultimate fate of the bill and where the political blame would fall if no bill at all got to the White House.

Rep. Keating said today that "if the majority feeling in both houses is that there must be a jury amendment. . . we know we cannot sustain (the bill) without some form of jury amendment." The Republicans in the House can "certainly work out some improvement" in the Senate jury proviso, he said. "While I oppose the jury trial, I am realistic enough to know that I would rather have a jury trial and bill than no bill at all."

Rep. Keating said he had discussed his proposal with the House Republican leader, Rep. Joseph W. Martin jr., Mass., and that Rep. Martin was "entirely in accord." He has also discussed it with Vice-President Richard M. Nixon.

Bill on Rayburn's Desk

The Senate version of the bill is now on the desk of Speaker Sam Rayburn, D., Tex. It will stay there until the Rules Committee adopts any one of a number of possible alternative resolutions. Two resolutions have been put. One, by Rep. Celler, would permit the House to approve the Senate version with a minor modification. The change would limit the right of trial by jury to criminal contempt cases growing out of right-to-vote injunctions. As passed by the Senate, this proviso would also extend to some thirty or forty existing laws.

The second resolution, by Rep. Keating, would permit the House to send the Senate version to conference. As a result of what he said today, Rep. Keating now seems prepared to by-pass a conference committee and bring the bill directly before the House where, if Rep. Celler's resolution should fail, he could offer a broader modification of the jury proviso.

The Rules Committee is chaired by Rep. Howard W. Smith, D., Va. He is under extreme pressures to call the twelve-man committee together but has indicated he would do no such thing until sentiment crystallized in the House as between the Republican and Democratic positions.

The House early this summer defeated all efforts to attach a jury proviso to the voting-rights section of the three-part measure. Nevertheless, there is no doubt at all that a majority of both Senate and House conferees would, if called upon, favor a jury proviso substantially in the form the Senate adopted.

In view of Rep. Keating's statement and its indorsement by Rep. Martin, a meeting of the Rules Committee could be anticipated by early next week, with the strong probability of approval of Rep. Celler's resolution. With adjournment fever running high, the House would then likely approve the resolution and the Senate version of the bill, with the single change of limiting the jury feature to voting cases.

34d 1957

REPUBLICAN

The Gallup Poll

Post & Times Herald P.2c Dec. 8-57 Washington D.C.

Nixon's GOP Favorite for 1960

WITH PRESIDENT Eisenhower constitutionally barred from running for a third term, what man do the Nation's Republican voters most want to see nominated by their party in 1960?

As of today, the odds-on favorite of GOP voters is Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Nixon also runs ahead of any other Republican in popularity among the Nation's independent voters.

The next most popular choice today among Republican voters is Sen. William F. Knowland of California, followed by former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and now serving in the Eisenhower Administration as a disarmament advisor, and Henry Cabot Lodge, United States delegate to the United Nations.

IN ITS FIRST TEST of Republican candidate popularity since last year's election, the American Institute of Public Opinion conducted a "presidential primary" by submitting a list of names of men who have been mentioned as possibilities to a cross-section of the GOP rank-and-file.

The list included Sen. Clifford E. Case of New Jersey, former Gov. Christian E. Herter of Massachusetts and now Under Secretary of State; Gov. Goodwin Knight of California; Sen. William F. Knowland of California; U. N. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge; Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Sen. Leverett M. Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

The results:

Nixon	48%
Knowland	12
Stassen	7
Lodge	6
Herter	4
Knight	3
Others	2
None of these, no opinion	18

In addition to his popularity among Republicans, one of the principal sources of Vice President Nixon's strength as a candidate is his popularity with independent voters.

HERE ARE the Republican candidate choices of those who classify themselves as independent politically:

Nixon	35%
Stassen	10
Knowland	9
Lodge	7
Herter	6
Knight	3
Saltonstall	3
Others	1
None of these, no opinion	26

One important factor is the extent to which the potential candidates are known to the public today. Other things being equal, a widely known man has considerable advantage over a less well known man in a bid for the public's preference.

The following question was asked of GOP voters in today's survey to determine how widely known each candidate possibility is at this stage of the race:

Which of these men have you heard or read about?

Nixon	96%
Stassen	83
Knowland	72
Lodge	69
Knight	
Herter	
Saltonstall	36
Case	

An earlier Institute survey found that among Republican voters who knew both Nixon and Knowland, 63 per cent would favor the Vice President if the convention choice narrowed down to the two men, while 28 per cent would favor Senator Knowland and 9 per cent were decided.

Ike Admits He Didn't Push Bills

Herald P.2-1 Thurs. 8-8-57 Miami, Fla.

Says He'll Never Clobber Congress

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Eisenhower said Thursday he would be the first to admit that maybe "I have not done as well as might have been done" to push his civil rights and other bills through Congress.

He told a news conference, however, he is going to keep right on dealing with Congress as he has been: "Never employ threats . . . and try to convince people by the logic of my position."

A few questions concerned policy matters, such as disarmament. He said he had "utmost hope" in that field.

But a good many questions were aimed directly at Eisenhower the individual.

Did he have any self-criticism about his efforts on behalf of civil rights and other administration measures? Why didn't he do more about getting equal rights for women? How did he like being called a liar, as a congressman was reported to have done?

What about that criticism of his taking gifts? Was his leadership impaired because he is a "lame duck" president prohibited by law from running for a third term?

Eisenhower told the newsmen he did not feel like a lame duck — "maybe later in the term that might be noticeable to me, it is not now."

As to self-criticism, Eisenhower did have some:

"Now, I would be the first to say that with the difficulty that many of the administration proposals have run into, that somewhere along the line I have not done as well as might have been done. . .

"I, as you know, never employ threats. I never try to hold up clubs of any kind. I just say, 'this is what I believe to be best for the U.S.,' and I try to convince people by the logic of my position.

"If that is wrong politically, why then I suppose you will just have to say I am wrong. But that is my method, and that is what I try to do."

Eisenhower came up with a quick, laughter-provoking answer when a woman reporter asked why he wasn't active in trying to end "discrimination based on sex."

"Well," the president said, head down, "it's hard for a mere man to believe that woman doesn't have equal rights."

When Eisenhower was asked how it felt to be called a "short and ugly" name, he mentioned George Washington. (The epithet "lousy liar" was reported to have been voiced by Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.) who has denied he said it.)

Eisenhower described Washington as "the greatest human the English-speaking race has produced." Yet, he said, the things said about Washington during his second term make the things said about him "weak, inconsequential."

"I can be philosophical about it," Eisenhower added.

As to the gifts — of which Sen. Wayne Morse (D. Ore.) has been critical — Eisenhower told the reporters it's all "on the record." He said he needs no gifts but accepts them on a "friendly, decent basis" — never if the giver appears to have "any selfish motive of any kind."

Little Rock Developments Split Florida Republicans

Some Party Leaders Quit Posts And Denounce President's Action

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 12—President Eisenhower's dispatch of federal troops into Arkansas is rocking the Republican party in Florida—the GOP is split wide open in this state.

G. Harold Alexander, Republican state chairman, believes that the President made a mistake, but he isn't having much to say for publication because he holds an even more important party post.

He also is chairman of the All-South Organizing Committee which is charged with making new headway in this section of the country.

It is assumed, however, that Mrs. Janet F. Showalter, vice chairman of the state committee, spoke for Alexander when she addressed the Republican Club of Greater Miami.

Sun. 10-13-57

Blames Adams, Brownell

Mrs. Showalter said she was sent by Alexander to speak in Miami so the club members would "know how the party leaders in Florida feel."

She blamed Eisenhower's move on Sherman Adams, the President's aide, and Herbert Brownell, U.S. attorney general.

"I think the President made a grave error when he listened to these two advisers," Mrs. Showalter declared. "Had he been allowed to carry out his own wishes, nothing would have happened."

Mrs. Showalter asserted that both Adams and Brownell "are from the North and neither had the faintest conception of the feeling of the rest of country."

The club listened politely, then turned around and voted to send a telegram to the President assuring him of its continued backing.

Before this action by the group, L. R. Bickley, president of the Republican Club of Dade County, got up to defend Eisenhower and to lay the blame on the U.S. Supreme Court, a majority of whose members, he said, had been appointed by Democratic presidents.

And so it goes around the state.

Rep. William C. Cramer of St. Petersburg, the state's first GOP congressman since Reconstruction Days, said Eisenhower was wrong when he ordered soldiers into Little Rock.

Granting that Cramer actually has this conviction, it was still politically expedient for

FLORIDA

him to make such a statement. Cramer comes from Pinellas County, a Republican stronghold, but he needs the support of neighboring Hillsborough County, which is heavily Democratic, if he is to be re-elected next year.

Edward A. Turville, Pinellas County GOP chairman, thinks Cramer is in error. He voiced support of the President and called for more Southern Republican "party responsibility."

Wants Nation to Vote

Rep. Fred C. Petersen of St. Petersburg, one of Florida's seven Republican members of the State Legislature, has charged the President with risking bloodshed by sending paratroops to Little Rock and recommended to Congress a

constitutional amendment to allow the nation's voters to decide if they want enforced racial integration.

Anthony S. Battaglia, GOP national committeeman for Florida, acknowledged that he has received resignations from a number of party workers. A. S. Epple, chairman of the Hernando County committee, quit his post over the Arkansas episode.

Ellis S. Rubin, GOP nominee for state attorney in Dade County in the 1956 general election, denounced the party and said he was turning Democrat. He resigned his post as a member of the Dade County Republican Executive Committee.

Rubin said he was opposed to the Arkansas incident, foreign aid appropriations for Communist satellites, the Girard case, and open sky inspections.

He charged that "the action of the president in Arkansas has effectively emasculated the Republican party in Florida." He said that tthe thinking of such administration leaders as Brownell and Adams "has compelled me to leave the party."

Rubin switched from the Democratic Party to the Republican in 1955 when he "got fed up with the wishy-washy speeches of such men as Stevenson, Kefauver, Harriman and others."

Following a survey of Florida in August by Mrs. Showalter and several national party leaders, it wss predicted that the GOP would elect three congressmen from the state next year.

"But that was two months ago," Mrs. Showalter declared. "We now have a 'Little Rock' hung around our necks that may become a big rock before we're through."

Mrs. Showalter added, "It will be a real job to expand and grow as we had every reason to believe two months ago."

May Lose Seat

Unless Cramer can hold much of his Democratic support of the 1954 and 1956 elections, observers don't believe it likely that the state will have even one GOP congressman after next year's elections.

Although Cramer and Mrs. Showalter are critical of the President, both have appealed for the party to tighten its belt.

Cramer declared that no Republicans should bolt the party over the issue, and Mrs. Showalter asserted, "We can't build a party when people rush down to the courthouse and change their registration."

Reregistration is reported from light to heavy around the state.

There is considerable sentiment to call the GOP state committee into session for an official expression, but the careful Alexander fears it would result in even more party disunity than is now visible.

As was expected, Florida Democratic leaders have been critical of the President's move.

U.S. Sen. Spessard Holland said Eisenhower's action "pretty well wipes out Republican beachheads in the South. It solidified the South (for the Democrats)."

James A. Milligan, state Democratic chairman, reported that "Democrats who voted for the President in 1952 and 1956 are returning to the party fold."

In addition, Milligan said that GOP officials from central Florida — he is a resident of Orlando — "are quitting the party in disgust and are registering as Democrats."

Editor Scott Receives Wire From President

C. A. Scott, Editor of the Atlanta Daily World, received a thank-you telegram from President Dwight D. Eisenhower Tuesday night. It read: "Thank you very much for your message of good wishes on my birthday anniversary. I am truly grateful for your thought of me."

Mr. Scott sent greetings to the President who observed his 67th birthday Monday.

No Boos For Ike In Deep South

By ROBERT E. CLARK

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (INS) — President Eisenhower made his first trip to the deep south since ordering troops into Little Rock last Friday and found no visible ill will as he arrived in Augusta for a brief golfing vacation.

There was, in fact, a determinedly friendly official welcome from city leaders as the President and First Lady stepped from their plane at Bush field.

The crowd of some 250 was about the same size as on the 15 other visits the Eisenhowers have made to Augusta in the past five years. There were no boos or demonstrations of any kind, but a burst of applause as the President debarked from the Columbine III.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, Augusta Mayor Hugh L. Hamilton said:

"I don't think there is a great deal of ill feeling toward the President for his decision in sending the troops into Little Rock.

"I may not agree with the President on some occasions but he is President of the United States and I certainly respect the office he holds."

The usual secret service precautions were tightened somewhat, but only the normal number of agents traveled with the Chief Executive.

Feeling still is running high in the South over the President's use of Army troops in the Little Rock school integration crisis, and there was some concern that there might be an organized demonstration on his arrival in Augusta.

It was the Little Rock crisis which cut short Mr. Eisenhower's September vacation in Newport, R. I.

IKE SUFFERS CHILL; IS ORDERED TO BED

Unable to Attend Dinner Honoring King

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP) — President Eisenhower was ordered to bed by his doctors today after suffering a chill.

The White House associate press secretary, Anne Wheaton, made the disclosure late today by issuing the following statement:

"The President will be unable to attend the dinner Monday night in honor of his majesty King of Morocco. On return from meeting him at the airport and escorting him to the President's guest house the President suffered a chill and the doctors have ordered him to bed.

"Mrs. Eisenhower will attend the dinner. The vice president will escort her.

"I will have no further report on the President's condition until the morning."

WEATHER CHILLY

Today's weather in Washington was fairly chilly, but not really cold, with some sunshine and some cloudiness.

Eisenhower rode with the visiting King from the airport to Blair House, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, in the President's bubbletop sedan.

On reaching Blair House, Eisenhower escorted the King up the short set of steps to the front door and then went across to the White House.

While Mrs. Wheaton did not specify at what hour tomorrow she might have another report on the President, he is due to leave Washington shortly after 2 p.m. for Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIMARILY FOR SPEECH

The Cleveland trip is primarily for the purpose of making a speech tomorrow night, the third in Eisenhower's current series on America's security and defense position.

If it should be decided not to make the trip, presumably this decision would be announced Tuesday morning.

Eisenhower returned last Thursday from almost a week of vacationing at Augusta, Ga. He looked tanned and healthy on his return.

He had traveled to Oklahoma City just before the Augusta trip, making a speech in Oklahoma City Nov. 14.

Mrs. Wheaton issued the announcement on Eisenhower in the absence of press secretary James C. Hagerty.

HAGERTY IN EUROPE

Hagerty is in Europe making arrangements for the President to attend the Paris meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization beginning in mid-December.

It was Hagerty who announced June 8, 1956 that Eisenhower had suffered an upset stomach and headache at the White House. That grew worse and culminated in the ileitis operation of the next day.

Eisenhower's heart attack came Sept. 24, 1955 while he was vacationing at Denver.

A series of physical examinations—all with favorable reports—has followed. The most recent report was released Nov. 11.

The dinner Eisenhower passed up tonight was in the White House itself—it did not entail his going outdoors.

Mrs. Wheaton tonight amplified a bit on her brief prepared announcement.

DECISION DELAYED

In the amplification, she said there would be no decision until morning as to whether the President will go ahead with plans for his Cleveland speech.

Eisenhower is being attended, Mrs. Wheaton said, by Gen. Snyder, and his assistant, Col. Walter R. Tkach.

Asked whether both doctors were spending full time in the President's bedroom, the press aide replied that both "are in attendance" but not necessarily with Eisenhower at the same time.

Responding to further questions, Mrs. Wheaton said Eisenhower had been given "some quieting medication," but she could not say what it was.

Val Washington praises D.C. desegregation, GOP

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57 p.16

Baltimore Md.

RICHMOND

"No city, north or south, has eliminated racial segregation as completely as the District of Columbia," Val J. Washington director of minorities for the National Republican Committee, declared Thursday.

Speaking to some 900 Virginia Union University students at a Negro History Week program in Coburn Hall, Mr. Washington said the "return of the Republican party to the policies of Abe Lincoln is responsible for the new interest of colored persons in the party today."

He listed gains made by the Republican party in eliminating segregation in hotels, schools and the fire department in Washington and praised President Eisenhower's civil rights program.

"EISENHOWER BELIEVES the time has arrived for civil rights to be taken off the stump and put on the statute books. He plans to do this during the current session of Congress."

Mr. Washington reviewed the party since it was founded in 1854 "as a spontaneous revolt against slavery." Modern Rebublicanism, he said," is based on Lincoln's philosophy."

More than 320 colored persons in Washington hold jobs paying more than $6000 a year in government service, and some 8000 jobs, the speaker disclosed. He said President Eisenhower has submitted the "first civil rights proposal that has a chance to pass in Congress."

Mr. Washington was introduced by Franklin J. Gayles, a professor of political science. Others appearing on the program included Tinsley L. Spraggins, faculty advisor to the University History Club, sponsors of the affair, and Willard Douglas, president of the club.

Few Negro Women Seen At GOP Parley In D. C.

Call Jonson City, Mo. Fri. 4-12-57 p.4

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON.— (ANP)— The large switch- over of Negro votes to the Republican column in the last election was certainly not manifested by the race representation at the Republican Women's convention meeting at the Statler hotel this week.

The three-day meeting was attended by some two thousand delegates representing 47 states and Alaska, but not more than a dozen Negro women representing about a half dozen cities were seen among the group.

Three Negro delegates were noted on the New York list. They were Mrs. Eunice Carter and Mrs. Walker of New York City and Mrs. Sadye Williams of Yonkers. The official Illinois delegation included Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins and Miss Roberta Church. Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines attended but was not listed on the official "handout."

Ohio Had Largest Group

Ohio, which had the largest delegation, listed 173 women, two of whom were Negroes - Mrs. Lillie B. Guy and Mrs. Alberta Mathews, both of Akron. Mrs. Willie M. Pelham and Miss Jeanette Carter both of Washington said they were representing their home state of Pennsylvania but were not included on the list of official delegates. Mrs. Scovel Richardson of Washington was among the Missouri delegation. The lone delegate from South Carolina was Miss Suzanna Blackwell, who in addition to heading the Blackwell business college in Washington, maintains law offices in Hodges and Columbia, S. C.

Although the Republican National Committee gave out no list of official District of Columbia delegates, many local residents attended the conference, including Mrs. [illegible] Smith Taylor, president of the Virginia White Speel Republican Women's Club. Mrs. Taylor gave the pledge of Allegiance to the flag at the opening session Tuesday.

Woman, 83 Present

The oldest person attending the conference was an 83-year-old white Maryland woman, and the youngest were two Negro boys from New York, Randy and David Walker, ages 5 and 7.

The only Negro speaker noted on the roster was E. Frederick Morrow, a member of the White House Staff who addressed the Wednesday morning session. Mrs. Higgins, who is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, shared the luncheon which climaxed the fifth annual conference.

No Negroes were seated at the head table at the Tuesday night banquet. Perhaps this was because the honor guests were limited chiefly to members of Congress and there are no Negro Republicans in Congress.

COATTAIL THEORIES BROKE DOWN IN '56

Commercial Appeal p.27

'Negro Revolt' Complete Failure In Election

Memphis Tenn.

RESULTS OF STUDY TOLD

Thurs. 5-9-57

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Why did the landslide vote for President Eisenhower fail to elect a Republican Congress in 1956?

Partly, but not entirely, because the coattail theory of politics broke down.

That is the conclusion of a new study of the mysterious 1956 election based on Congressional Quarterly's just-published compilation of official Congressional district returns for President and Congress. Congressional Quarterly is a private research organization.

Angry farmers, an outburst of independent voting, some local slippage of the President's popularity and a complete failure of the "Negro revolt" enabled the Democrats to hold Congress in the face of the Eisenhower landslide, the study shows.

36 Districts Decided

The whole issue—at least as far as the House of Representatives was concerned—was decided in just 36 of the 435 Congressional districts. These were the districts that elected Republican representatives in 1952 and Democrats in 1956, or vice versa.

Twenty-eight of the 36 districts switched from Republican to Democratic and eight from Democratic to Republican, thereby reducing the GOP delegation in the 435-Member House from 221 in 1953 to 201 in 1957.

Democrats picked up 17 Republican seats in 1954, 11 more in 1956. The GOP took five districts from the democrats in 1954 and another three in 1956.

The remarkable thing about these 36 districts that switched their party allegiance in voting for a representative, is that only one of them changed sides in the presidential voting from 1952 to 1956. That one—in West Virginia—flipped into the Eisenhower column. Mr. Eisenhower carried 32 of the switch districts in both campaigns and the other three were steadfastly for Adlai E. Stevenson.

Presidential Coattails

What happened to the presidential coattails in those districts? They had some effect, but not as much as the Republicans had reason to hope. The increasing popularity of split-ticket voting killed any dreams of a sweeping victory for the whole Republican slate.

Republicans can thank the President for the three districts that switched to Republican in 1956 House contests. In Connecticut's (Hartford), where all voting was on machines, the President and the GOP House condidates ran an identical 7:.5 per cent better than they did in 1952, enough of an increase for the Republican to win the seat.

In New Jersey's 14th (Jersey City), the President's whopping 16.1 per cent gain to 66.6 per cent of the vote was enough to carry the Republican House candidate to a narrow victory in a normally Democratic district.

West Virginia

Similarly, in West Virginia's First District (Wheeling), the President's gain of 6.5 per cent for the GOP Congressional candidate, and they both carried the district after losing it in 1952.

Against these three coattail victories, there were 104 districts won by President Eisenhower in 1956 were Republican House candidates failed to make the grade. In 25 others, the President carried, the GOP did not even have a candidate to grab for the coattails.

The 11 districts that switched to the Democrats in 1956 House races were wearing coattails inside out. Though Mr. Eisenhower improved on his 1952 showing in more than two-thirds of the nation's districts, his share of the vote was down from 1952 in all but one of the districts captured by a Democratic representative in 1956. The exception was in Maine, where the presidential and congressional elections were held on separate dates.

Negro Vote

Republican candidates in these 10 districts might argue they got less assistance from the President than they had reason to expect. But the fact is that the President carried all those districts in 1956, as he had done in 1952, and the falloff in his vote was nowhere as great as the drop in the Republican Congressional vote.

The biggest city gained by the Democrats in the 11 districts they picked up in 1956 was Stockton, Calif. The other 10 wins came in rural and small town areas of the West and Midwest (and Maine). Negro percentages in the districts that switched Democratic were as low as in the three that went Republican in 1956, none topping 3.7 per cent.

Most surprising is the fact that despite the unusual attention paid to it, the "Negro vote" was unimportant in settling the fight for Congressional control.

Modern GOP Lampooned By Democrats

Post & Times Herald p.1 Wed. 5-22-57

Radio Quiz Show Used to Attack Republican Rule

Washington D.C.

By William F. Sunderland

United Press

A group of top Democrats—including Adlai E. Stevenson and former President Truman—appeared on a Nation-wide political quiz show last night that featured some sarcastic quips about "Modern Republicanism."

The quiz was the featured attraction of the first annual Democratic Party night. Democrats at dinner and after-dinner gatherings throughout the Nation tuned in the quiz show broadcast over CBS radio (WTOP in Washington).

Stevenson, Democratic presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956, acted as quizmaster. Mr. Truman, Mrs. Alben Barkley, Sen John Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Gov. Foster Furcolo, of Massachusetts were the panelists.

The program was recorded in advance to enable Stevenson to make his trip to Europe.

The dinners around the country varied in style and food, but most were of the "hot-dog-and-beans" variety. In Bent County, Colo — hard hit by drought—supper was furnished at only 10 cents a helping. Others varied from a cocktail dance and buffet in Marin County, Calif., to a "box supper and cake walk" in Perry County, Ill.

The political quips flew thick and fast with Modern Republicanism taking its share of pot

Stevenson said that Rep. Noah Mason (R-Ill.) termed Modern Republicanism "a form of bribery, a program to buy votes with the voters' own money."

Sparkman said "Modern Republicanism is never putting off until tomorrow what should have been done in 1873."

It is "like an iceberg", Furcolo said. He explained that "it's cold, slow-moving, and

very little of it shows above the surface."

The Republican iceberg is 10 per cent visible, 90 per cent submerged and 100 per cent at sea," he added.

Stevenson said that "people in Washington are still taking about an historic occurence which took place here not long ago. Secretary (of State John Foster) Dulles and President Eisenhower were both in town at the same time."

Then, he asked, "Where did they meet?"

Furcolo was first with an answer. "It must have been either at the railroad station or the airport," he said. Stevenson replied that the airport was correct.

Mr. Truman said he admired Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson for his recent remark that criticism about defense spending by his "rich friends" in the United States Chamber of Commerce "give me a pain."

"My admiration went up a notch on that statement," Mr. Truman remarked.

Furcolo said "it was a dog-goned good answer."

Mr. Truman also said Mr. Eisenhower wrote a letter to a newspaperman stating that "the necessary and wise subordination of the military to civilian power will be best sustained when life-long professional soldiers abstain from seeking high political office."

Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Truman said, wrote the letter while in charge of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The panelists also recalled some barbed remarks the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley had made. Stevenson said one that he remembered was that "a bureaucrat is a Democrat who holds an office that some Republican wants."

Sparkman said he remembered Barkley saying "the Republicans talk of stabilizing the farmer; I now know what they mean by it—foreclose on all his stock and move the farmer into the stable."

Republicans Pull The Strings

While the spotlight is on the Dixiecrats, behind the scenes in Congress it is the Republicans who are manipulating the strings of progress on the Eisenhower civil rights program.

This was made clear in both the House and Senate last week.

In the House, the Rules Committee, headed by an unreconstructed Virginian named Howard Smith, for five weeks has stalled action.

On April 8, when Representative Richard Bolling, a Kansas City Democrat, moved for an immediate vote, two Republicans, Allen of Illinois and Brown of Ohio, for some unexplained reason, clasped hands with the Dixiecrats to set up a roadblock.

* * *

BUT MONDAY, Mr. Bolling was able to publicly expose this Republican-Dixiecrat conspiracy.

The result was that Messrs Allen and Brown hastily reversed themselves and the committee by an 8 to 4 vote chose May 21 as the date to report the bill to the floor.

On the same day, another Missourian, Senator Thomas Hennings, sought to end the six-week old filibuster in Senator Eastland's Judiciary Committee.

Eastland refused to recognize Hennings and permitted Senator Ervin of North Carolina, aided and abetted by Senator Johnston of South Carolina, to carry on his usual two-hour gabfest until time for adjournment.

And Republicans Butler of Maryland, Jenner of Indiana, Dirksen of Illinois, Kruska of Nebraska, Watkins of Utah and Wiley of Wisconsin, as usual raised no voice in protest.

"The South is still in control," commented Senator Wiley at the end of the farce, but he knew that was not a true statement of the facts.

* * *

AS CHARIMAN, Eastland has four Southern votes and some negative power, but without the silent help of Republican friends, his sordid filibuster-by-committee conspiracy would have collapsed weeks ago.

Republican leader William Knowland last week had considerable justification for twitting Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson on the Senate floor, but he more honestly could serve the cause of civil rights by persuading members of his own party to stand up and be counted on this issue when the chips are down.

Thomas L. Stokes

GOP Begins Drive To Capture South

WASHINGTON—Perhaps the most earnest and serious attempt ever made by the Republican Party to establish a two-party system in the South is now under way with the prompting and blessing of President Eisenhower, who twice has broken the "Solid South." The interest is manifest in the attention given the territory below the Mason and Dixon line at the recent Republican conference here.

It is manifest also in the drive sparked by President Eisenhower on behalf of the civil rights bill in Congress. Among other objectives, that measure is designed to protect Negro voters and thus to increase Negro votes in the South where many now are kept away from the polls by threats and intimidation.

After a conference with President Eisenhower, Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn spoke hopefully in terms of picking up maybe eight more seats in 12 Southern states next year to add to seven the party now has in the old South—two in Virginia, two in Tennessee and one each in Florida, North Carolina and Texas.

Republican talk about putting a candidate in every congressional district in the South had to be discounted after a realistic appraisal by Chairman Alcorn and the Virginian he designated as director of the party's Southern campaign—I. Lee Potter.

They told the President about a stumbling block in what the chairman called "stone-age laws" in some Southern states. They make it difficult and, in some cases, virtually impossible for a Republican to get on the ballot for Congress.

There is another factor beyond the difficulty of getting on the ballot that makes it hard for Republicans to increase their House seats in the South. Republican leaders are familiar with it. This is the tendency of Southern businessmen, who are politically potent in the South and who naturally incline toward Republican political philosophy, to continue to vote for Democrats for Congress.

This is because they not only find Southern Democrats generally congenial in political philosophy but because of the power they wield in Congress. This power derives from the very fact of continuous election which, through the seniority system, keeps them in key positions.

Democrats similarly are up against it in the Middle West in trying to unseat Republicans who, through the years, have become the predominant party there.

The common conservatism of Southern and Middle Western members, though it does not embrace all members from either section, is what has drawn them into the long familiar coalition which often plagued the last two Democratic presidents and now is giving President Eisenhower and his "modern Republicans" headaches.

'LILY WHITE' FACTION CLAIMS IT HAS REINS

Remains In Control Of GOP In Mississippi

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 7.—(UP)—A spokesman for the "Lily White" Republicans said Monday his faction will remain in control of party affairs in Mississippi despite the wholesale resignations of National Committeeman E. O. Spencer and his "Citizens for Eisenhower."

Anson Sheldon, vice chairman of the state Executive Committee, said an agreement was made at the 1956 national convention that will assure recognition for the Mississippi Republican Party (Lily Whites) over the Grand Old Party of Mississippi (Black and Tans).

Mr. Sheldon said the agreement was signed by National Chairman Leonard Hall, Mr. Spencer and others. In it, he said, the national party recognized Mr. Spencer as patronage referee in Mississippi and promised to seat the group without protest at the 1960 convention.

He said this was done in order to allow Perry W. Howard, Negro attorney of Washington, and leader of the Black and Tans, to stay on the national committee in order to keep from losing Northern votes in the 1956 presidential election.

However, Republican State Chairman Wirt Yerger said in Jackson he refused to sign the agreement. He said he felt it was not necessary to agree to allow the Black and Tan faction to retain seven of the state's 15 delegate seats at the convention.

"I believe we could have won the fight and had all our delegates seated if the compromise had not been accepted," Mr. Yerger declared.

Mr. Spencer resigned from both the party and as patronage referee after members of the Citizens for Eisenhower resigned in mass to protest the President's use of Federal troops in the Little Rock school crisis.

Mr. Yerger protested the action in a letter to the President but has not resigned his post as GOP state chairman.

Mr. Sheldon said the Executive Committee headed by Mr. Yerger will meet in Jackson Oct. 13 to name a successor to Mr. Spencer.

Hope For Freedom In Ballot, George Lee Tells Group Here

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat. 5-25-57 P. 1

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

With sweat streaming from his brow, his hands waving in the air, and his famous voice ringing throughout the Butler Street YMCA Gymnasium, George W. Lee provoked "Amens" and numerous rounds of applause last night as he addressed a banquet of the Gate City Young Republicans Club.

Mr. Lee challenged the large group of Atlantans, saying they "may as well kiss first class citizenship goodbye" if they couldn't qualify more than 28,000 of 200,000 Negroes here. The same held for other Southern cities, he said. The Negro's hope for freedom is in the ballot, he held.

Lee, a staunch Republican leader in Memphis and throughout Tennessee, congratulated the Young Republican Club "for accepting the Republican Party to advance you to new frontiers of freedom." He added "Youth is beautiful, youth is fortune's purse."

RACE PREJUDICE

The colorful and dramatic speaker painted a picture of the decaying South which" is on the virge of becoming an old folks home because of race prejudice." He explained that only the town elders are left in the South when young whites leave because of the lack of job opportunities, and youthful Negroes exit because they lack freedom.

"I am not only interested in breaking down the Iron Curtain in Russia," he said, "I am also interested in breaking down the Jim Crow curtain in America."

Continuing in his rare flowery form, Lee said he would like to rewrite the American Constitution in the hearts of Americans so that streets may be free to walk on with out molestation or intimidation.

100 YEARS AGO

He reminded Atlanta of their heritage in the personages of the late A. F. Herndon "who advanced from a makeshift barber chair to one of the world's highest pinnacles, of the late Henry L. Johnson, and of the unidentified little Georgia Boy who some 100 years ago told a group of visiting New Englanders "Go back home and tell them we're rising."

Lt. Lee, so called because of his rise to the officer ranks during World War 1 and his courageousness in France where he was cited, as manager of the Memphis branch of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, National Commissioner of Education for the Elks.

SHORT TALKS

Prior to the introduction of the speaker by Al Thompson, Race Relations advisor of the Federal Housing Administration the meeting had reached a high pitch keyed by short talks and introductions of notable guests. Among this group were E. M. Martin, the Rev. C. W. Peters, Atty. Johnson, J. H. Calhoun, C. R. Yates, W. J. Shaw, C A Scott, T. M. Alexander, and J. W. Dobbs, the Rev. M. Williams and others.

Mr. Thompson introduced the speaker as "the poker-faced ambassador estra-ordinary" who had written such outstanding books as "Beale Street Where The Blues Began," "River George," and others.

In welcoming the guests to the First Annual Banquet of the young GOPs of the Gate City, President Timothy Gilham explained the club's aims and purposes and listed some of its recent accomplishments.

The State Convention of the Young Republicans Club will meet today in the Piedmont hotel here to elect officers and delegates to the National Convention which will be held in Washington, D. C.

TWO-PARTY SOUTH?

If Chairman Meade Alcorn of the Republican National Committee should succeed in his effort to build up the G. O. P. in the South he would be performing an inestimable service not only to the Republican party but also to the nation and to the Democratic party as well.

The country as a whole would clearly benefit from a two-party system in the dozen or so states generally referred to as the "solid South." National issues could then be fought out on Election Day at the ballot box on a more or less intelligible basis, as they are in the rest of the Union, instead of being swept under the rug after the primaries. Furthermore, the iron grip given by the seniority system in Congress to the Southern wing of the Democratic party would be weakened; and the all-important committee chairmanships would inevitably be brought into closer touch with existing currents of popular opinion. The Democratic party itself would be a gainer in the long run, too, because its present split personality—under which it often stands for exactly opposite principles in North and South—would be forced by political competition to mold itself into a more coherent frame.

But the mere fact that two-party vitality below the Mason-Dixon line is highly desirable isn't the same as saying that it will come about. Southern Republicans—many if not most of them—have a deep vested interest in preserving the "club" aspect of their party that permits them to be left alone when the Democrats are in national office and to have the patronage to themselves when the G. O. P. is in. Northern Republicans are looking longingly at the Negro vote, which could play a decisive role in some sixty Northern Congressional districts; but anything they do to recapture it in the North naturally tends to undermine the G. O. P.'s appeal in the South.

Beyond all this, the historic roots of the Democratic party in the South are so strong and election laws in some areas so "fixed" that it is literally impossible in many places to find a Republican to run for local office, which is the arena where real political organization begins. Until the G. O. P. can crack the courthouses and the state houses, its success in the South will at best be but superficial and largely dependent—as it was in 1956—on the circumstantial attractiveness of the national Republican leader. This can be no foundation on which to build a genuine two-party system.

However, the South itself is changing, and its party structure is inevitably changing along with it. Industrialization, growth of a prosperous middle class, exodus of the Negro in large numbers, dilution of the cotton economy—all these events are having their effect. The Republican party could come into this picture in a serious way; but to do so, it will really have to try—something that, despite protestations to the contrary, it has not been doing on any important scale either before or since Eisenhower came into office.

Of course, for Eisenhower to win Louisiana last year—not to mention Texas, Florida, Tennessee and Virginia—was something; it was something for G. O. P. candidates to carry nine Southern Congressional districts; and it was something for the total Republican vote for Congress in twelve Southern states to go up from 19 per cent in 1952 to 26.4 per cent in 1956. But these were essentially Eisenhower victories, and on a national level. The trick will be for Mr. Alcorn and his aides to preserve and extend—and above all, to deepen—the Republican appeal in the South when Eisenhower is no longer a candidate. That means organization at the grass roots, which will be quite a job.

AT YOUNG REPUBLICANS' DINNER — Timothy Gilham (left) Atlanta Young Republican Club president, and E. M. Martin (right) Atlanta insurance executive, chat with George W. Lee, of Memphis, who addressed a gathering at the Butler St. YMCA Friday night. — (Perry's Photo)

Still Depend on Ike

Herald P. 23-A

Republicans Worried Over Rollcall Voting

Fri. 6-28-57

Miami, Fla.

By ROBERT E. HOYT
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—One sure sign President Eisenhower hasn't lost his punch with the voters: Republican congressmen are worried about their low roll-call ratings in supporting the Eisenhower program.

At the last policy committee session of Republican congressmen some members complained that "when the vote is unanimous there's no roll call to show we supported the president."

The group is giving serious consideration to asking for a roll call vote for all legislation considered a part of the president's program.

Republicans have been damning Congressional Quarterly which publishes periodically a review of House and Senate roll calls, showing which members have supported the president. The most recent list showed, generally, that GOP support of Eisenhower and slipped badly.

Nixon Posing With King Too Much for Dixiecrat!

Courier Post 7-6-57

WASHINGTON (ANP)—A vehement blast was levied against Vice President Richard Nixon's taking a photograph shaking hands with the Rev. Martin Luther King, by a Mississippi Democratic Congressman.

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Rep. Thomas Abernathy assailed the Vice President for "meeting, fraternizing and having his picture taken with Negro radical leaders as part of a Republican plot to control the South with Negro votes."

The Dixie Congressman flayed Nixon, GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn, and President Eisenhower as fostering a plan to "reconstruct the South."

The pro-segregationist politician said Nixon's photographs with Negroes revealed his "uncomfortable and conspicuous self-consciousness."

"You see," he stated, "he never associated very much with them until he reached the pinnacle of practical politics and now he has learned to go out of his way for political fraternization and photographing with his newly discovered friends of color."

Dalton Chosen To Head GOP Virginia Ticket

Post-Times Herald

Washington D.C.

Sun. 7-7-57

Henderson, Dillow Nominated for Other Two Offices

BULLETIN

ROANOKE, Va., July 6 Virginia Republicans nominated Ted Dalton for Governor by acclamation today. The State GOP Convention here also nominated Horace E. Henderson of Williamsburg for Lieutenant Governor and J. Livingstone Dillow of Pearisburg, for Attorney General.

ROANOKE, Va., July 6 (AP)—The nominating committee of the Republican State Convention today first decided on a ticket of Ted Dalton for Governor, Horace Henderson for Lieutenant Governor, and S. Floyd Landreth of Galax for Attorney General. Landreth said, however, he could not accept and J. Livingston Dillow of Giles County was recommended in his place.

Approvad by the convention of the ticket was believed certain.

Earlier the delegates had roared approval of praise of their party as the real champion of states rights.

Almond rejects pupil assignment plan Page A-15

Drew Pearson Comments Page E-5

Hot Committee Fight Page A-15

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) told the state convention the Republican Party had taken over the mantle from the Democrats as defenders of the rights of the states.

Broyhill, named temporary convention chairman, recited a glowing version of the Eisenhower record in office and said attempts to split the GOP into modern Republican and Taft Republican camps was only divisive Democratic propaganda.

Earlier, Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia keynoted the convention with a call onthe GOP to end one-party rule in Virginia and "help with a realistic restoration of states' rights."

The convention was firmly behind Dalton for a second try for Governor with Horace E. Henderson of Williamsburg as his running mate for lieutenant governor.

The GOP's selection of a candidate for attorney general was thrown into a degree of uncertainty by the surprise turn of events in the ranks of the Democrats yesterday.

This was the announcement of anti-organization Democrat Robert Whitehead that he would be a candidate for attorney general in the November election. His disclosure came shortly after the Democratic State Central Committee endorsed State Sen. Albertis Harrison of Brunswick for the candidacy vacated by Howard C. Gilmer Jr. who bowed out of the race.

The roughest part of the preliminary trip toward the actual nominations apparently will come on precisely what the party platform shall say on the school segregation question.

A minority of the resolutions committee fought long and hard for language that would put the Republicans close to the line of "massive resistance" plan of the Democratic organization.

Sun. 7-7-57

However, a six-member majority of the 10-member committee gave its preliminary approval to a plank that is essentially advocated by Dalton. That is a locally administered pupil assignment plan.

Negro Talent Shines During Inaugural

Dispatch Fri. 1-25-57 P. 1
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Marian Anderson, Pearl Bailey In Spotlight at Inaugural Event

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Marian Anderson, Pearl Bailey and thousands of Negro Republican leaders were in the spotlight this week during the three days of inaugural events marking the beginning of President Eisenhower's second term in office.

Miss, Anderson, who sang at the inaugural ceremony when the President took the oath of office on the East Portice of the Capitol, represented only a small part of the Negro talent displayed during the observance.

Pearl Bailey, noted song stylist, appeared alternately at the two Festival programs held at Uline Arena and the Capitol Theatre on Saturday night prior to the swearing-in ceremony of the President.

Among other Broadway and Hollywood stars appearing on this two-hour variety show were Lionel Hampton, famous orchestra leader, and the well known dance team, the Step-Brothers.

Negro politicians labeled this a "banner year" when it came to minority participation throughout the entire program of inaugural activities—thanks to J. Franklin Wilson, vice chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and his administrative assistant, Miss Pauline Myers.

Miss Myers, along with Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor, vice chairman of the Hospitality committee, were successful in seeing that Negro representation was included on all committees.

50 Couples at Nixon Fete

At least 50 Negro couples were included among the guests at the reception given for Vice President and Mrs. iNxon on Saturday evening.

Included among this group were Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Wilson, vice chairman of the Inaugural committee; Mr. and Mrs. Val Washington, vice chairman of the Republican National committee; Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kykendall and Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Grant of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Chicago, and others.

Dispatch 2-2

Among the 48-member Governor's reception committee were Judge James A. Cobb, J. Flipper Derricotte, Norris A. Dodson, Mrs. George E. C. Hayes and Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor. Each of these people took turns at serving in the receiving line at the reception for governors and special distinguished guests held at the Statler hotel Sunday afternoon. Among the governors attending was Walter Gordon of the Virgin Islands.

Many Negroes were included among the guests attending the four inaugural balls held simultaneously Monday evening at the National Guard Armory, Sheraton-Park, Statler, and Mayflower hotels. This might be credited to George E. C. Hayes, who served as vice chairman of the Ball committee.

Republican Women In First Meet In D. C.

World Wed. 1-23-57 p. 3
Miami, Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Federation of Republican Women opened its first meeting of the new administration (January 16th) at The Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C. The welcoming addresses were given by Mrs. William F. Burdick, President of the League of Republican Women D. C., Mrs. Howard A. Coffin, Member, Republican National Committee, D. C.; and the Honorable Robert E. McLaughlin, President, Board of Commissioners, the District of Columbia.

The major business on the morning aganda was an election of three Members-at-Large to serve on the Executive Committee for a two year term. The three women, all leaders in their respective states and State President of the Federation, honored by their election, were, Mrs. Harry Pallady of Portland, Oregon, Mrs. Yuki Deane Simon of Jefferson Oklahoma and Mrs. R. Ransom Elston of Middletown, Delaware.

Following the election an address was given by Mrs. Daphne Robert Leeds, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Department of Commerce. Mrs. Leeds' subject, "Now is the Time" followed the general theme of the National Federation's Board of Directors meeting, which is stressing preparation for the 1958 elections. Mrs. Leeds suggested the women return to their states determined to begin at the grass roots levels and knock on more doors and interest more young Republicans to run for elective offices, if not on a national basis then for the city and county offices.

Installation of the NFRW's new president, Mrs. Peter Gibson was held at a luncheon in the East Room of the Mayflower. The Honorable Alvin M. Bentley officiated at the inaugural ceremonies Mr. Bentley, 8th Congressional District, Michigan, who is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee U. S. House of Representatives made the major address of the meeting. Mr. Bentley spoke on "The Eisenhower Doctrine" stressing the Presidents four distinct requests -- "First to authorize the United States to cooperate with and assist any nation or group of nations in the general area of the Middle East in the development of economic strength ded cated to the maintenance of natinal independece: Second to authorize the executive to undertake in the same sistance and cooperation with any nation or group of nations which desires such aid: Third, to authorize such assistance and cooperation.

Alcorn, Backed by Ike, Succeeds Hall in GOP

Post + Times Herald Wed. 1-23-57 p. 1
Washington, D.C.

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

The Republican National Committee yesterday unanimously elected as its new Chairman H. Meade Alcorn Jr. of Connecticut, a 49-year-old "modern Republican" personally chosen for the role by President Eisenhower.

It was the second reverse the now decimated Old Guard wing of the Republican Party had received in two days and was generally interpreted as the beginning of a general face-lifting operation in the party.

Alcorn, a pre-1952 Eisenhower Republican, will succeed Leonard W. Hall of New York, another Eisenhower booster, who resigned effective Feb. 1 in a reported preliminary to running for Governor of New York two years hence.

The chairman-elect promptly announced a drive, embracing every state in the South, to elect a Republican Congress in 1958 "in order the President may have the support to which he is entitled."

President Eisenhower sent word of his choice through Harry Darby of Kansas, chairman of an 8-member special GOP subcommittee named Saturday to sound out the President's views.

Herald 1-23-57 p. 2-2

Darby, who himself had been favored for the post by many of his colleagues, reported that the President "looked fine, after a hard day Monday." Then he gave the committee "the word."

"He made it very clear to use that he would appreciate it very much if the committee would name Meade Alcorn," said Darby.

It was said in one competent quarter that no other name was even discussed during the subcommittee's 35-minute meeting with the President.

Some Dissension Voiced

Once the President disclosed his choice, Alcorn's election was almost automatic. It was not accomplished, however, without offstage rumblings of dissatisfaction from at least a hard segment of the old Taft wing of the party.

On Monday the GOP diehards had received their first bad news from the newly installed second Eisenhower Administration — an Inaugural speech severing any remaining ties with the party's old isolationism, by charting a vast new world role for America. Election of a disciple of the "party of the future" to head the national organization was a double blow for many of these old-liners.

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich.), who is one of them, took the floor of the House to remark: "The conservative wing has been liquidated and is about to be buried . . . Some day the conservatives, not having anybody to vote for, will stay home. I hope not."

Hoffman morosely observed: "I assume that former Gov. (Thomas E.) Dewey of New York will shortly become a candidate for President again."

Knowland Approves

Congressional Republicans generally applauded the selection of Alcorn, however. Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), for exemple, himself a follower of the late Sen. Taft, described Alcorn as "an able and experienced leader." Knowland descriibeed Alcorn's unanimous election as a demonstration of Republican unity.

Sen. William A. Purtell (R-Conn.) predicted Alcorn "will guide our party on the path of 'New Republicanism' as out-

lined by President Eisenhower." Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.), whom Alcorn helped reelect, warmly praised the new chairman.

Although comparatively new to national GOP politics, Alcorn has been active in state politics for nearly a quarter of a century. As an Eisenhower booster, he became national committeeman in 1953 and won plaudits from Hall for his handling of arrangements for the 1956 Republican convention.

Born in Suffield, Conn., Oct. 20, 1907, he is the son of Hugh M. Alcorn, the Connecticut prosecutor who 30 years ago obtained the conviction and execution of bank robbeer Gerald Chapman. Meade himself served as State's Attorney from 1942 to 1948. Granduated from Dartmouth College in 1930 and from Yale Law School in 1933, he was elected to the Connecticut House in 1933. He became majority leader in 1939 and Speaker in 1941.

Cites Four Objectives

Immediately after he was elected GOP National Chairman, Alcorn laid down these four committee "objectives:"

1. To organize the Republican Party "at every level" down to the precinct.
2. To maintain an organization in every state "and that means the South."
3. To make the National Committee "a more effective instrument" in national politics.
4. To elect a Republican Congress in 1958.

Session Before Action

A hair-down forum on how Republicans can win the 1958 Congressional election, with "modern" and old line Republicans taking sharply conflicting views, preceded Darby's move to nominate Alcorn.

AN INAUGURAL PRAYER

It was no political address that President Eisenhower made to his people and to the world after he took the oath of office yesterday. It was an inaugural prayer. He said these were the "deepest prayers" of our people. They are worth remembering.

May we pursue the right—without self-righteousness.

May we know unity—without conformity.

May we grow in strength—without pride of self.

May we, in our dealings with all peoples of the earth, ever speak truth and serve justice.

In humility and reference we can say God grant that his prayer be answered. These are the things of which we have need. These are the goals to which we aspire. This is the base upon which a firm peace can and must be built.

We must pursue the right, in Lincoln's phrase, "as God gives us to see the right," else we are traitors to ourselves. But this pursuit, also, as the President said, must be in full humility, "without self-righteousness." We must know unity, not compelled and not blind, and not meaningless conformity. We must have strength, but we must be devoid of the false pride that might come from it. And we must serve that justice that is based upon the truth in our dealings with all.

Peace, said the President, is our goal. But peace, he pointed out, must live in the climate of freedom. We must serve that peace through that freedom, and it will not be easy.

In this inaugural address we are only by indirection within the world of policy and politics. We have been taken, rather, into the field of philosophy and morals. Here are no questions in expediency. Here are the basic issues of the things by which we live.

The President has spoken for his country and has spoken prayerfully. We join in his prayer, in his aspiration, and in his dedication to pursue that which is right, without self-righteousness.

Taft Honored On 100th Anniversary

Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton paid tribute to the late William Howard Taft yesterday at a graveside service in Arlington Cemetery. It commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of the 27th President.

Burton spoke about three of Mr. Taft's "less known but highly constructive and enduring services," performed when Mr. Taft was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

- He backed legislation which created 24 new district judgeships in 1924 and which for the first time coordinated the Federal judicial system.
- He "pushed through Congress" the law that requires parties to Federal litigation to show the importance of the legal issues in their cases as a condition for securing their review by the Supreme Court. This enabled the Court to catch up on its docket and remain caught up.
- He sponsored the construction of a separate building to house the Supreme Court.

BACK FROM INAUGURATION — Members of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club of Alabama, led by Frank Hunter (front row center) are shown as they stopped over in Atlanta, Wednesday on their way to Birmingham, Alabama. The group was returning from the inauguration of President Eisenhower, where they participated in all official inaugural functions. Other members of the group, which represented the 2,000 membership of the club, included: William Parker, Ervin Patterson, Mrs. Lucille H. Patterson, Simon Erskine, Jr., Hubert Dudley, Emmitt Ford, and Mrs. Bessie Ammons. — (Perry's Photo)

Nixon Finishes Goodwill Tour Across Africa

Advertiser Thurs. 3-21-57 Montgomery, Ala.

TUNIS, Tunisia, March 20 (AP)—Vice President Nixon ended his African goodwill tour tonight convinced American prestige is higher than he had anticipated in all the eight nations he visited during his 22-day trip.

But his departure was preceded by a flurry of hurt French feelings at the Tunisians' reception of Algerian rebel leaders.

French Justice Minister Francois Mitterand walked out of celebrations marking Tunisia's first year of independence from France because the Algerians were there too. Mitterand left the stadium where a gymnastic display by 5,000 Tunisian youths was in progress, walked to his car and drove to the airport where he took a plane back to France.

Mitterand balked when he discovered the Algerian nationalist leader, Ferhat Abbas, was seated nearby.

The French have objected to Tunisian hospitality to nationalist leaders from Algeria, which legally is considered a part of France. But Tunisian and Moroccan governments newly freed from French protection, make no bones of their sympathy for the rebel nationalists.

Mitterand thus boycotted a 1,000-plate banquet tonight for 44 delegations from other nations to help celebrate Tunisia's independence anniversary. Nixon departed before the banquet.

His special air force DC6 took off from Tunis bound for Washington where he later will report to President Eisenhower on suggestions for policy changes in this area. This conference will take place when the President returns from Bermuda.

The four-engine transport, which twice had engine failure during the 18,000-mile swing, was due in Washington tomorrow with Nixon, his wife, and eight government aides.

Nixon's personal recommendations to President Eisenhower probably will be kept secret. He has no plans for a television-radio report to the nation like he made after his Asian and Central American trips.

From comments he made as he journeyed through Ghana, Liberia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Morocco, Libya, Sudan and Tunisia, it seems however, these key proposals will be included:

1. American economic and technical aid should be stepped up o the African nations, especially for newly independent areas, to enable them to preserve their identity in the face of mounting pressure to join rival blocs and federations.

American aid should not be expected, however, to provide the main source of outside assistance for Morocco and Tunisia, former French colonial areas where France may continue to pick up the burden. Nor should American aid supplant Britains' obligations in Ghana, now independent, and Uganda, when that territory achieves independence.

2. A sharp increase should be authorized in educational and cultural exchange programs in these areas to strengthen ties with the United States. Many more African students should be granted opportunities to study in American schools and universities and more African leaders should be allowed to visit the United States under "leadership grants."

Ike Backs Amendment On Disibility Question

Post & Times Herald Washington, D. C. Sat 3-30-57

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower yesterday suggested a constitutional amendment to clear up for all time the question of how to determine presidential disability and when a Vice President should succeed to his duties.

But Mr. Eisenhower's proposal ran into so many conflicting ideas from legislative leaders that its prospects for passage this session seem exceedingly slim.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., nonetheless arranged to outline the proposal in detail to the House Judiciary Committee on Monday.

Backstopped by the Attorney General, President Eisenhower argued the case for closing the so-called "gap" in the Constitution to an hour-long bipartisan conference of top leaders at the White House.

Two Ways for Action

The constitutional amendment he favored would provide the following two ways a Vice President could take over the duties of an ailing President, temporarily or permanently:

1. The President himself, if he were capable, could notify the Vice President in writing that he was disabled and wished him to take over until he recovered. When he was ready to resume his duties, he would again advise the Vice President in writing.

2. If the President were unable or unwilling to determine his own disability, his Cabinet by majority vote could decide whether he was able to continue in office. Either the Vice President or the Cabinet could start the action, but only members of the Cabinet could vote.

Congressional leaders present promptly made a raft of counterproposals, ranging all the way from a plan to substitute action by a "commission" for Cabinet determination to calls for a simple law in lieu of amending the Constitution.

Rayburn Opposes Change

One of the top Democrats present, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, adamantly opposed any change whatever in present procedure.

"Frankly, I don't think much of it," Rayburn said, adding that the Constitution is clear enough on the subject now.

"We have gotten along 168 years with the Constitution as written, and I don't think any bad things have happened."

In contrast, House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) agreed completely with the President. Matrin said the matter should be cleared up in the Constitution, and "this is the way to do it."

eSnate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said the presidential suggestion should have "respectful consideration." He said Congressional committees needed to make a full study of the matter before any conclusions could be reached.

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said he thought the "predominant" feeling was that "something should be done." Knowland is inclined to favor a bill introduced Thursday by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N. Y.), ranking Republica on the House Judiciary Committee.

The Keating bill would set up a 10-man Presidential Disability Commission, drawing members from the executive legislative and judicial branches. Keating himself said he saw no reason why Congress should not consider both statutory and constitutional-amendment methods of clarifying the matter.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, however, said he favored a law, not a constitutional amendment. Celler said it should authorize the Vice President to determine when a President is disabled.

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), like Celler, opposed the constitutional-amendment method.

Notes Time Required

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the President's plan isn't likely to cover any situation arising under Mr. Eisenhower's Administration in any event. He pointed out that three-fourths of the states would have to ratify the amendment, even after Congress acted, and by that time Mr. Eisenhower's second term would probably be over. He said the President felt "very strongly and deeply" that something should be done to clear up the question for the future, however.

According to Hagerty, the President did not mention his own two major illnesses—the heart attack suffered Sept. 24 1955, and his ileitis operation June 9, 1956. He did, however refer to President Wilson's 17 month illness in 1919-21 and the 80 days President Garfield lay dying from an assassin's bullet.

Asked why the President's plan provided that the Cabinet determine a President's ability to perform his duties, Hagerty replied:

"The Cabinet is always in Washington; Congress is not."

Hagerty also suggested that "the Cabinet is composed of a President's personal friends and advisers—they wouldn't be likely to gang up to kick a President out."

Mrs. Thalia D. Thomas Heaps Praise On Abraham Lincoln GOPS

Mrs. Thalia D. Thomas, assistant to Director of Minorities, Republican National Committee Washington, D. C., heaped high praise upon the Birmingham-based five-year-old Abraham Lincoln Republican Club for their "outstanding contributions toward enlightening and educating citizens throughout the state of Alabama about the Republican Party's successful program" in relations to civil rights and economic prosperity.

Mrs. Thomas expressed these congratulatory observations as she appeared as guest speaker of the ALRC's Annual Banquet held at the Bethlehem House auditorium in Smithfield Court, Friday night, March 22.

Frank Hunter, director of public relations for the ALRC, reports that some 350 persons were in attendance. He disclosed that this year's turnout and support were greater than 1956's banquet.

The attractive, quiet-spoken woman politician told the ALRC that "you have done a magnificent job" in Alabama. She said the young organization had made "political history," being born surrounded by strong opposition, especially, being only a few miles from the Cradle of the Confederacy—Montgomery, Ala., and still survived.

She pointed out that the ACRL has made Negro citizens throughout Alabama "more conscious of what the Republican Party has done and is doing in the realm of civil rights."

Mrs. Thomas consumed most of her eloquently delivered thirty-five minute address tracing the history and the programs of the Republican Party in America since Reconstruction Days.

She compared President Dwight D. Eisenhower in a likeness to Abraham Lincoln, "the great emancipator." She said Eisenhower not only is engaged in a fight for peace and prosperity, but he believes that it is time to "take civil rights off the stump and make them a living reality."

The very inspiring program included singing of the National Anthem by Mrs. Savannah Crews Jones; invocation by the Rev. C. E Thomas, pastor of St. John AME Church; history and purpose of the ALRC told by E. T. Swift; remarks by John Jerome Drew, business; Mrs. Mattie S. Hurt, teachers; introduction of Mrs. Thomas by Attorney Oscar W. Adams Jr., chairman of ALRC; response to the guest speaker by Mrs. Lucille H. Patterson; presentation of award to Mrs. Thomas; expressions by Frank Hunter of "Why I Am A Republican"; additional remarks by Louis J. Willie, insurance; youth camps, Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher; J. Howard Williamson, Press; and the benediction by Dr. Benjamin Washington Coates, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church.

C. J. Greene, Birmingham district manager, Atlanta Life Insurance Company, served efficiently as master of ceremonies.

Other ALRC officers are Thomas L. Hurt, vice-chairman; Mrs. Helen H. Willis, secretary; Mrs. Louise Hunter, assistant secretary; and J. C. Crosby, treasurer.

Say Negro Vote Has Turned Republican

Washington — The most alarming news the Democratic Party is hearing from its allies in the labor movement relates to Republican inroads into the Negro vote.

These appraisals tend to discount the fact that President Eisenhower polled a somewhat larger share of the overall labor vote in 1956 than in 1952. Adlai E. Stevenson, the defeated Democratic presidential nominee, had most of the organized labor endorsements.

On the basis of the 1956 election results, men involved in labor's expanding political activity have reached these conclusions:

The Negro vote swing toward the GOP was the most significant change indicated by the 1956 election results compared with those of 1952 and 1954.

Lack of Enthusiasm

While Stevenson's percentage of the labor vote showed some decline from 1952, he suffered in most cases from a stay-at-home vote rather than a shift to Mr. Eisenhower.

In surveying the 1956 returns, the labor people found the pattern mixed. In Los Angeles, for example, Stevenson's percentage of the vote increased over 1952 in two Negro districts although Democratic Rep. James Roosevelt's declined.

Mr. Eisenhower's share of the Negro vote was up, however, in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Pittsburgh, Hartford and other industrial cities in Connecticut, and Cleveland and other industrial cities in Ohio.

The Democratic Party headquarters' own review of the 1956 election stresses the shift in Negro votes to the GOP as a factor in Republican gains in the traditionally Democratic South.

Pattern Not Uniform

Labor findings in the big cities, particularly in labor wards, also did not show a completely uniform pattern. On the West Coast Mr. Eisenhower carried Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Ore., but polled a smaller percentage of the vote than in 1952. Stevenson carried Detroit with his percentage vote slightly increased.

But in Stevenson's home state Chicago went Republican in a presidential election for the first time since 1928. In six labor wards the Democratic vote dropped while the GOP vote remained stable, meaning a percentage loss for Stevenson.

Mrs. Thomas Addresses Republic Club Tonight

Mrs. Thalia D. Thomas, of Washington D. C., was scheduled to deliver the featured speech at the fourth annual banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club at the Smithfield Court auditorium at eight o'clock this Friday night.

She is the assistant to the director (Val J. Washington) of the minorities division of the Republican National Committee.

Mrs. Thomas is a former college professor. She has served as administrative aide, Office of Far Eastern Affairs, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) (now liquidated). Since 1948, she has been a member of the Republican National Committee.

MRS. THALIA D. THOMAS

The guest speaker will be introduced by Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., president of the club. C. J. Greene will serve as master of ceremonies.

Young Republicans Hear George W. Lee

The local Young Republican Club featured at the Butler Street YMCA Friday night, an address by George W. Lee, leading Tennessee Republican from Memphis.

The Tennessee veteran reviewed the achievements of this administration.

His speech was food for thought, and he gave an excellent account of the man who was so instrumental in helping to put Tennessee in the Eisenhower column:

Taking his text from a leaf on honest leadership, the speaker asked us to reexamine our fortifications; see that we are led by honest and unselfish leaders and that these above all subscribe to the doctrine of activation along the ballot line for all the people.

"Leaders should be clean" he said; to them the people look for guidance and in them they insist their trust," he concluded.

He paid tribute to the Eisenhower administration. Contrasting it with the early days of the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt, when a good contribution was made, he followed with Truman whom he averred gave lip service. So he lifted us from "fireside chats" and "lip service" to the throne of Eisenhower activity. He pointed out where Truman had merely said things about civil justice, President Eisenhower set about doing things. He ordered the armies desegregated as well as the post schools and saw to it that such legislation be enacted as would foster civil justice to all.

Along with other nations of the world, he compared the Negro with a proud and rich heritage. "With the great buying power and the heavy tax burden borne by the Negro," he allowed, would certainly entitle him to something.

He asked that aggressiveness take the place of apathy and conservatism. He said conservatism might have had a proud ancestry, but it lacked in offsprings; that the forward thinking had no patience with the type of conservatism which was neglecting our interest and putting the needle of sleep into the veins of activation.

"We have been patient for over ninety years" he exclaimed; "now let us get on the forward march of activity."

Just from a hot municipal contest the voters were in fine trim to absorb the address which was ably delivered by Mr. Lee.

It is hoped that Mr. Lee's speech will serve as a stimulant throughout our campaign for registered voters.

Come again Brother Lee. We need you.

Political Notebook

Little Rock Called Blow to State GOP

Constitution 3-d
p. 5 Atlanta

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

The Republican Party of Georgia so far appears to have weathered the Arkansas integration crisis with its organization largely intact and no major defections among its leadership.

However, the party doubtless has suffered a loss of prestige among white rank-and-file voters in the state. And this adds up to a setback, at least for the immediate future, to GOP two-party hopes in staunchly Democratic Georgia.

Bates

Republican ranks in several states of the South have been thinned by resignations of some leaders in protest against President Eisenhower's decision to send troops into Little Rock.

Pitts. 10-7-57

But GOP spokesmen here report no major desertions of party leaders in Georgia.

IKE BUTTONS DISCARDED

However, at least two county "Democrats for Eisenhower" leaders—Carl Seiler of Savannah and E. B. Parker of Brunswick—have turned in their "I Like Ike" buttons. So have Mrs. W. F. Norton of Augusta, vice chairman of the Richmond County GOP, and Steve Knight, Muscogee County commissioner who ran as a Republican.

Otherwise, the GOP leadership ranks seem to be holding firm.

Miss Margaret S. Twiggs of Augusta, a vice chairman of the state organization, said she has no intention of quitting the party because the state GOP Executive Committee turned down her proposal to censure President Eisenhower.

"I'm going to continue fighting within the Republican Party," the Augusta newspaperwoman said.

BLOW TO PARTY SEEN

However, Miss Twiggs made no secret of her belief that the Republican Party in the state has been dealt a severe blow by the President's handling of the Little Rock integration crisis.

"I would certainly say that at this time that we have been set back 20 years," she said. "We have lost considerable ground."

Miss Twiggs said the President had gone back on his own statements regarding handling of integration in the South and the 1956 Republican platform.

She was a member of the platform committee at last year's GOP Convention in San Francisco. Miss Twiggs was a leader of a Southern Republic bloc that secured a "moderate" integration plank.

"The President lured the confidence and the votes of the Southern people by his promises of a return to states rights and constitutional government," she declared. "In my opinion his handling of this (Arkansas) situation from beginning to end is in direct violation of his promises and the Republican platform."

"He has knifed the South in the back for a handful of Northern votes," Miss Twiggs added.

Democratic leaders, of course, go even further than Miss Twiggs in their predictions of a bleak future for the GOP in Georgia.

State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell said the Arkansas crisis "has had very little effect on Republicanism in Georgia for the simple reason that there was very little of it to affect." He said the Republican Party exists only for "patronage purposes."

But a very different view is held by Republican National Committeeman Robert R. Snodgrass of Atlanta. Snodgrass refuses to be discouraged by the effect of events in Arkansas on his party's future in the state and said "we are going to continue to work for a second party in Georgia."

CANDIDATE IN 5TH DISTRICT

Snodgrass declared emphatically that the GOP will again enter a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District next fall. It is in this district that the Republicans have made their most significant progress toward a real two-party system. Their candidates for the House seat now held by Rep. James C. Davis made respectable showings in 1954 and 1956.

Snodgrass said he was "tremendously proud of the Republican Party for its sound thinking as reflected in the "Statement of Policy" adopted by the state Executive Committee last Thursday.

The policy satement, which was approved after rejection of Miss Twiggs' proposal to censure Eisenhower, expressed regret over the Little Rock "situation". But it said the President is charged with enforcing the law as interpreted by the federal courts.

"If the problem of school integration is not to be handled by mob violence, it must be handled in accordance with the law," the statement said.

And this, it continued, is not a political issue but a question that addresses itself to Southern Democrats and Republicans alike.

USE OF TROOPS WRECKS G. O. P. IN THE SOUTH

Daily Tribune
Chicago Ill. Sat. 10-5-57

Wholesale Desertions Dismay Leaders

BY WALTER TROHAN
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 4—While President Eisenhower was hopeful that the lull in Little Rock might cool off the sizzling school integration crisis, Republican leaders today were dismayed by wholesale desertions from the party in the south.

The use of federal troops in Arkansas has just about wrecked G. O. P. hopes of building a two party system in the south. The Republicans got a toehold in the south by capturing the electoral votes of three states in 1952 and extended their perch to a comfortable foothold by taking six states in 1956.

Resigning in Droves

Within the month Republican county and state leaders have been resigning in droves. One G. O. P. leader observed that the party has been hit within a short space by more desertions than George Washington encountered at Valley Forge. However, G. O. P. leaders feel they are gaining support in northern areas where Negros hold the balance of power.

In Arkansas, F. A. Teague, one of two G. O. P. members in the state house of representatives, announced himself as a Democrat after troops were sent to Little Rock. In Mississippi, E. O. Spencer, G. O. P. leader and staunch Eisenhower supporter, headed a withdrawal from the party.

Thruout the south, county chairmen and other party officials have been resigning in bunches. Most have coupled their departure with angry criticism in communications to the White House and the national party headquarters.

Spencer telegraphed the President that "your unwarranted act in ordering the military force to Little Rock has completely destroyed our Eisenhower organization and everything accomplished in Mississippi during the past five years."

Other telegrams and messages charge that the President and the Republican party are not using troops to enforce the law but for political advantage in the north. Many messages urge the President to study the situation for himself and caution against following the lead of Atty. Gen. Brownell, former G. O. P. chairman.

In 1952 Mr. Eisenhower carried Virginia, Texas, and Florida. In 1956 he took Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Kentucky. Five of the states have G. O. P. representatives in Congress. Virginia and Tennessee have two each and Texas, Florida, and North Carolina have one each.

Congressmen Worried

The representatives are frankly worried about returning in 1958. They report a tide is running against the party in their states.

Sherman Adams, top White House aid, brought back a gloomy report to the president form Chattanooga, where he had addressed a grathering of G. O. P. leaders from 10 southern states. The former governor of New Hampshire went to spark a drive for fuds and party members. He did not pull any punches in defense of the President's troop call at Little Rock.

Adams told the President that some critical party leaders told him the G. O. P. is dead in the south and hopes for raising G. O. P. money are even deader. Adams found some private support for the President's action, he said, but supporters are not seeking martyr crowns. They prefer to keep their mouths shut and their pockets buttoned, it was reported.

DIXIE DISENCHANTED BY GOP LIBERALISM

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn. p. 49
Fri. 10-18-57

Party Defections Go Beyond Little Rock

STRENGTH IS DWINDLING

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The current wave of resignations by Southern Republican leaders in many cases goes beyond the matter of a protest against use of Federal troops in Little Rock, the Wall Street Journal said Thursday.

The Journal quoted Mrs. Margaret Twiggs, recently resigned Republican vice chairman in Georgia, as saying many leaving the ranks of the Republicans are disenchanted with the party's current trend to liberalism.

"We've got to have conservative leadership to return the party to what it should be. This modern Republicanism is nothing else but New Dealism. Ever since the Civil Rights Bill debate last summer, reaction has been building up. Little Rock was the final straw that broke the elephant's back," Mrs. Twiggs said.

Revolt Against 'Ike'

The Journal noted that "dwindling of Republican strength in the South had been widely predicted as a result of the school integration clash at Little Rock. It has come, more rapidly and more widespread than many had predicted."

The Journal also noted:

"Ironically, the Republican revolt in the South is directed largly against Eisenhower, the one who nutured the GOP and made a real two-party system seem imminent in the South for the first time since Reconstruction days. The President carried five Southern states in 1956 (Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) swept seven Dixie GOP congressmen into office, and helped many more Republicans to capture local offices in the South.

"But such gains are almost certain to be wiped out in the Little Rock aftermath, most Republicans reluctantly admit. They figure a Senator (William) Knowland (R., Calif.) or a Vice President Nixon could not possibly arouse the enthusiasm that 'Ike' did in 1952 and 1956 if either heads the GOP ticket in 1960. And talks with voters back up this view."

Organization Collapsing

The Journal cited Republican resignations in a number of Southern states, including Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, and cited Florida as a prime example of a

state in which the Republican organization is collapsing.

The newspaper quoted Ellis S. Rubin, who resigned as president of the Dade County, Fla., Young Republican Club, as saying the party "committed Southern suicide" in Little Rock.

In Orlando, at least 50 rank-and-file Republican Party members have changed their political affiliation and only three Democrats have switched to the Republican Party.

In Jacksonville, the Republican Club has passed a resolution calling the use of Federal troops in Arkansas "utterly irresponsible and without justification under either legal or moral principles."

The Journal pointed out that the President's handling of the Little Rock situation has not only offended Southerners from a standpoint of their pro-segregation feelings but on their belief in states' rights.

'Bigger Than Integration'

An Eisenhower worker in 1952 and 1956, Mrs. B. L. Noojin Sr. of Gadsden, Ala., told the Journal: "The question is much bigger than integration. When we lose states' rights, we lose it all."

The Journal said many of the GOP defectors in the South are Taft Republicans and the Little Rock situation has served to open "old wounds."

Other possibilities which could hurt the Republican Party in the South, the Journal said, are organization of a third party and the loss of normally Democratic Party members who have been voting for President Eisenhower.

SPOTLIGHT'S ON GOV. MEYNER, ALSO

Scared GOP Woos Negroes in New Jersey

By THOMAS W. HAGAN
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 26—The national Republican administration is running a scared race for governor of New Jersey.

There still seems to be considerable doubt of the outcome in weighing Vice President Nixon's tour here this week in behalf of Republican gubernatorial candidate Malcolm S. Forbes as well as rumors that President Eisenhower might pay a visit next week. The election is a week from

Malcolm Forbes

Gov. Meyner

Tuesday. Republican "invasion" may be dictated by two important reasons: First, that the national party needs a showy victory to offset last summer's unexpected defeat of Gov. Kohler of Wisconsin for the Senate by Sen. Proxmire. Second, that New Jersey offers the party strategists the first opportunity to test the effect among Northern Negro voters of President Eisenhower's handling of the Little Rock, Ark., school integration.

* * *

IN ADDITION to Vice President Nixon, Washington has sent to the aid of Forbes, a state senator and magazine publisher, Secretary of Interior Seaton, Secretary of Commerce Weeks, Secretary of Labor Mitchell, Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles and Bernard Shanley, President Eisenhower's appointments secretary. H. Meade Alcorn, Republican national chairman, has spoken in the state twice. Both of New Jersey's Republican senators, Case and Smith, have stumped it.

What is the reaction to all this of New Jersey's handsome and personable Gov. Meyner? He said:

"I don't think it has had any effect, but if any it has been an adverse effect."

* * *

HE PREDICTED that if President Eisenhower came to New Jersey to speak for Forbes, that the result would be the same. He added that with so much to keep them busy in Washington, the noted Republican visitors should have remained there.

On the other hand, with troubles of his own, Gov. Meyner is running a scared race himself. He is cultivating crucial Hudson County (Jersey City) intensively as a result of a Democratic factional split in the old stronghold of the late Mayor Hague. He has spent three full days there since Labor Day and will spend another there Monday.

* * *

HE HAS PAID almost as much attention to the other 20 counties in the state.

Gov. Meyner is willing to concede that the Republicans are making a strong bid for the Negro votes in New Jersey. However, he feels that civil rights are not an issue in his state because his administrations record is a good one.

Then he goes on and asserts that nationally civil rights are an issue for two reasons:

"First, our position of world leadership demands that we maintain civil rights. Most of the world's people have skins of a different color from our own, and if we expect them to follow us we must show responsible leadership.

"Second, we have to be considerate of the feeling of these people. They are entitled to the basic opportunities".

* * *

NATIONALLY Gov. Meyner himself is prepared to take the political spotlight if he wins easily on Nev. 5. Already mentioned among the gubernatorial possibilities for the 1960 Democratic nomination, Meyner is being watched by a growing number of out-of-state newspapermen converging on the Newark and Trenton headquarters offices of the two candidates. The incentive for Meyner to make a good showing adds to the tension and may account for burst of energy in recent weeks that has more than matched that of his opponent.

The traditionally Republican state of New Jersey elected Meyner in 1953 by 153,000 votes.

Because of troublesome Hudson County, no one here is willing to assert as a fact that Meyner will be re-elected by more than that number of votes. However, if he is, then Meyner may become an overnight favorite among the gubernatorial possibilities for 1960. Some in the background of his campaign are confident that will happen.

'Little Rock Incident' May Swing Vote To GOP--Review

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — In spite of the Democratic Party success in the off-year election in New York and New Jersey, "there is every reason to suppose that Little Rock - given Republican Party willingness to exploit it to the utmost - could throw the Negro vote, nationally, to the Republicans," the magazine Monthly Review declares in its December issue.

The importance of Little Rock cannot be over estimated, is the feeling of editors Lee Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy. "To a Negro there can be no more satisfying or reasuring picture than that of United States soldiers accompanying Negro children to school in a Southern city. Here, for the first time in the lives of most Negroes living today, is concrete, irrefutable evidence that the law is on their side and that it can protect as well as oppress them.

"Ironically enough," the editors writes, 'Eise'nhower and the Republican Party wanted nothing so much as not to have to provide the Negroes with that evidence. But the deed is done, and if the Republicans are prepared to maintain the advantage thus unwillingly gained, then Little Rock could be made to have a profound effect on every Negro citizen in the country."

The magazine says the Republicans won their advantage without seeking it, thanks to Governor Orval Faubus.

Pope Prays For Ailing President

World Leaders Express Sorrow

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 26 (AP).—Pope Pius XII tonight expressed his "deep sorrow and grief" when informed of President Eisenhower's illness.

A Vatican spokesman said the Pontiff interrupted his work to deliver prayers for the President, whom he had met on several occasions.

The spokesman said: "The Holy Father has great admiration for this man who, despite his recent condition, has completely dedicated himself toward the welfare of his country and entire humanity."

Visit Canceled

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Carlos Ibanez today canceled his scheduled state visit to the United States because of President Eisenhower's illness.

The Chilean chief was to have arrived in Miami Dec. 10 and, after a stay in Washington, visit New York, West Point, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Diefenbaker Shocked

OTTAWA, Nov. 26 (AP).—Prime Minister John Diefenbaker said today that news of President Eisenhower's illness came as a personal shock.

In a statement he said Mr. Eisenhower's "wise counsel and experienced leadership is needed as never before when the leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty nations are about to meet in Paris." He added: "Our prayer is that the President will quickly be restored to good health."

34d 1957 REPUBLICAN PRESIDEN EISENHOWER

Ailing Ike Keeps Date With Valet's Church Group

Defender Chicago, Ill. L-3
Sat. 6-22-57

WASHINGTON — It was a proud day for Sgt. John Moaney, last Wednesday. His boss, who was just recovering from an upset stomache made it a "must" on his calendar of limited engagements, to keep a date with 33 of the members of Moaney's church in his hometown of Cooperville, Md., on the Eastern shore.

The group, all spic and span and led by the pastor of the De Shields African Methodist church, the Rev. E. N. Foster, arrived at the White House in a special bus for an 11:00 a.m. appointment with President Eisenhower.

The President talked to the visitors in his study, telling them how proud he was of Sgt. Moaney who has been with him for 14 years first in battle and military service and then in the White House.

Moaney, who avoids publicity to keep from giving out with any intimate secrets about his famous employer, says he doesn't get to church very often, because of his duties; but he has been working for two years to get the chance to "show off his boss" to the hometown folks.

A short stocky man who just celebrated his 43rd birthday, he was dressed in a navy blue suit and sported a flashy tie with "I Like Ike" splashed all over it.

In the group were his mother, Mrs. Mary Moaney, his wife, Mrs. Dolores Moancy; his uncle, James Moaney, and a sister, Mrs. Ida Goldsboro.

Mrs. Eisenhower joined the party for pictures and chatted with them before they were taken on a special 45 minute tour of the White House. The President assisted photographers by helping to arrange some of the six youngsters in the party "so they can all get in the picture," the Chief Executive said.

REV. E. N. FOSTER and the President were deep in conversation as they walked down the steps of the White House into the Rose Garden. The pastor of Sgt. John Moaney, the president's valet, Rev. Foster brought 33 of his flock to meet the Chief Executive.

Ike Calls for Respect Of High Court Rulings

Post & Times Herald P.1
Thurs. 6-27-57
Washington D.C.

Heat raised in Senate debate on Supreme Court, and few speakers defend tribunal.

Associat President Eisenhower said yesterday that Supreme Court decisions — even those which may be hard to understand— should be respected.

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference the American system of government could not exist without an independent judiciary.

He conceded there has been much criticism of a number of recent decisions and indicated he, himself, might have not agreed with all of them.

Perhaps there have been some decisions, Mr. Eisenhower said. which each of us has very great trouble understanding. He did not specify those, if there were any, which troubled him personally.

Stabilizing Influence

Most of the criticism has stemmed from decisions respecting the rights of individuals in criminal trials and appearances before congressional committees.

Mr. Eisenhower said he still believes that this country respects the Supreme Court and regards it as a vital stabilizing influence preventing great swings of policy under the fluctuations of public opinion.

An independent Supreme Court, Mr. Eisenhower said, is just as essential to the Government as the Presidency and the Congress, and the public should pay respect to the court's duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Eisenhower reverted to the subject of the Supreme Court in connection with another question. It concerned the attitude of the Governors Conference, in session at Williamsburg, Va., toward Mr. Eisenhower's civil rights program.

Mr. Eisenhower said he believes racial integration is primarily an educational program which cannot be solved summarily by laws or decisions.

Notes Responsibilities

Nevertheless, he said, when the Supreme Court declares something to be the law of the land by a 9-0 decision, a Government executive has certain responsibilities.

He said that to find out exactly what these responsibilities are under the Court's decision, he has urged as part of his civil rights program the creation of a commission to explore the question.

Mr. Eisenhower said he believes the leadership of the commission should be vested in the Justice Department to make sure executive action is in line with the intent of the Court.

Mr. Eisenhower said he considers his civil rights program very moderate and reasonable.

The question had come up when a reporter noted that some southern governors attending the Williamsburg conference agreed with Mr. Eisenhower's speech providing the restoration of more responsibilities to the states but felt that such state responsibility also should apply in the administration of civil rights programs.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. Eisenhower pose in the Rose Garden of the White House with members of the DeShields A. M. E. Church of Copperville, Md. This church is the church of Ike's valent, Sgt. John Moaney, who is partially hidden by his mother, Mrs. Mary Moaney. At left is the sergeant's wife, Mrs. Dolores Moaney. The group of 33 called on the President Wednesday and then were taken on a special tour of the White House.

3d 1957

NEGRO GOP LEADER BLASTS OUSTER TRY

Secret Agreement Signed At National Convention

TERMS ACT 'INFAMOUS'

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Perry W. Howard, Negro Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, Thursday confirmed that a secret agreement to oust him was signed at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco last year.

Denouncing the agreement, he called it "infamous" and a demonstration of "duplicity" and "perfidy" on the part of Republican national leaders.

As signers of the agreement, he named former GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall of Oyster Bay, N. Y., and Judge John Minor Wisdom of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Agreement Concealed

Although he was at San Francisco for the convention, he said the agreement was concealed from him and he didn't get his first inkling of it until he returned to Washington after the convention.

"I can't conceive of Mr. Hall being so stupid," the veteran committeeman said, "for if he is a candidate for governor of New York he knows very well that this will defeat him with the colored vote because of his duplicity."

As for Judge Wisdom, he said: "If we had known, or had had definite information as to this, when he was appointed to the bench, he would have never been confirmed, on the ground that anyone who would permit such perfidy is unworthy of a judicial seat."

Louisiana national committeeman and top-ranking Dixie Republican leader at the time of the San Francisco convention, Judge Wisdom was nominated by President Eisenhower and confirmed by the Senate this year to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The existence of the agreement, and its terms, was first disclosed Sunday by leaders of the anti-Howard Republican faction in Mississippi.

Confirmed Terms

They reported the original document was entrusted to Judge Wisdom for safe keeping." Howard said he is "satisfied" this is so, and also confirmed the terms of the agreement.

Howard, as well as leaders of the anti-Howard faction in Mississippi, gave this general outline of the agreement:

The Howard faction was given eight of the 15 seats and control of the Mississippi delegation at San Francisco. Howard served as chairman and spokesman for the delegation at the convention.

The only Negro committeeman on the GOP National Committee, he was re-elected national committeeman from Mississippi for another four-year term. Anti-Howard leaders said the effect was to keep him on the national committee another four years as "window-dressing" for its effect on the Negro vote.

Anti-Howard faction leaders agreed not to make a floor fight at the convention for control of the Mississippi delegation. This avoided the possibility of an ugly battle with probable racial overtones before national network television cameras.

Patronage matters in Mississippi were entrusted to E. O. Spencer, a Jackson, Miss., hotel owner, and leader at the time of the anti-Howard faction.

Howard Would Be Dumped

It was agreed that Howard would be dumped from the national committee at the 1960 convention and replaced by someone from the anti-Howard faction.

The effect of the agreement presumably would be to replace Howard with a white man since, in Mississippi, the Howard group is known as the "black-and-tan" faction and the anti-Howard group the "lily white" faction. Spencer since has resigned as patronage boss in protest against President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops to enforce racial integration in Central High School in Little Rock.

It was announced Wednesday that Wirt Yerger, a Jackson, Miss., businessman, anti-Howard leader, and state GOP chairman in Mississippi, had been named to succeed him.

Howard said he had no comment on Mr. Yerger's appointment "at this time." He said he probably would have something to say about it next week.

REPUBLICAN

While denouncing the agreement as "the most infamous thing of which I have ever heard in politics," he asserted, "it is not worth the paper upon which it is written."

"These folks had a similar agreement in 1952, and you can readily see that it was of no avail in 1956," he declared.

"As any tyro knows, they had no authority to do this and they can't bind the national convention, which is the highest body in the Republican Party."

Riddance Of Bad Rubbish

He pointed out that Hall has since resigned as Republican national chairman and that Judge Wisdom, because of his judicial position, will not be active at the 1960 national convention.

He called Hall's resignation "a riddance of bad rubbish."

"If I'm living," he added, "I expect to be a candidate for re-election as national committeeman from Mississippi in 1960."

He is one of only four Negro men who have served on the Republican national committee since Reconstruction days. He said one of the others was from Mississippi and the other two from Georgia.

He has been the Mississippi committeeman since 1924, the longest anyone has ever served from any state.

While representing Mississippi Republicans on the committee he has lived in Washington since 1920 when he came here to become an assistant United States attorney general in the Harding Administration. He resigned in 1929 to open his law offices here.

Saying he still calls Jackson, Miss., home, he reported he visited there in January and again in April this year.

Secret pact on Howard seen dead

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —A secret agreement to get rid of Perry W. Howard as Republican National Committeeman in 1960 may be killed by the rebellion of lily-white Republicans over President Eisenhower sending Federal troops to Little Rock.

Mr. Howard, who confirmed that a secret agreement to oust him was signed at the Republican national convention in San Francisco last year, appeared unworried.

He said Friday that a similar agreement was made in 1952 but it did not work.

"Not only that," he added, "one national convention cannot tie the hands of a future one, much less an unofficial committee."

* * *

THE CONTENTS of the secret agreement, signed by representatives of the Republican National Committee and the lily-white faction of the party in Mississippi, were first disclosed by Anson Sheldon, of Greenville, Miss., vice chairman of the lily-white group.

He said the agreement is in the possession of Judge John minor wisdom of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Wisdom, a resident of New Orleans, is the former Republican National Committeeman for Louisiana and reportedly made several overtures to Mr. Howard to quit the National Committee for a Federal job.

At the 1956 convention, eight of the delegates from the from the lily-white faction were seated in the convention.

* * *

UNDER Republican rules, precedents and custom, in a contest the winning side is recognized as the regular state organization.

Although a majority of the Howard delegates were seated, and Mr. Howard himself was elected national committeeman, Leonard W. Hall, former national chairman, recognized Wirt Yerger, a lily-white, as the Mississippi chairman, instrad of S. W. Miller, a colored man, of Jackson, Miss., who is chairman of the black-and-tan faction.

Mr. Howard said this recognition was "purely arbitrary"

The secret agreement, signed at the 1956 Republican national convention, provides for ultimate and full recognition of the lily-white faction as the regular Republican party in Mississippi.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN leaders made certain concessions to the lily-white Mississippians to avoid a floor fight over the seating of delegates. In return for these concessions, the lily-white agreeded not to appeal the decision of the credentials committee.

Sheldon listed the main points of the agreement as:

1. Recognition of Yerger as the Republican state chairman of Mississippi.

2. The conduct of all business through the Yerger-headed committee with recognition of this committee in all literature and publications sent out by the Republican National Committee.

3. The lily-white committee was authorized to name a "liaison" man to handle Federal patronage in Mississippi. (The lily-whites named E. O. Jackson, Miss., to deal with the Republican National Committee on patronage matters.)

4. Delegates elected by the lily-whites to the 1960 confention to be seated without contest.

THE AGREEMENT was signed by Wisdom, Hall, Spencer and several other members of the lily wefintcoath.ih bers of the lily-white faction.

Sheldon said the contesnt of the agreement were not to be revealed until after the election and then only under extraordinary circumstances. He said the National Committee has kept its part of the bargain and will continue to do so.

Spencer recently resigned in a huff as Republican patronage dispenser in Mississippi because President Eisenhower sent Federal troops to Little Rock to prevent obstruction of a Federal court order to desegregate the public schools there.

A letter from him is on file in the Republican National Committee offices here denying that he is a member of the White Citizens Council but admitting that he rents space in his hotel for council meetings.

* * *

MR. HOWARD denounced the agreement. He called it "infamous" and a demonstration of "duplicity" and "perfidy" on the part of national Republican leaders.

Although he attended the convention at San Francisco, was seated as a delegate, reelect national committeeman, and presided over the reorganization of the committee following adjourment of the convention, he said the agreement was concealed from him and he did not get his first inkling of it until he returned to Washington after the convention.

"I cannot conceive of Mr. Hall being so stuipd," Mr. Howard said, "for if he is a candidate for governor of New York, he knows very well that this will defeat him with the colored vote because of his duplicity."

He also said if he had known about Judge Wisdom at the time the Lousianian was to the bench, he would have never been confirmed because "anyone who would permit such perfidy is unworthy of a judicial seat."

George Lee Pushes Fight

Tenn. GOP Boss Tells Marshal To Hire Negro!

Courier P. 5
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-27-57

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Accused of racial prejudice and asked to resign from his job as a U.S. marshal, John T. Williams said here he had "no comment."

According to State Republican Party Chairman Guy L. Smith, Marshal Williams is not carrying out GOP policy because he has refused to accept a Negro, Frank LaMondue, as his deputy.

"I don't know how it could be much clearer than the facts indicate," said Smith.

Williams had wanted to name Ralph Palmer of the Dyersburg (Tenn.) police force as a deputy, but Lieut. George W. Lee, Memphis businessman, urged the appointment of LaMondue, a Memphis postal worker and a former member of the Navy Shore Patrol.

Lieut. Lee

Smith called for Williams' resignation, pointing out that he (Smith) had been instrumental in the marshal getting his appointment. Smith explained that he wants "team players" in his organization.

PRESIDENT SAYS REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SOUTH TO STAY

Louisville, Ky., — President Eisenhower, speaking by long-distance telephone, told Republican leaders the Democrats have lost control of the "Solid South" and the GOP is in Dixie to stay.

Citing "impressive increases" in GOP strength in the South in the last 20 years, Mr. Eisenhower called for a political offensive to recapture control of Congress next year.

His remarks were brought through an amplifier to party leaders from 12 southern and border states attending a regional conference whose theme is "Concentrate on '58." The meeting is the fourth in a nationwide series.

Mr. Eisenhower said the party's weakness in the South has been that Republicans failed to nominate candidates in many races. Even in 1956, he pointed out, there were no GOP candidates in 65 of the 114 congressional districts in southern and border states.

"If we work long enough and hard enough, there can be no such thing as a hopeless state or a hopeless district," the President said. "We ought to have a candidate in every one."

The President also spoke out again in defense of the $71,800,000,000 federal budget which he said was "not recklessly or carelessly thrown together."

He added the price of peace comes high, and the price of maintaining the peace comes high—that the cost "is inconsequential when compared with the price of war."

Turning again to the political scene, Mr. Eisenhower said in every presidential election since 1940, the Republicans have increased their percentage of the South's total vote.

"There is no longer a 'Solid South' controlled by one political party."

In 1956, he said, the "national ticket carried 23 of the 25 southern counties that have cities of more than 100,000—and all togeher carried 44 of the 57 most populous counties."

Last year, Mr. Eisenhower won the electoral votes of Virginia, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana.

Four Named To Top Posts Of State GOP

Daily World Sun. 5-26-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 34d

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

Four Negroes were elected to top posts at the State Convention of the Federation of Young Republican Clubs yesterday in the Courthouse after the Piedmont Hotel, where the meeting was originally slated to be held, barred its front doors to Negro delegates.

They were: Timothy Gilham, president of Gate City Young Republican Club, elected Vice chairman; Joseph Phinazee, secretary of Gate City Young Republican Club, elected assistant secretary; Otis Head, president of the Griffin-Spalding Young Republican Club, elected director, Harrold Turner, president of the Morehouse College Young Republican Club, elected assistant director of College activities of the Georgia Federation of Young Republican Clubs.

Among the other officers elected were: McCready Johnson, State chairman; Jane Woodham, vice chairman; Spike Brooks, vice chair man; E. Knapp, vice chairman; Ned Hansel, secretary; Mack Brad ley, treasurer; Jeff Watts, executive director; Cecil Hartness, Committee Council; John Lundeen, director of college activities; Bob Lane, assistant director; Ray Foster, national commtteeman; June Smith, national committeewoman.

Three Gate City members, Gilham, Phinzee and E. Stevens, were among delegates volunteering to attend the National Republican Convention in Washington, D. C., June 19-22.

Guest speaker at the convention was Senator Thurston Morton (R-Ky.) who said that Georgia, like Kentucky where the 18-year-old voting law is in effect, can only hope for stronger Republican representation and a two-party system by appealing to the young people. He explained that in one Kentucky election in 117 out of 120 counties more Republicans submitted absentee ballots than went to the pools. This showed that youngsters—servicemen and college students—were voting."

TELEGRAM FROM NIXON

A telegram from Vice President Richard Nixon to the Georgia Federation of Young Republican has a vital part to play in interpreting the principles and achievements of our party to the American people now and in years ahead.

And certainly each of us has a special assignment to do everything we possible can to give the President Congress in 1958. I am confident that the Georgia Young Republican Convention this weekend will demonstrate your strong will.

A long-winded debate on procedure, the organization's constitution, delegate voting and proportionate representation almost bogged down the convention, but the matter was ironed out, and the delegates heard reports from committees on rules, nominations, and resolutions.

The delegation went on record to endorse a floor fight at the National Convention which would seek re-apportionment of delegate strength. If approved, this would make the delegate strength of the Young Republicans the as same as that of the senior Republican delegates.

It was also recorded that the Georgia delegation was in favor of Republican candidates doing more campaigning in the South.

The rules committee proposed to empower the State Executive Committee to disenfranchise any Republican Club which became deficient in upholding organizations constitution and by-laws. This proposal was aimed at those "sunshine" clubs which do not actively participate in the state Republican Young Republican programs.

The proposal was attacked on the floor on the grounds that it would eliminate clubs in predominantly Democratic sections where it is difficult to get the few Republicans out to meetings in other than General election years.

The committee explained that organizations in that category could appeal to have its franchise reinstates at the following State Convention. The proposal was adopted.

BON VOYAGE—Mrs. Ida Taylor, left, president of the Virginia White Speel Republican Women's Club, Washington, D. C., presents a gift to Mrs. Inez Richardson, wife of the newly appointed U. S. Customs Judge Scovel Richardson. The charming gesture was shown at a bon voyage reception given at the home of Mrs. Taylor, honoring Mrs. Richardson. —Cabel Photo.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS WILL HEAR TOP EXECUTIVE HERE TONIGHT

George W. Lee, Memphis Republican leader, will address a meeting of the Gate City Young Republican Club in the Butler Street YMCA tonight at 7:30.

Mr. Lee, widley acclaimed as Lt Lee, is manager of the Memphis branch of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.
ance Company. He is National Commissioner of Education for the Elks, and is noted for getting more than 50,000 Negroes registered in Shelby County (Tenn.) prior to the last Presidential election.

The local young GOPs are affiliated with the National Federation of Young Republicans and are headed by Timothy Gilham.

The state Young Republicans are slated to convene at the Piedmont Hotel Saturday where they will elect officers ,acording to Mr. Gilham.

Mr. Gilham said the Atlanta Chapter was organized in 1940 "to train young people so they can enter politics and to teach them about the Republican Party, its principles, objectives and goals."

GEORGE W. LEE

Three Atlanta Young Republicans are members of the State Executive Committee. They are Presidnt Gilham, Joseph Phinaze, and George L. Prather.

Mr. Gilham said his group has been responsible for organizing clubs at Morehouse College, Clark College ,and Griffin in Spalding County.

The Alex Riveras Attend Vice President Nixon's Open House in Washington

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon were at home to newsmen and their wives last Sunday in their spanking new and attractive home at 4308 Forest Lane, NW, where the Vice President himself took over the pleasant chore of greeting the guests at the door.

Mrs. Nixon, who chose a dark blue dress with the popular snowy white collar and cuffs, took the guests on a tour of the house, just like any other enthusiastic new home-owner.

TOPS AMONG the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rivera Jr. of Durham, N. C. Alex Rivera was one of the newspapermen who traveled to Ghana with Mr. Nixon and came back enthused over the easy personality of the Vice President, and the warm down-to-earth charm of Mrs. Nixon.

Sunday, Pat Nixon confided to her guests that she did her own housework, plus keeping up a busy social schedule. On display that day were the rooms occupied by the Nixons daughters, Julie and Patricia, both done in pink. The master bedroom, in a muted shade of green, showed taste and comfort.

■

EVERYWHERE WERE souvenirs of the Nixons' travels. The house already has a "lived in" look that is typical of the happy young couple which occupies it.

Among other newsmen and their wives were Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Lautier, ANP; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Johnson, Johnson Publications; Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Booker, Johnson Publications, and Miss Ethel Payne, Chicago Defender.

IKE PREDICTS FURTHER G. O. P. GAINS IN SOUTH

Party Session Also Hears Budget Plea

BY WALTER TROHAN
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 10—President Eisenhower today said the Democrats no longer control a "solid south," and predicted Republicans will continue to gain strength below the Mason-Dixon line.

At the same time he coupled his appeal to a Louisville conference of Republican leaders from 12 southern and border states with a strong plea for support of his 71.8 billion dollar record peace time budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

"The Republican party is, of course, in the south to stay," he said in a telephone speech to the G. O. P. gathering, "and I earnestly hope it will become ever stronger from year to year."

In South "to Stay"

G. O. P. Chairman Meade Alcorn echoed the President in a speech prepared here for delivery at the conference. He said Democrats "used to brag that the 'solid south' would never be cracked." Alcorn added that the Republican party in the south "is here and here to stay and to grow."

In carrying on his personal battle for the budget, which will bring the nation two radio-television addresses from the White House, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"This is a budget for peace—for the defense of our nation and the free world."

Admits All Want Cut

He said the billions that he is asking of Congress are what is required to "keep our nation safe in the world." He noted that "all of us want a smaller budget," but added that it costs "a lot of money to preserve our security and to wage peace, but the price is inconsequential compared to the cost of waging war."

The President noted the fact that the 1958 budget will be balanced, which will mean the third balanced budget for three years for the first time since 1930. He said a surplus is anticipated, as against a deficit of 9.4 billion dollars in the budget he inherited in 1953.

"The federal budget pays for what we require to keep our nation safe in the world," he said. "It pays for waging a campaign for permanent peace, an indispensable development if we are to keep our economy prosperous and ever-expanding, and ourselves secure. It pays for the services that our people, acting thru Congress, have decided they want from the federal government."

Cites Range of Services

He listed among the services: Payment of interest on war bonds, benefits to veterans, cost of farm programs, grants to states for various purposes, research in diseases, and aid in classroom construction. He said his administration has paid off about 5 billion dollars on the public debt in three years, and had made 7.4 billion dollars in tax cuts in 1954 which have saved the people 25 billions in taxes.

On the political front the President recalled that in the 1940 Presidential election the G. O. P. polled only 20 per cent of the vote in southern states. In 1956, he said, the G. O. P. got 48 per cent of the vote in 12 southern states and polled over 50 per cent in six of the states represented at the conference.

States represented are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Kentucky.

Urges More to Run

He said it was unfortunate, however, that the Republicans had no candidates in 65 of the 114 southern congressional districts last year.

He called for correction of this situation in 1958, saying: "Certainly we cannot win a seat in Congress from a district where we don't have a candidate."

"If we work long enough and hard enough there could be no such thing as a hopeless state or a hopeless district," he said.

"We ought to have a candidate in every one. Even if, at first, he gets only a small per cent of the vote, he helps to encourage the growth of the two party idea. He becomes known in his community and the next time he runs he probably will increase his vote."

S. C. Negroes Claim GOP Gives Them Run-around

SUMTER, S.C. — South Carolina's Republican party is giving its Negro constituents the "run-around," claim Negro leaders who say that of the 80,000 votes given the GOP, 65,000 came from Negroes.

Meeting here at Mt. Pisgah AME Church, Negro Republicans charge that they are not being given patronage and have delegated a group, headed by Elliott D. Turnage, to go to Washington and demand an audience on the question.

White House Reception Attracts 1,000 Guests

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)— President and Mrs. Eisenhower rounded out their social season Tuesday evening with a congressional and departmental reception. This gala affair was the last in a series of three such receptions and was the largest of all.

It was attended by approximately 1,000 Senators, Congressmen, and Departmental heads and their wives. The guests assembled in the huge East Room to get a glimpse of the President and the First Lady as they ascended the heavy red-carpeted marble stairs and gracefully led the procession through the spacious East Room and the plush Gold Room into the elaborate Blue Room which was decorated with yellow jonquils mixed among green fern.

There the First Couple received and shook the hands of each guest, including members of the press. Women of the press, who have stood on the observers' side-line during the previous two receptions were informed that since this was the last big affair for this season, maybe they would like to be received by Mr. Eisenhower and Miss Mamie. The invitation was extended by Mrs. Eisenhower's social secretary.

Mrs. Eisenhower wore her Inaugural gown of pale citrus yellow embroidered in crystals and irridescent sequins at each of the three receptions. This was arranged to comply with the many requests from wives of Washington officials who desired to get a closeup of the gorgeous gown. This was perhaps the last time the gown will be worn before it is turned over to the Smithsonian Instntute to join the parade of Inaugural gowns worn by all the First Ladies from the days of Martha Washington.

Hayeses Present at Affair

Negroes noted among the 1,000 guests were Mr. and Mrs. George E. C. Hayes. He is chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

It appeared that John B. Duncan, the Recorder of Deeds, might have been included among the invited departmental heads, but it was learned that he did not receive an invitation.

J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of Labor, was out of the country attending the annual meting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. It could not be determined whether he received an invitation.

Cong. William L. Dawson, Democrat of Ill., received an invitation but did not attend. The other two Negro Congressmen, Adam Clayton Powell of New York and Charles C. Diggs of Michigan, were out of the country attending the Freedon Day celebration of Ghana in West Africa.

Judicial, Military Branches Feted

The Second White House reception which was held February 7, in honor of the judicial and military branches of the government, was largely attended by judges justices, generals and admirals.

Negroes attending that reception included Judge and Mrs. Armond Scott and Judge and Mrs. Austin Ficklin. It was learned that Judge Andrew Howard received an invitation but did not attend. Also among the invited guests who failed to show up was Scovel Richardson, then chairman of the Federal Parole Board, recently appointed Judge to the United States Customs Court.

Top ranking Negroes among the military personnel is Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, who was conspicuously absent from the group of uniformed, gold-braided, star-studded members of the military.

The most colorful of all the receptions was the one held on January 24, officially opening the 1957 social season at the Executive mansion. This diplomatic reception was attended by nearly 1,000 guests representing an exotic array of countries, languages and cultures.

Included among the diplomatic guests attending this gala affair were ambassadors representing at least 12 countries occupied by members of darker races. It was learned that at least eight Negro couples were invited but apparently found it impossible to attend.

Negro Personalities Attend Inauguration

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Marian Anderson, Pearl Bailey and thousands of Negro Republican leaders were in the spotlight this week during the three days of inaugural events marking the beginning of President Eisenhower's second term in office.

Miss Anderson, who sang at the inaugural ceremony when the President took the oath of office on the East Portico of the Capitol, represented only a small part of the Negro talent displayed during the observance.

Pearl Bailey, noted song stylist, appeared alternately at the two festival programs held at Uline Arena and the Capital Theater on Saturday night prior to the swear-in ceremony of the President.

Among other Broadway and Hollywood stars appearing on this two-hour variety show were Lionel Hampton, famous orchestra leader, and the well-known dance team, the Step-Brothers.

Negro politicians labelled this a "banner year" when it came to minority participation throughout the entire program of inaugural activities, thanks to J. Franklin Wilson, vice chairman of the Inaugural Committee. and his Administrative Assistant, Miss Pauline Myers.

Miss Myers, along with Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor, vice chairman of the Hospitality Committee, were successful in seeing that Negro representation was included on all committees.

50 Couples At Nixon Fete

At least 50 Negro couples were included among the guests at the Reception given for Vice Presiden and Mrs. Nixon on Saturday evening.

Included among this group were Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Wilson, vice chairman of the Inaugural Committee; Mr. and Mrs. Val Washington, vice chairman of the Republican National Committee; Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kykendall and Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Grant of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Chicago, and others.

Among the 48-member Governor's Reception Committee were Judge James A. Cobb, J. Flipper Derricotte, Norris A. Dodson, Mrs. George E. C. Hayes and Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor. Each of these people took turns at serving in the Receiving Line at the reception for Governors and special distinguished guests held at the Statler hotel Sunday afternoon, Among the governors attending was Walter Gordon of the Virgin Islands.

THE PRESIDENCY

Ear to the Ground Swell

Slowly recovering from the hacking cough that has punctuated his speeches and conversation since Inauguration Day, President Eisenhower last week was discomforted by further complications. Striding into his 103rd press conference, the President surveyed his audience through eyes moist and red-rimmed from a stubborn head cold. Tamped into his left ear was a medicated wad of cotton. To newsmen about to ply him with such lackluster inquiries as whether he drinks the District of Columbia's fluoridated tap water (he does), Ike explained that his hearing temporarily was not good (Presidential Physician Howard McC. Snyder's diagnosis: an inflamed Eustachian tube). The President advised the press to sound off loud and clear to help his handicapped hearing.

As the questions rolled loudly out, it soon became obvious that the President's hearing had been acute enough all along to catch the misgivings around the nation about the size of his budget. Asked about the steady rise in the cost of living, he seized the occasion to talk about the part played by Government spending. "Now for every purpose that was provided for in the budget, I still am in favor . . . [but] I do think that we can vary the speed . . ." Then he disclosed that he was making "investigations through the Cabinet and other responsible officers to see whether some of these [projects] can't be slowed up in order to reduce our spending and take that much pressure off this rising curve . . . Long before this budget ever went to Congress I gave orders for the kind of study that is going on now, has been going on, and will continue to go on; that is, to find out whether it does represent the minimum in services and programs that the United States requires."

Away from Washington. Rumbling through Congress already were suggestions that the size of U.S. foreign-aid allotments be sharply cut. Warned the President: "I don't think you can take substantial cuts there and still support the welfare of the United States and the world . . . We asked for $4.4 billion, of which about $2.6 billion is for military assistance . . . to which we are committed . . . and about $1.8 billion for all other. And if you were interested enough to read my inaugural address and the several messages I have addressed to the Congress, you know how greatly I believe the world, the free world, is depending upon some intelligent economic development in these underdeveloped areas."

Could total budget cuts, as House Minority Leader Joe Martin estimated, reach $3 billion? "I wouldn't speculate at this moment on the size . . . I can only tell you exactly how we are approaching it."

At week's end the White House announced tentative plans for Ike to spend this week in a warmer climate for his cold's sake. With Secretary of State Dulles away for the conference of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization Council and Vice President Nixon in Africa (*see below*), Ike was loth to try the Arizona vacation he had discussed. But White House aides were equally loth to let his cold drag on in Washington's chilly spring. Finally they worked a compromise: Florida, four air hours nearer the White House than Arizona. Because Florida is tight-packed with sun-worshiping tourists, Sun Seeker Eisenhower would use Air Force accommodations (probably at the Palm Beach Air Force Base), from that vantage point fly directly to Bermuda for his conference with Britain's Harold Macmillan.

Last week the President also:

¶ Received West German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano, got his assurances that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will be well enough by May for a U.S. visit.

¶ Named his first Negro judge: Scovel Richardson, 45, U.S. Parole Board chairman and onetime Lincoln University Law School dean, who will take a lifetime seat on the New York Customs Court.

¶ Asked Congress to approve an amendment to the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945 which would give the United Kingdom the right to postpone the 1956 installment of interest on the $3.7 billion loan, and the right to postpone seven more future installments of principal and interest as necessary.

¶ Enjoyed a nostalgic reunion outside the White House with his World War II command car, a 1942 Cadillac that hauled Ike around England before the invasion, around the Continent after it. Used after the war by SHAPE Commander General Alfred M. Gruenther, the Cadillac in 1955 went on loan for Ike's use during the summit conference at Geneva. Finally retired by the Army, it has been bought by anonymous friends, is on its way to the Eisenhower Museum at Abilene, Kans.

RALPH
Constitution
McGILL

Once a Crusade, Now a Wide Gulf

NEW YORK CITY, May 2—One of the saddest and yet wryly ironic bits of evidence of the erosion of the Eisenhower administration and of the President's influence is the appearance of buttons reading, "I Like Edgar."

The President's brother Edgar, who publicly condemned his brother's budget, stands with Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey as one of the two persons most responsible for giving respectability and strength to the President's enemies. Had they not spoken, many of those now shrilling and yapping would be relatively silent.

There is no accurate method for measuring the almost incredible deterioration of the President's popularity. Nor is it possible to say how deep it goes. But among the persons who might be classified as independent voters, the disenchantment obliviously is deep. And, at the top, the gulf between the President and many of the financial powers which originally flocked to his banner and hailed him as the savior of his country, widens daily.

First Opposition

Here in New York, observers of the political scene say that first among those who now bitterly, if yet somewhat privately, oppose the President are the textile interests and their associates. Among many of them the name Eisenhower causes the cheeks to become pink and the wattles to light up like neon tubes. The President's name now evokes with them the same reaction as did that of "that man" Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

Listed as second in line against him are some, but not yet all, of the powerful oil interests.

Third in the listings of once extravagant and profuse admirers are a few of the major financial houses.

There is a division here, with some remaining faithful. But it is no secret at all that many of them strongly endorse Secretary Humphrey and his position on the budget. In fact, one of the most often heard predictions here is that the Humphrey resignation, when it comes, will have an effect on the market. It is expected that certain stocks will decline and others, those more directly influenced by inflation, will climb.

The President reportedly is back in Washington in a fighting mood. Within a few hours after his return to the White House he made a 20-minute talk defending his foreign aid program. In that appearance before the National Council of the League of Women Voters he asserted that foreign aid was a vital "engine" on the ship of state needed to keep our country "secure and strong."

Those who profess to know say Mr. Eisenhower will be more firm in press conferences and will make a number of speeches before selected groups, and the nation will be notified the addresses will be of major political interest.

Deep Erosion

This, if true, will not be enough. Not nearly so.

The President may not be aware of how deep is the erosion of his influence within his own party. Here we have the spectacle of a man unanimously nominated in a convention which gave to itself an almost religious dedication to carrying on a crusade, utterly lacking any real voice in the Congress.

In the Senate, an opponent, Sen. William Knowland, is leader. He fights the budget and the chief policies of the President. In the House, Joe Martin, who presided at the San Francisco convention and endorsed the President as the world's greatest man, is in strong opposition.

The budget is not too high. Most of it is defense. And the new weapons are fantastic in cost. The price of experimentation, too, is incredible. If there is to be any savings, so called, they will have to be in the defense items. And that seriously will endanger the security of this nation. The day Russia figures we haven't got the necessary retaliatory strength is the day she will attack.

The President must talk plainly to the people—and do so directly. If he does not, then he will lose and we will all lose with him.

Four Named To Top Posts Of State GOP

World Wed. 5-29-57
Birmingham, Ala. P. 2

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA (SNS).—

Four Negroes were elected to top posts at the State Convention of the Federation of Young Republican Clubs yesterday in the Courthouse after the Piedmont Hotel, where the meeting was originally slated to be held, barred its front doors to Negro delegates.

They were: Timothy Gilham, president of Gate City Young Republican Club, elected Vice chairman; Joseph Phinazee, secretary of Gate City Young Republican Club, elected assistant secretary; Otis Head, president of the Griffin Spalding Young Republican Club, elected director, Harrold Turner, president of the Morehouse College Young Republican Club, elected assistant director of College activities of the Georgia Federation of Young Republican Clubs.

Among the other officers elected were: McCready Johnson, State chairman; Jane Woodham, vice chairman; Spike Brooks, vice chairman; E. Knapp, vice chairman; Ned Hansel, secretary; Mack Bradley, treasurer; Jeff Watts, executive director; Cecil Hartness, Committee Council; John Lundeen, director of college activities; Bob Lane, assistant director; Ray Foster, national commtteeman; June Smith, national committeewoman.

Three Gate City members, Gilham, Phinzee and E. Stevens, were among delegates volunteering to attend the National Republican Convention in Washington, D. C., June 19-22.

Guest speaker at the convention was Senator Thurston Morton (R-Ky.) who said that Georgia, like Kentucky where the 18-year-old voting law is in effect, can only hope for stronger Republican representation and a two-party system by appealing to the young people. He explained that in one Kentucky election in 117 out of 120 counties more Republicans submitted absentee ballots than went to the pools. This showed that youngsters—servicemen and college students—were voting."

TELEGRAM FROM NIXON

A telegram from Vice President Richard Nixon to the Georgia Federation of Young Republican has a vital part to play in interpreting the principles and achievements of our party to the American people now and in years ahead.

And certainly each of us has a special assignment to do everything we possible can to give the President Congress in 1958. I am confident that the Georgia Young Republican Convention this weekend will demonstrate your strong will.

A long-winded debate on procedure, the organization's constitution, delegate voting and proportionate representation almost bogged down the convention, but the matter was ironed out, and the delegates heard reports from committees on rules, nominations, and resolutions.

The delegation went on record to endorse a floor fight at the National Convention which would seek re-apportionment of delegate strength. If approved, this would make the delegate strength of the Young Republicans the as same as that of the senior Republican delegates.

It was also recorded that the Georgia delegation was in favor of Republican candidates doing more campaigning in the South.

The rules committee proposed to empower the State Executive Committee to disenfranchise any Republican Club which became deficient in upholding organizations constitution and by-laws. This proposal was aimed at those "sunshine" clubs which do not actively participate in the state Republican Young Republican programs.

The proposal was attacked on the floor on the grounds that it would eliminate clubs in predominantly Democratic sections where it is difficult to get the few Republicans out to meetings in other than General election years.

The committee explained that organizations in that category could appeal to have its franchise reinstates at the following State Convention. The proposal was adopted.

IKE PLEDGES PEACEFUL CRUSADE TO AVERT WAR

Marian Anderson Sings Anthem

Daily World p. 1
Atlanta, Ga. Inq. 1-22-57

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower pledged to all peoples that the role of the United States during his second White House term will be to heal by peaceful means a world he called sorely divided by communism.

The President's words, loudly cheered, ranged out clearly shortly after the great voice of Marian Anderson, amplified over the crowds on the approaches to the capitol, was heard in the stirring words of the National Anthem.

The clergymen who invoked the blessing of divine providence upon the President and the Vice-President were:

The Rev. L. R. Elson, pastor of the National Presbyterian Church, the "President's own," who delivered the invocation; bearded, black-robed Archbishop Michael of the Greek Orthodox Church, who intoned a special prayer; Dr. Louis Finkelstein, Chancellor of the Jewish National Theological Seminary, who also offered a prayer, and Edward Cardinal Mooney of Philadelphia, who pronounced the benediction.

His famous grin erased in favor of the stern visage of a man embarked on a mission of historic dimension, the 66-year-old President declared. "Rarely has this earth known such peril as today," and he prayerfully sought "the favor of Almighty God" in a bold campaign to avert World War III and lead the way to a new concord among nations.

The Chief Executive and Vice President Richard M. Nixon took their oaths of office in silvery fashion on the great Eastern steps of the U. S. Capitol. Tens of thousands awed and thrilled, witnessed the historic moments. Millions watched by television.

Illuminated now and then by a sun that fought its way through clouds, Eisenhower stood on the same Capitol steps where Lincoln had called for malice toward none and he included the people of Russia in his all embracing good wish.

HONOR RUSSIANS

"We honor, no less in this divided world than in a less tormented time, the people of Russia," he said in his strong manner of delivery. "We do not dread, rather do we welcome, their progress in education and industry." The United States, he continued, wishes those against whose leaders we will continue to arm, a better, freer life, when such things come to pass, he concluded, "the more certain will be the coming of that day when our peoples may freely meet in friendship."

An hour later he was to sit in a heated, carpeted reviewing stand in front of the White House and review samples of the armed might of the nation, ranging from the classic foot soldier he knew so well in two great wars to futuristic missiles of destruction which need no human hand to complete their fate.

PRESIDENT TANNED

The President, vigorous and tanned, repeated after Chief Justice Earl Warren the brief but moving words of the ancient oath. His voice, almost stern, boomed out manfully from loud speakers imbedded in the confectionary-like inaugural platform, and it filled the colorful Capitol grounds and approaches where perhaps 25,000 had gathered.

His suit was that of the statesman, dark morning clothes with a pearly gray tie. But his bearing was that of a soldier taking orders and repeating them to be sure there was no misunderstanding. Indeed, at the start of his 13 minute address, Eisenhower said with brisk feeling, ".....Again you have witnessed my solemn oath of service to you."

Actually, the second term of the man who will be the oldest U. S. President at its completion, was more than 24 hours old when he concluded, "So Help Me, God. Thank you very much!" With Vice President Richard M. Nixon he was sworn in privately Sunday at the White House. As then, the swearing in of Nixon preceded the main event.

Applause at the dark mouth of the Capitol announced the impending appearance of the President, after Nixon had marched to the platform to the strains of "Stars and Stripes Forever." Capt. Albert Schoepper, leader of the Marine Band, pointed his slim baton like a banderillo, and at last he caught sight of the President he punched the stick through the air and the stirring "President's March" sounded.

Incredibly, the sun broke through just as Eisenhower reached the Podium, preceded by Sen. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican who headed the inaugural committee, and other Congressional leaders.

Marian Anderson, in mink and under a hat that was like a snowcap, sang the first verse of the National Anthem. As her great golden voice came to ".....and the Home of the Brave," the crowd veered backwards to sit down, Miss Anderson plunged on into the rarely ventilated second verse, and the

The Bible was opened to the 33rd Psalm, verse 12, which reads: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom He hath chosen for His own inheritance."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Ike is No. 34

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. 1-26-57

WASHINGTON — Using a Bible given him by his mother when he graduated from West Point in 1915, President Eisenhower became the 34th President of the United States in a private oath-taking at the White House Sunday.

Capital Spotlight

Afro-American
Sat. 1-26-57
By Louis Lautier
Baltimore, Md.

Pearl and Lionel Grace Inauguration

Eight orchestras rotated between the National Guard Armory and the three hotels — the Mayflower, Statler and Sheraton-Park — where the inaugural ball was held Monday night. Lionel Hampton was one of them.

Four years ago Noble Sissle as well as Hampton played for the inaugural ball. But Sissle was not selected this year.

James C. Petrillo, the czar of the American Federation of Musicians, picks the bands to play for all Presidential inaugural affairs. They say he doesn't like colored bands that play ballroom dance music like Sissle's.

PEARL BAILEY, noted song stylist, was an added attraction on the star-studded inaugural festival which was held simultaneously at Uline Arena and the Capitol Theater Saturday night.

The Step Brothers, a dance team, also was on the Festival program.

Marian Anderson sang "The Star Spangled Banner" on the East Portico of the Capitol when President Eisenhower took the oath of office at noon Monday.

The Charles W. (Dawg) Andersons (Victoria McCall) of Louisville, Ky., who were here for the inauguration, were guests at the Hamilton Hotel. They invited friends to sip pink champagne and cocktails in their hotel suite Saturday evening.

Mr. Anderson, a graduate of the Howard University law school, has many friends in Washington.

* * *

THE BARRINGTON PARKERS gave a breakfast on the morning of inauguration day. Mr. Parker, a young lawyer, is quite active in Republican affairs.

The J. Flipper Derricottes invited friends in for coffee from 5 to 7 p.m., Monday.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (D., N.Y.), who supported President Eisenhower for reelection, was given all of the courtesies by the Republican National Committee that Republican Congressmen received. Every request he made for invitations and tickets for the ball and other inaugural affairs was honored.

New York visitors here for the inauguration included Mr. and Mrs. Leon Earles (he's a

real estate broker and owner of eight dry cleaning plants), Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Zanders (Marie) — he's known as the chauffeur to royalty and he brought from New York his three Cadillacs. Mr. and Mrs. Zanders were registered at the Statler.

Also Charles Quander, Imperial Recorder of the Shriners; Charles Dargans, Deputy Imperial Director of Public Relations for the Shriners and brother of Maxine Dargans, Mr. Powell's Girl Friday.

* * *

ALSO THE REV. David Licorish, associate pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Mr. Powell is the pastor; Mrs. Dorothy Brooks, a member of the staff in Mr. Powell's New York office; Flournoy Spencer, a furrier in the New York garment district.

Also Henry A. Rhodes, Grand Master of the Masons of New York State; Edward S. Hill, who holds the highest administrative position of any colored person employed by the New York Telephone Co., and Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Alexander —he's the Imperial Potentate of the Shriners.

Other inaugural visitors included William J. Shaw, Atlanta, assistant secretary of the Georgia State Republican Central Committee; Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Bradshaw, Richmond, Va. (he's president of the Virginia Mutual Life Insurance Co.), Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Austin, publisher of the Carolina Times, Durham, N.C.; Frank Hunter, Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. C. L. TOWNES, Richmond, Va. (he's an insurance man); Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kuykendall, Indianapolis, Ind. George Lawrence, Roanoke, Va.; Genoa Washington, Chicago; Louis Horne, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Golden Darby, Chicago; Chester Gillespie. Cleveland, Ohio; Johnny Johnson of the Johnson Publications (Ebony, Jet, etc.), Chicago.

Dr. Helen Edmonds, Durham, N.C.; Grant Reynolds, White Plains, N.Y.; James Irvin, Springfield, Ill.; Edward Houston, Chicago; Vivian Osborne Marsh, Berkeley, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. John Pegg (Dorothy Singleton), Cleveland, Ohio (she's a Washington girl).

Mr. and Mrs. William Booker, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, Chicago; Horace Gardner, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. John Kellogg, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Asa T. Spaulding, Durham, N.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Euclid Taylor, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Terrence, Opelousas, La.; C. O. Pearson, Durham, N.C.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. Frank Stanley, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pash, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. and Mrs. L. K. Jackson, Gary, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Roland Rhodes, Morristown, N.J.; Mrs. Zephrie Queen, Berlin, N.J. Mrs. Johnnie Pickett, Bordentown, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. George Seville, Los Angeles; Eddie Brooke, Clarence Elam and Lawrence Banks, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia; W. P. Young, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Kerfoot and son and nephew, Atchison, Kan. (he's a quarry owner).

AT INAUGURATION: Edward L. Strawter, Tuskegee Inst. Public Relations man who spoke for the BOW Centennial during Inaugural Parade in Washington this week.

MARIAN ANDERSON

BACK FROM INAUGURATION — Members of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club of Alabama, led by Frank Hunter (front row center) are shown as they stopped over in Atlanta, Wednesday on their way to Birmingham, Alabama. The group was returning from the inauguration of President Eisenhower, where they participated in all official inaugural functions. Other members of the group, which represented the 2,000 membership of the club, included: William Parker, Ervin Patterson, Mrs. Lucille H. Patterson, Simon Erskine, Jr., Hubert Dudley, Emmitt Ford, and Mrs. Bessie Ammons. — (Perry's Photo)

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

Inauguration Is a 'Glorious' Occasion, Says Eve Lynn

By EVE LYNN

WASHINGTON — It was a grand, glorious inauguration, and every moment of it was accentuated with numerous happenings.

In a scene of divine solemnity, President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon took oaths of office.

Famous Marian Anderson, decked in a mink coat and wearing an off-white hat, sang the national anthem superbly, and Brian Sullivan burst forth in his interpretation of "America" with great warmth.

CHARLES ANDERSON AND WIFE ENTERTAIN

A very vivid pink champagne party, given in the gorgeous suite of Atty. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of Louisville, Ky., at the Hamilton Hotel, was the opening, the entire thrill and the end of all the affairs.

Sunday was a round of gay receptions given in different sections of the city by socially important personalities. The idea came from the Virginia Speel White Club, which is chaired by Mrs. Ida Taylor. One party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon Burke, another in the setting of the Wesley Williamses' suburban dwelling.

Earl Dickerson, among the first counselors of lawn in Chicago, was the perfect host in his room at the Raleigh Hotel to a small, intimate group of folks.

One of the most exciting parties and the highlight of the entire week took place after the balls, when Val Washington (Mr. Republican), Bennie Woods and Mr. Alexander played hosts at Kappa House.

There were four balls, one at the Statler, one at the Mayflower, the largest ball at the Armory, and still another at the Park Sheraton.

Among the beautiful women present were Mrs. Pete Tyson of Washington, graceful in a pale green taffeta bouffante decollete gown . . . Mrs. George Hayes of Washington was exquisitely gowned in an electric blue chiffon, billowy and becoming . . . Pretty Mrs. Dick Jones of Chicago was regal in an off-white satin set off with an emerald green panel down in the back, swinging from a stole which covered her shoulders . . . Beige, real silk embroidered made with a fitted bodice tunic was smartly worn by Dr. Helen Edmonds of North Carolina . . . The Liberian Ambassador's wife, Mrs. George Padmore, chose an all-over beaded and jeweled pink poi de soie gown, made on period lines.

Mrs. Charles Anderson of Kentucky was stunning in a green satin gown made in long full lines, with an attractive decollete neckline set off with bows . . . Mrs. Mamie Robinson of Philadelphia was seen in a becoming blue long gown, made on simple lines . . . Mrs. William Harris of D.C. was dazzling in a black net and blue lace creation.

AT THE BARRINGTON PARKERS' BREAKFAST

The breakfast at the early hour of 8 A.M. was just as swanky as it could be at the home of the Barrington Parkers. Mrs. Parker and her sisters kept the breakfast service right up to the minute.

One of the interesting highlights of the inauguration was the meeting of the electors in the caucus room of the old House. It was presided over by Jacob L. Holtzmann, president of electoral colleges, who made the group realize the importance of the electoral college and the place it holds in the life of America today.

Seen in the interesting crowd everywhere were Earl Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. Charles Garvin, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Houston, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. LaMarr, Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, New York; Mrs. Alice Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Landrow, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Newsome, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. Cox, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. John O. Hopkins Jr., Mrs. Roland Milburn, Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. James Irvin, Chicago; Rev. and Mrs. Charles Hoggard, Dr. Grant Lucas, Grant Reynolds, New York; Mrs. Mamie Robinson Jr., Junius Bonds, Mrs. Ida Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin Campbell, George P. Smith Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edmondson, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Smith, Mrs. Arssie Scholls, Ernest T. Wright, Austin Norris, Mrs. Lillian Woodard, Mrs. Hattie Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mehlinger, Mrs. Christine Terrence, Louisiana; Mr. and Mrs. Perry Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. Belford Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Barrington Parker, Mrs. Ida Taylor, Judge Cobb, Judge and Mrs. Armond Scott, Elmer Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Harris, Mrs. Circe Williams, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holt, New York; Mrs. Freda DeKnight, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Gaston DeVigne, Liberian Ambassador and Mrs. George Padmore, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Scott, Pearlie Cox and her husband, Roberta Church, Annette Church, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Curtis, Mrs. Madge Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Smith Jr., Dr. Helen Edmonds (who seconded President Eisenhower's nomination), Mr. and Mrs. Beltram Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Lipkins, Ambassador and Mrs. Richard Jones, Liberia; Congressman Adam Powell, Stanley Roberts, New York; Atty. and Mrs. George Hayes (in Presidential box at Armory), William Young, Pittsburgh; Walter Upshur, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rainey, Mr. and Mrs. Bubbles Wingate, Billy Rainey, Dr. and Mrs. Stud Green, Dr. Scheyl Brown, Elmer Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Golden Darby, Chicago; the Asa Spauldings, Durham, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bibbs, Chicago; Jeannette Carter, Mrs. Norma Terry and Mrs. Edith Hairston.

Mississippi GOP Fails To Unseat Perry Howard

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — "Lily White" Republicans of Mississippi, returning home from the Eisenhower inaugural ceremonies in Washington, brought the welcome news to their white constituents that GOP leaders of the state will have full power to dispense Federal patronage in Mississippi, but without official recognition by the Republican National committee.

Observers here and in the North view the 'compromise' as another administration move to draw continued support from the white voters of the state. It was stated that the GOP big-wigs decided at their Washington meeting to postpone "for a short time longer," replacing Perry Howard, veteran Negro leader, as National committeeman fo Mississippi.

Howard, for more than a generation, has held the Negro vote in this state in the 'palm of his hand,' though activities of his 'Black and Tan party,' which is registered under state law as the "Grand Ole for Mississippi.

Perry Howard is the only remaining member of the famed GOP quartet of Negro leaders, who for more than 40 years were recognized as the "mouthpiece" of the Negro electorate throughout the country. The other three, now deceased, were Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Illinois; Bob Church of Tennessee and Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia.

The Mississippi "Lily White" group making a determined effort to oust Perry Howard as the senior member of the Republican National committee, is headed by the following: E. O. Spencer of Jackson, National committeeman for the "Mississippi Republican Party"; Wert Yerger, Jackson, State chairman and Mrs. Balfour Miller, Natchez, National committeewoman.

Washington, GOP Aide, Gets Award

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — Val Washington, a member of the staff of the Republican National committee, was pleased presented with a this week by a group of top-ranking Chicago Republicans.

The presentation was made by William Booker, a Chicago attorney, at a cocktail party given at the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity house, Monday night.

The group honoring Washington was co-chaired by Booker and of ward committeemen, city, coun- Golden B. Darby, and consisted ty and state officials, and business and professional men.

Darby, who is supervising sociologist for the Department of Welfare in Chicago and founder of the South Side Community center, said the group made the award out of appreciation for the "intelligent leadership and progressive contribution which Washington has made to the political organization of the Republican Party."

Many of these men, he said, have known Washington for a number of years and are familiar with the outstanding leadership he exhibited in Chicago, in Illinois and in the nation.

"They have watched his growth in the political arena and have noted that his progress on the national scene is comparable to his advancement on the state and city level," Darby added.

The plaque was a miniature silver elephant mounted on a bronze platform. It is a duplicate of one presented to the national committee chairman, Leonard Hall, several years ago by the committee staff.

12 Wealthy Families Gave Million Plus to Campaign

Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Members of 12 wealthy families were listed today as having contributed $1,153,735 to political campaigns in 1956—$1,040,526 of it to the Republican side. The Senate Elections subcommittee reported it compiled information on contributions known to have been made by members of the du Pont, Field, Ford, Harriman, Lehman, Mellon, Olin, Pew, Reynolds, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt and Whitney families.

The Senate investigators reported the 1956 general election cost at least $33,185,725 but that the actual campaign bill "far surpasses that figure."

MATTER OF DISPUTE

Just how much more was spent on the presidential and congressional races the subcommittee did not attempt to estimate. Nor did it cover the cost of contests for State, county and local offices.

Even the 33 million dollar figure was a matter of dispute, along with a calculation that the Republicans outspent the Democrats nearly two to one—$20,685,387 to $10,977,790. Political committees of organized labor were listed as spending $941,271 directly and miscellaneous spending was put at $581,725.

The biggest individual contribution listed among the 12 families was $65,000 by Mrs. Joan Whitney Payson of New York. It went into Republican coffers, as did all Whitney contributions listed, totaling $121,450 from five individuals.

The Pew family, of Philadelphia and the Main Line, gave a total of $216,800 to the GOP from 12 members. Biggest gift was $51,425 from Joseph N. Pew, Jr., chairman of the board of Sun Oil Co. Just behind were Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Pew, $51,125—he is a director of Sun Oil. Other Pew gifts were $47,125 from Mrs. H. A. W. Myrin, the former Mabel Pew; $10,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Pew; and $47,125 from Miss Mary Ethel Pew.

Also among the 12 top families from the Philadelphia area were the du Ponts of Wilmington, listed at $248,423 from 73 individuals, all to Republican campaigns. The biggest contribution was $26,295 by Irenee du Pont, honorary chairman of E. I. du Pont de-Nemours, Inc.

DU PONT CONTRIBUTORS

Other du Pont contributors included:

Mrs. Robert R. M. Carpenter, 6500. (She is the former Margaretta du Pont and mother of the owner of the Phillies); Mr. and Mrs. Crawford H. Greenewalt, $6200 (he is president of du Pont); Mrs. Harry W. Lunger, the former Jane du Pont, $6200; Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., chairman of the board, $11,800; Lamont D. Copeland, $9650; J Simpson Dean, $6570; F. U. du Pont, of Cambridge, Md., $9000; Nicholas Ridgeley du Pont, of Greenville, Del., $5000; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, 3d, of Rockland, Del., $9200; Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds du Pont, of Greenville, Del., $8400; William du Pont, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., $9000.

The report said names of 900 persons understood to be members of the duPont family were checked with contributions lists. It said 73 of them gave $248,423, all to the Republican cause.

'ADMITTEDLY INCOMPLETE'

The other family listings shaped up this way:

FIELD — The late Marshall Field of New York contributed $12,000 to Democratic campaigns and $3000 "miscellanous"; Mrs. Marshall Field contributed $10,500 for Democrats; Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago gave Republican campaigns $5000 and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., gave $500 each to Republicans and Democrats; Stanley Field of Chicago gave $2000 to Republicans.

FORDS GAVE $36,899

FORD — $36,899, all Republicans, by eight individuals, headed by $16,000 from Henry Ford, 2d, of Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

HARRIMAN—W. A. Harriman of New York gave $4500 to Democrats; Mr. and Mrs. E. Roland Harriman of New York gave $34,350 to Republicans.

LEHMAN—$23,500 to Democrats in four individual contributions; $14,000 to Republicans in three; Herbert H. Lehman of New York contributed $15,500 Democratic and $2000 "miscellaneous."

MELLON—$100,150 in seven contributions, all Republican, headed by $33,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Mellon of Pittsburgh.

OLIN—$53,550, all Republican; biggest of the five contributions, $34,600 from Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin of Alton, Ill.

$49,609 FROM REYNOLDS

REYNOLDS—$49,609, all Democratic; Richard J. Reynolds, Palm Beach, Fla., made the biggest of the seven contributions, $21,619.

ROCKEFELLER—$152,604, all Republican, in 14 contributions; the biggest, $29,600 from Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York.

VANDERBILT—$54,800 to Republicans in three contributions, headed by $47,000 from Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York; $6500 to Democrats in three contributions, headed by $5000 from Anne C. Vanderbilt of Brookline, Mass., and $1100 "miscellaneous."

The over-all figures were offered by the two Democrats on the three-man committee, Sens. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Michael J. Mansfield of Montana. The lone Republican, Sen. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, refused to sign the report, attacking it as incomplete and inaccurate, particularly as to what labor union political committees put into the campaign.

Curtis raised no complaints about findings that present laws dealing with election contributions and expenditures are "studtions is imperative and immediate," the report said.

CALLS FOR LIMITATIONS

It called for effective limitations on the amount of individual contributions, incentives for mass contributions, or "perhaps governmental assumption of the cost and responsibility for the conduct of Federal election campaigns and the curtailment of private subsidization." The report urged that out-of-State contributions to senatorial campaigns "be sharply curbed" to prevent "undue interference from without."

The majority report also proposed a specialized, intensive study of activities of both labor unions and corporations in Federal elections, as "existing statutory provisions are inadequate."

The biggest individual contributor was Lansdell K. Christie of New York City at $73,164. He gave $70,564 to the Democrats and the remainder to some miscellaneous committees. The next biggest donation was the $65,050 Mrs. Charles S. (Joan Whitney) Payson gave the Republicans.

TOTAL $9,550,053

The largest campaign expense was for TV and radio. And here, from its questionnaires, the subcommitee came up with some information on State, county and local elections—a field in which the Republicans were listed for $1,345,000 of expenditures and the Democrats $1,149,000, for a total of $2,494,000.

Then in the national elections radio-TV costs were put at $7,056,053, with the GOP accounting for $4,036,935, the Democrats $2,971,143, and splinter parties or nonpartisans for $47,975.

Grand total: $9,550,053.

The subcommitee counted up ded with loopholes" and "meaningless" limitations.

"The need for remedial legislation in the field of Federal elec- 14 banks totaling $189,000 to the Republicans, five aggregating $60,000 to the Democrats, and questioned the legality of all of them The report said it would appear to violate the Corrupt Practices Act if a banking institution "makes a loan in any amount" to a political committee.

With the help of punch cards and mechanical brains, the subcommittee came up with all kinds of assorted spending information. Some of it:

Twelve out of 13 professional, business and other selected special groups, such as the American Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. and the National Association of Manufacturers, gave the Republicans $741,189, the Democrats $8000.

Twenty-three of the 29 largest oil companies donated $344,997 to the GOP, $14,650 to the Democrats.

Fifty-one of 88 corporations participating in the atomic energy program handed over $387,342 to the Republicans and $34,700 to the Democrats.

Sixty-three of the 100 largest military prime contractors gave the Republicans $1,133,882, the Democrats $40,975.

NEW JERSEY OFFERINGS

In the list of 1956 campaign contributions were these New Jersey residents:

Ambassador and Mrs. D. Douglas Dillon of Paris and Far Hills, N. J., $36,500 for the Republican campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Edison, West Orange, N. J., $500 for Republican campaign and $12,300 miscellaneous.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Johnson, Clifton, N. J., $5000 for the Republican campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Rooke, Westfield, N. J., $13,600 for the Republican campaign.

OTHER AREA OFFERINGS

The recipients of the miscellaneous contributions were not shown in the committee listings.

Other Philadelphia area contributors of $5000 or more included:

REPUBLICAN

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Bredin, Greenville, Del., $5200.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Breyer, Jr., of Philadelphia, $6000. Breyer is a retired ice cream executive.

Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., $6543. He is an industrialist.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Firestone, of Pottstown, Pa., $11,150. He is president of the Firestone Plastics Co.

Eugene G. Grace, of Bethlehem, Pa., $7850. He is chairman of the board of Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Joseph R. Grundy, of Bristol, Pa., $12,000. He is a former Senator and industrialist.

Mrs. Elizabeth Flagler Harris, of Philadelphia, $9500.

William W. Laird, of Wilmington, Del., $5950.

Thomas B. McCabe, of Chester, $19,500. He is president of Scott Paper Co.

Harold F. Pitcairn, of Philadelphia, $14,925. He is president of the Autogiro Co. of America, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, $10,700.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald P. Ross, of Montchanin, Del., $8200. He is vice president of the Wilmington Trust Co.

H. Rodney Sharp, of Wilmington, Del., $6250.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wikoff Smith, of Bryn Mawr, $9500. He is president of the Kewanee Oil Co.

George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, $24,200. He is director of Tradesmens Bank and Trust Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Downs, 3d, of Wilmington, Del., $6100.

DEMOCRATIC

Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish and Green, Philadelphia law firm, $5000.

Joseph N. Gordon, of Philadelphia, $6850.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield, of Philadelphia, $30,950.

Garrett E. Lyons, of Wilmington, Del., $5300.

J. H. Tyler McConnell, of Wilmington, Del., $7250. He is secretary of the Hercules Powder Co.

Max Robb, of Philadelphia, $7500. He is president of Lit Brothers.

The President's State Of The Union Message

In his state of the Union message before the 85th., Congress the President of the United States again went on record as re-affirming his former position of government providing a greater freedom for all citizens. P 4 words

In a former message he dwelt at length with those essentials touching upon conditions affecting the general people without regards of race, creed or conditions. In that the message in its soundness goes to the very heart-string of every true believer in our system of a government by laws. Atlanta Ga.

President Eisenhower's position on the agricultural, economic and the industrial procession, now a leading employer among our population was full of those helpful suggestions by which the country is fast coming into normalcy.

On the Civil Rights front, the President asked Congress to pass additional laws strengthening Civil Rights. His program on this phase of American life includes Sun. 1-13-57

(1) Creation of a bipartisan commission to investigate any violation of Civil Rights and make recommendations.

This is in keeping with his message during the last Congress for stronger Civil Rights regulations for a swift move toward the full observance of the decision outlawing segregation.

(2) Establishment of a Civil Rights division in the Department of Justice. 34 d Republican

(3) Enactment of new laws to protect the right to vote.

(4) Amendment of existing laws to permit the federal government to seek preventative relief from civil courts in Civil Rights cases.

This Four-Point Program as handed to the Congress by the President will bring into action the various Committees by which such bills will reach the Congress.

Those who long for a lasting peace, a realization of a government by laws and not of hysteria, and as a general protector for all the people must find a general comfort in these positive recommendations coming first hand to the law-making body of this nation from the President himself.

All in all, the message, full of those "must" suggestions, is a sound one; it goes to the very heart of the various problems affecting the nation's well-being and it can be truthfully said that the President again scores on this great gridiron of faith and those cardinal principles upon which this government was founded.

Vigor and Resolution

Congress demonstrated little enthusiasm yesterday for President Eisenhower's noncontroversial State of the Union address. It was perhaps inevitable, following the presentation of the Near East appeal, that the President's second appearance on Capitol Hill within five days would be something of an anticlimax. Nevertheless, the President gave a thoughtful review of some of the problems before the country. It was a nice effort to balance America's world responsibilities with her domestic concerns. Portland Press Herald

What was noteworthy about the speech was not so much its content as its tone. State of the Union messages are customarily general; the detailed legislative proposals on which there will be argument are left for later presentation. This speech avoided many of the usual platitudes and contained a number of moving phrases. P A 12

Most of all, the address reflected what seemed to be a new air of confidence following the election. It conveyed a determination and briskness which the public may hope will be carried over into leadership for progressive measures. It was less a glowing report of accomplishment to the political board of directors than a call for what the President described as "vigor and wisdom and resolution." Washington D.C.

The President's warning about inflation was especially timely and commendable. For the first time Mr. Eisenhower appealed in such a message for restraint on prices as well as wage increases. No doubt he was influenced by the steel and oil price increases as well as the wage awards beyond those dictated by productivity; whatever the reason, his call for self-discipline was impressive.

In the same context Mr. Eisenhower proposed a study of the financial system. Although his proposal was vaguely stated, presumably he meant a study of the adequacy and control of credit and credit agencies. Provided that it did not compromise the independence of the Federal Reserve Board, such a study (and further efforts at coordination) could be extremely useful.

The actual amount of improvement in agricultural income, in view of drought conditions, may not fully warrant the President's optimism about the success of Administration policies. But the President's attention to the use of water, which is "rapidly becoming our most precious natural resource," was most welcome. Mr. Eisenhower still aims at partnership among local, state and Federal agencies in flood control, power development, irrigation and the like. But he ascribed new urgency to the demands for water, and he exhibited encouraging recognition that piecemeal development of drainage areas can be self-defeating and that river valleys must be considered as a whole.

Wisely the President appealed for a school construction bill uncomplicated by considerations of integration. The message did not specify what kind of bill the Administration will support, and strong leadership will be required to surmount the hurdles presented by the various formulas for allocation of funds. Curiously, in view of the advance talk, the appeal for civil rights legislation was pitched in low key and amounted only to a renewal of the appeal for enactment of the proposals presented last year. This may disappoint some militant groups, but it probably is the best approach for practical accomplishment.

Perhaps the most notable phrase in the message was Mr. Eisenhower's observation, in describing the interdependence of world interests, that in a shrunken world "all free nations are our neighbors." He emphasized the importance of aid in building productive economies as well as in maintaining military strength. He also gave a boost to the European common market and the continental atomic energy project, Euratom. Let us hope that his plea for American membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation will bring more response in this Congress than it did in the last.

Apart from urging more liberal legislation on Hungarian refugees and on immigration policy in general, Mr. Eisenhower mentioned no specific countries. A kind word for Britain and France at this critical moment would have been useful. The President did, however, stress the continuing importance of regional security alliances, noting that "isolation from them invites war."

The President is certain to run into controversy with his familiar assertion that American military forces, with new weapons, are the most powerful in peacetime history. This newspaper sympathizes with Mr. Eisenhower's strictures about overbuilding defense. Unhappily, however, he said nothing about additional capacity to deter or fight limited wars, which is in many respects more an issue at the moment than the big deterrent.

At the same time, the President gave the first on-the-record statement about the Administration's proposals on arms control to be presented in the United Nations. It is significant that he stressed American willingness to enter into a reliable agreement that would "mutually control the outer space missile and satellite development" (thus confirming the military significance of space satellites). Regrettably he did not mention nuclear weapon tests. It would be unfortunate if the Administration had painted itself into a corner on this issue during the campaign.

The State of the Union message offered few solutions, particularly in the large and vexing problems of foreign policy. It was, however, a good opening statement of the President's intentions. As in all such matters, the test of effectiveness lies in action rather than rhetoric; sometimes in the past there has been a great gulf between words and deeds. The President has provided an outline. Implementation will depend upon the "vigor and wisdom and resolution" of Administration leadership in seeking cooperation from Congress.

Republican Women Of Ga. Meet

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 1-19-57

The Georgia state federation of republican women held their organizational meeting recently in Augusta, Georgia. Mrs. Peter Gibson, president of the National federation of republican women, was the principal speaker at the luncheon meeting on that day, in the Bon Air Hotel.

Mrs. Harold McGeorge, of St. Petersburg, Florida, who is third vice president of the federation's new administration, a former member-at-large on the federation's executive committee and a regional director in the southern states, spoke at the morning session. Mrs. McGeorge has been an inspiration to the republican women in Georgia to organize clubs and to form them into a state federation. She was former president of the Florida state federation.

Mrs. William C. Calhoun welcomed the ladies on behalf of the Augusta Club and Henry Heffernan, Richmond Copnty chairman, welcomed them for the republican party as Gene Gilbert extended those present a welcome from the 10th congressional district. Miss Margaret Twiggs presided at the luncheon and later addressed the afternoon session.

This was Mrs. Gibson's initial speaking trip since taking office on the first of January. She returned to Washington immediately after the meeting to formulate plans for her own inaugural ceremonies which will take place at a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel on Jan. 16. Mrs. Gibson has asked her predecessor, Mrs. Carroll D. Kearns, to administer the inaugural oath.

During the National board meeting in Washington in mid-January, the Georgia clubs will make application for membership in the National federation of republican women.

Chiefs, Families Before Inauguration

Associated Press PHOTO.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CATCHES the eye of Vice-President Richard Nixon's daughter, Julie, outside the National Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C., where the Eisenhowers and Nixons attended preinaugural services. At left is Mrs. Eisenhower; in front of Mrs. Nixon is another daughter, Patricia. The President and Nixon were sworn in for second terms shortly afterwards at a private ceremony in the White House.

Eisenhower and Nixon Sworn at Private White House Rites

Administration Embarks on Second Term

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—In the serene, formal elegance of the White House East Room, Dwight D. Eisenhower took the presidential oath today and embarked on the second term of an administration beset by troubled peace but blessed with abounding prosperity.

He was sworn into office for another four years by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Immediately preceding him, in the same place, Vice President Nixon took the oath from Senate Republican Leader Knowland of California. By tradition, the vice president is sworn in first.

The three - minute ceremony, held in the privacy of the White House because Inauguration Day fell on Sunday, was over by 10:29 a.m. EST, well in advance of the noon expiration of Eisenhower's first term.

Tomorrow noon there will be a retake in front of the U.S. Capitol, with thousands of dignitaries looking on in person and millions peering over their shoulder through the eyes of television.

Anti-climactic

This second run may be anti-climactic, after a fashion. But it will be bigger, more colossal by far than today's ceremony. For tomorrow the event will be splashed with all the pomp and pageantry that normally accompany a presidential inauguration.

Afterward will come the big inaugural parade, swinging down bedecked Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House. There will be floats, bands, marching units, military missiles, an elephant, a working, watery miniature of Niagara Falls, and one gigantic 408-foot-long float depicting an America ruled by the consent of the governed.

Topping the day's formalities and festivities will come the four inaugural balls tomorrow night. Some 15,000 men and women in evening clothes will turn out to dance to "name" orchestras, quaff fruit punch and a champagne toast to the Eisenhowers, and promenade past them in grand marches.

Reception Held

Today's calendar included such major events as a reception for visiting governors and other high officials and the traditional inaugural concert, featuring such stars as Lily Pons and Ethel Merman, Peter Palmer and Raymond Massey, the National Symphony Orchestra and Waring's Pennsylvanians.

The reception and concert were on Nixon's schedule, but the Eisenhowers passed them up.

The President secluded himself part of the day to work the last kinks out of tomorrow's inaugural address—an address that may run little more than 20 minutes. But he had time to chat with various other Eisenhowers and in-laws assembled from over the nation to share in the inaugural excitement.

There was time, too, for seeking spiritual guidance at the start of this second four-year term.

Attend Service

The President and vice president, in morning coat and striped trousers, attended 9 a.m. services at National Presbyterian church, where prayers were offered up for their protection and strength in the years ahead.

With head bowed, the President heard the Rev. Edward L. R. Elson ask that "on this day of solemn dedication," Almighty God should "look with favor on the chief executive and:

"Grant unto him now and henceforth health of body and serenity of soul, clarity of insight and soundness of judgment, a lofty moral courage and a sanctified stewardship of office, a constant faith in Thee and in the final triumph of righteousness.

"Keep him ever sensitive to Thy spirit and Thy power upon this earth, that in all things he may promote the high order of Thy kingdom."

There were prayers, too, for the church, the nation, for all in authority and for world peace—which Eisenhower has said is his overriding goal.

Mamie Changes

The Eisenhowers and Nixons hustled from church to the White House by automobile. Mrs. Eisenhower put aside her silver mink stole, changed quickly from black gabardine suit to black taffeta dress, and proceeded with her husband to the ceremony in the East Room.

The event was short and solemn, followed by a gay round of handclasps, and coffee and rolls in the state dining room. But it was recorded for posterity only by a Navy cameraman and the pencilled notes of White House press secretary James C. Hagerty. News reporters and photographers were barred, over their protests.

As Hagerty saw and clocked ags and relayed them to a owded news conference afterward, this is what happened:

At 10:26 a.m. EST, Vice President Nixon raised his right hand and repeated his oath of office after Sen. Knowland. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower extended their hands in congratulations.

Ike Is Sworn

At 10:28 the chief executive took one pace forward and repeated his oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Warren.

"I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God."

Beneath the President's left hand was the Bible his mother gave him in 1915 upon his graduation from West Point. It was opened at the 12th verse of the 33 Psalm: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

For his oath-taking, Nixon rested his hand on a Bible that belonged to his great-great-great-grandparents, William and Martha Milhous—his middle name is Milhous. Family records in the Bible trace Nixon's Irish Quaker ancestors to the time they left Dublin for Pennsylvania in 1729.

The same Bibles were used four years ago in the first Eisenhower-Nixon inauguration.

Bible Open

Nixon's Bible was opened to the 4th verse, 2nd chapter of Isaiah, which speaks of beating swords into plowshares and says "nation shall not lift up sword against nation."

Holding the Bibles for today's ceremony was Frank K. Sanderson, White House administrative officer, at the special invitation of the President.

Some 80 guests looked on at the oath-taking, mostly members of the Eisenhower and Nixon clans.

All told, four generations of Eisenhowers were present, from the First Lady's mother, Mrs. John S. Doud of Denver, to 13-months-old Mary Jean, the daughter of the President's son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. John Eisenhower.

A presidential cousin, Paul Lucas of Yakima, Wash., swelled the family gathering a bit more. He hadn't been expected.

Looking on unobtrusively, too, were members of the household staff on duty at the time—ushers, maids, cooks and other servants.

IN 9 STATES

Dixie GOP Defecting In Droves

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Home 10-3-57

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Southern Republicans, who for years have scrambled for a party behold in Democratic Dixie, are leaving the fold in increasing numbers in protest to President Eisenhower's use of federal troops to enforce integration at Little Rock, Ark.

In addition to outright resignations, Republican leaders and Eisenhower Democrats bombarded the White House with critical letters and telegrams.

The dissenters called Eisenhower's actions a "blow below the belt . . . great blow to states rights since Reconstruction Days . . . a 20-year setback to two-party hopes . . . peremptory and unconscionable invasion of the sovereign rights of the people of Arkansas through executive fiat and the naked use of force."

The Chattanooga News - Free Press, which has supported Republican candidates since the newspaper was founded in 1936, editorialized that the party in the South "is dead."

DEFECTING IN DROVES

Protests went out from Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia and Oklahoma, as GOP members in Mississippi were defecting in droves.

At Jackson, Mississippi's top Republican and Eisenhower supporter, quit the party and wired the President that the use of military force "destroyed our Eisenhower organization and everything accomplished in Mississippi during the past five years."

E. O. Spencer, a hotel man, headed the Eisenhower movement in the 1952 presidential campaign which gave Eisenhower an unprecedented 39.6 per cent of the Mississippi vote—the most ever polled by a Republican candidate.

Spencer also reported the resignations of Mrs. Robert E. Shands of New Albany, Miss., as co-chairman of citizens for Eisenhower and of L. O. Crosby, wealthy Picayune, Miss., businessman as chairman of the 6th Congressional District Committee.

He added that Eisenhower committee members have resigned en massee in Alcorn, Grenada, Washington and Hinds counties. He said before the President took the action, there had been Eisenhower committees in 77 of the state's 82 counties.

F. A. Teague, one of two Republican members of the Arkansas House of Representatives, changed his political affiliation to Democrat shortly after the troops moved in.

At Brooksville, Fla., the chairman of the county Republican committee resigned and registered as a Democrat.

Advertiser

"Little did I dream," said A. S. Eppelle, "that I would live to see the day when the President of the United States would use troops to force integration in schools.

"He has with one stroke of the pen obliterated the years of work of loyal Republicans who have labored long and hard to create a two-party system in the South."

Two Texas Republican leaders have resigned party chairmanships. R. L. Durst quit as head of Precinct 256 at Bellaire and Herbert Cartwright, Conroe oil man, resigned as chairman of the Montgomery County executive committee.

Home 10-3-57

YOUNG REPUBLICAN QUITS

At Mobile, Ala., the president of the Young Republican Club quit saying he was "afraid President Eisenhower has killed the Republican party in the South."

Keaton Hardy, 36-year-old real estate and business an, also resigned from the county Republican executive committee, saying:

"When Mr. Eisenhower invaded the state of Arkansas with federal troops, thereby turning about face from previous promises, I became ashamed of this administration I have supported for two terms.

"Since it is my opinion the Republican party has deserted the South, I have no further loyalty to such highhanded dictatorial politicians such as now are leading the present administration."

Ex-Gov. Sparks Sees Little Party Difference

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Former Alabama Gov. Chauncey Sparks said yesterday that recent events have made it clear that "so far as the South is concerned, which party is in power makes little difference."

In a letter to the Selma Times-Journal the 73-year-old Eufaula political leader asked: "Shall we have a new or third party? . . . I do not know nor am I willing to say just yet."

Sparks' letter was prompted by a Times-Journal editorial criticizing President Eisenhower for using federal troops to enforce racial integration. Title of the editorial was, "We Will Not Surrender."

"We have learned that we must be careful in selection of our leaders hereafter if we are to preserve any part of our ancient and sound doctrine of states rights," said Sparks.

At Birmingham former Congressman Laurie Battle, one of several expected candidates for governor next year, said his motto is, "Billions for defense, but not one cent for the capture of Little Rock."

President Eisenhower's press conference

WASHINGTON — Text, in part, of the President's conference with reporters Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Wire American

Q. Mr. President, while you were at Newport (R.I.) more than a month ago you agreed, at the request of Adam Clayton Powell, to have an appointment with him so he could present to you the colored person's argument about segregation.

I understood that in the period since then, he has renewed this request at least two or three times. What is the hitch? Why hasn't your staff been able to get him on your schedule?

A. Well, I don't know there is any hitch, but I am sure that you are aware of the fact that he is not the only one who is trying to get in to express views on this subject, and in fact many people have been there, colored and otherwise.

There is no indication on the part of anyone that I know of to decline the thing, but we have got to do it where we can.

Q. MR. PRESIDENT, could we get back to the desegregation problem for just a moment?

Balt. 11-9-57

The civil rights issue continues to live in an atmosphere of urgency, and I wonder if you could tell us whether there has been a problem which has delayed your appointment of the Civil Rights Commission provided by the Congress, and just one further point,

Baltimore, Md.

The President: Yes.

Q. To use its good offices to help soften and solve the problem.

The President: Yes.

Q. Has it occurred to you at all to do a similar thing with business and industrial leaders?

A. Well, I have, but probably not on quite as direct a way as I did with the clergy, particularly the Bishop of Little Rock and so on.

I personally believe, as I have told you so many times, this problem is never going to be solved without patience and tolerance, consideration. We just simply cannot solve it completely by fist or law and force. This is a deeper human problem than that.

The South has lived for 56 years under a social order that was approved by the Supreme Court, and specifically with respect to education, the theory of separate but equal facilities.

Now they are asked suddenly to consider that whole system unconstitutional and, naturally, this causes difficulties.

* * *

NOW, WITH respect to the Little Rock situation, it seems to improve daily.

I most devoutly hope and pray that we can remove all Federal force, and I hope further steps in this will be accomplished in a spirit of real conciliation, and it does remain with us as a very urgent problem.

With respect to the commission itself, we have been working on it for weeks, but to get the people of the nation you want, you have got to consult people who are, by the very nature of their standing, so involved in quasi - public work, in private work, in everything else, that it is difficult to get exactly what you want.

And we believe the appointment of this commission can have a very ameliorating effect on these aroused feelings, prejudices, passions, and we want to get the very best one that is possible to get, and that is the reason it has taken some time.

* * *

Q. On the Civil Rights Commission there have been rumors and reports from good sources that you were considering appointing Adai Stevenson, who is an integrationist, and former Gov. Allan Shivers, who is certainly a segregationist.

I am wondering if you would tell us what do you think should be the standards for a good member of this commisssion.

A. Well, I will say this: I think first of all, as far as we can make them, they ought to be men of national reputation so that their opinions, convictions, and findings of fact will be respected by America.

I think that we should, so far as possible, have represented on the commission all types of thinking. There should be men who represent, as nearly as we can find out, the true feelings of the mass of the South.

Crisis Creates A New Eisenhower

By RUTH MONTGOMERY

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A new Eisenhower — emphatic, vigorous and unswerving in his declarations of right and wrong — last Thursday assumed complete charge of his first news conference in exactly one month.

Gone was the wavering which has so often been the despair of his assistants as he seemed to wrestle in public with his conscience and his views.

The problem Thursday was integration, and the President left no doubt exactly where he stands. Our Constitution itself is founded, he declared, on the religious premise that all men are created equal — by a common creator.

Furthermore, he propounded, every citizen will be forced by whatever means is necessary to abide by the Supreme Court's decrees from which, whether he likes it or not,

Ike has never looked better at a press conference. He was deeply tanned, his gestures were dynamic, and his all-blue ensemble set off his clear blue eyes.

The President was turning no other cheek Thursday to his detractors. Asked for comment on complaints by some critics that he had been "too slow in asserting vigorous leadership" in the Little Rock integration crisis, Ike exclaimed:

"I'm astonished how many people know exactly what the President of the United States should do."

He added that he has studied every angle of the problem, not only from the time that the Arkansas crisis arose, but ever since the Supreme Court ruling was passed in 1954.

He made it plain that he has never wavered in his intention to take action when and if such a situation developed.

The President, however, had apparently taken to heart some published criticism that he has yet to [illegible] clear the real reason why [illegible] federal troops to Little Rock.

Without being asked, he volunteered that the troops were there —not because of segregation—but to uphold a ruling of a court under a law passed in 1792.

"That is why they are there, and for no other purpose," he declared emphatically. "It is incidental that the problem grew out of the segregation problem."

Ike had high praise for the four Southern governors who met with him last week to try to find a solution to the Little Rock impasse.

Pointing out that these Dixie gentlemen did not like the court ruling on integration, he said they nevertheless, "excited my admiration as citizens who wanted to do their duty, even if it was disagreeable."

Although the President was careful not to call Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus a double-crosser in so many words, he clearly implied that Faubus had deceived both him and the four southern governors who thought they had his pledge to enforce the law against school segregation.

South Lost For 50 Yrs., GOP Told

Legislator Sees Faubus' Reelection

By ARTHUR EVERETT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 6 (AP) A Republican state legislator today advised the GOP to write off the South for the next 50 years as a result of passions stirred up by the great school integration crisis.

Rep. F. A. (Pat) Teague of Carroll County, in the northeast corner of the state, declared: "Orval Faubus will be the next governor of Arkansas. And for that matter, the Republicans had just as well write off the South for the next 50 years."

Georgia Republican Party loses prestige but holds its leaders. Page 5.

LESS PESSIMISTIC

Other party leaders in the state were less pessimistic. They saw temporary rather than permanent damage as a result of President Eisenhower's occupancy of Little Rock with federal troops. They also described Teague as a lukewarm Republican, at best.

The comment came as state GOP leaders gathered here for a two-day conference. Integration was not a formal agenda item. But it loomed as a prime discussion topic.

Little Rock Central High School reopens tomorrow with nine Negro students scheduled to return to integrated classes, first in the city's history. They have been attending Central since Sept. 25 under the protection of regular Army troops and federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen.

LESS RESTLESSNESS

Restlessness that seethed within Central's white student body most of last week appeared to have subsided Friday. A scheduled mass walkout Thursday of white students to protest Negroes in their classrooms proved a failure. Only 75 white boys and girls took part out of a student body of 2,000.

Most of the demonstrators drew three-day suspensions, which expire this week. They are expected to return to classes and there were no indications that they plan any new outward protests against integration.

STILL DEADLOCKED

Gov. Faubus and President Eisenhower continued deadlocked over the great states rights crisis that has aroused the nation.

Faubus asked withdrawal of federal troops and a return to state control of the National Guard. He offered what he said were assurances that he then would guarantee law and order in Little Rock and not obstruct U. S. District Court integration orders at Central High.

Eisenhower said the phrasing of Faubus' assurances was not strong enough to suit him. The President has refused to withdraw the troops.

Black And Tan' Group Heads Republicans In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 5 (UP) Suddenly it's 1928.

That's what Republicans who still are Republicans in Mississippi fear as far as the GOP in this state is concerned. Mass resignations by E. O. Spencer and his Citizens for Eisenhower left Perry W. Howard of the "black and tan" faction as the administration's most likely patronage dispenser and recognized party head in the state.

Thus the GOP in Mississippi would be exactly where it was in the Hoover administration.

The "black and tans" had enjoyed national party recognition since Reconstruction. Until the Democrats won the 1933 presidential election Howard a Negro Washington attorney, enjoyed considerable power and prestige.

After five Democratic presidential terms, however, the rival "lily white" faction had made some inroads and gained state recognition under the law. With Eisenhower's immense personal popularity an unprecedented number of Mississippi Democrats voted Republican in 1952.

The GOP emerged with respectability and numbers it had never known before. After many inter party fights Spencer and his Democrats for Eisenhower joined with the "lily whites" under the blessings of the White House.

Spencer became a full-fledged Republican and the "lily whites" made him their national committeeman. He was the President's patronage referee. Howard still held some national recognition but it was clear the "black and tans" were on their way out. It looked like a two - party system might be possible in Mississippi.

Every mail brought Spencer new resignations from his county and district committees. Tuesday he declared the organization "destroyed" and resigned from the Republican Party.

Except for a few new additions like State Chairman Wirt A. Yerger Jr., who is new at politics, the "lily whites" were left with scant numbers and virtually little political weight.

34d 1957 REPUBLICAN

WITH NEGRO VOTE

Republicans Confident Of Carrying House In 1958

Sun. 8-25-57 P.9 Daily News

By CHARLES O. GRIDLEY
Clarion-Ledger Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Forward looking Republicans here are up early these mornings, like a hunt club about to ride to hounds, bright eyed and full of bounce. They are on the political scent again, and neither President Eisenhower's disappointment over the record of Congress, nor his resentment of their poor report cards, is giving them little concern.

They are confident they can carry the House of Representatives in 1958, and that they have a qualified heir apparent to the White House in Vice President Richard M. Nixon. And since any politician's first concern is the next election, that Republican prospect isn't bad.

GOP dependence on the civil rights issue and the anticipated swing of the Negro vote to Republican candidates in districts where that vote holds the balance of power is reminiscent of little foxes, with mouths watering, sitting around the den, waiting for the vixen to return. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester, N. Y. the ostensible author of the original civil rights bill, has admitted that he hopes to become governor of New York on the strength of that authorship. Other House members from Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, other states with big Negro votes, have similar aspirations for the future.

CIVIL RIGHTS

What is slightly amazing is that this session at least, the civil rights issue on a national basis has overridden in importance every other issue involving legislation —foreign aid, farm subsidies, school construction and public power, to name those of major importance. Like the members of the hunt club, House Republicans have reacted to it as the huntsmen would at the baying of the hounds after fresh quarry.

There are definite reasons for this which are not conceded, even in response to direct questions. One is that every Republican would like to think that on civil rights the party can carry enough additional districts to win the House of Representatives, even if the omnipresent political issue — inflation and cost of living —must be avoided.

Hope that President Eisenhower can have a Republican senate during his last two years in office isn't too high, and some of the more practical GOP solons have privately written it off. That is why any interim shift which would even the present Senate at 48-48 would be immediately seized upon, the party leaders predict, to employ the vote of Vice President Nixon to reorganize committees, with Republican chairmen, and give the party control of the leadership.

If there is a note of uncertainty in this Republican optimism, based largely on the anticipated appreciation of Negro voters for the GOP effort to enact a drastic civil rights bill, it is the possibility never openly conceded, that President Eisenhower's coattails won't figure much in 1958. The President's popularity rating is still high in polls, but the 22nd amendment, political veterans fear, will make Dwight D. Eisenhower in effect a lame duck president during his last two years.

FOREIGN AID CUT

Also, the House vote to slash foreign aid appropriations $800,000,000 under the President's request and the subsequent refusal to restore any of it, despite his appeal, is interpreted here as meaning that a number of GOP congressmen, far from clutching at Ike's coattails, will be emphasizing their independence on the foreign aid issue. This is being watched by Democrats with smug satisfaction, as their votes, which once kept foreign aid above the 3 billion dollar level, helped out it to 2½ million this time.

It's an old and tried theory of members of Congress that in voting on important national questions, you have to give some voters something to be grateful for.

That applies to the Negro vote and the civil rights bill. It is not a bread and butter issue, but there aren't many of those around any more. The Republicans will argue that nobody much is concerned any more for his bread and butter, and that civil rights presents a high moral principle as the alternative to which a political party can resort when things are booming at the supermarket.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Use Of Federal Troops May Spell Third Party

By CHARLES M. HILLS
Clarion Ledger Staff Writer

The occupation of Arkansas, a sovereign state, by federal troops acting in much the same manner as the Russians occupied Hungary and all other satellites has spelled death for the Republican Party in the South.

The mouthings of twice-repudiated Adlai Stevenson are doing the Democratic Party no good, either.

In the face of this, and the natural revulsion that has spread throughout the South, there may come a re-uniting of the Southern states that will spell Third Party.

With that, we are reminded of the formula put forth a few days ago by Judge M. M. McGowan, of Jackson, in which he suggested separate but equal repreentation in the Democratic Party for all Southern states.

Under Circuit Judge McGowan's plan, the Southern state would not bolt the Democratic Party. They woud merey go on as individual state Democratic parties, select their presidential electors and wait in abeyance.

WATCH AND SEE

When the two great parties, Democrats and Republicans, meet and come out with candidates and platforms, we would bargain.

Whichever party offered the best deal to the South would get the Southern elected vote . . .or, if neither was satisfactory, we'd just all cast our electoral for a Southerner of our choice.

Much has been said in the past of throwing the presidential election into the House of Representatives of the Congress. This may be a good thing, but this writer looks with more favor on the bargaining position that Judge McGowan suggests.

With a giant minority Southern vote, we could challenge either the Democrats or the Republicans to make concessions or lose us. Or they might both have to beat us politically in the House.

PRUSSIAN PREXY

When Judge McGowan first made his proposition, it looked as though hope might be slim, but, our Prussian President has changed that Ike has played right into the South's political hand by possibly uniting the folks below the Mason-Dixon Line.

It is not a pleasant sight to see taxpaying white men of the South beaten by armed soldiers while others stand guard.

The people of the South may be beaten for a time, but brute force is converting no one and we suggest that both Republicans and Democrats may realize that in 1960.

If the South, as suggested by Judge McGowan, withholds its Democratic vote until platforms and candidates have spouted, there will be a great lever in our favor.

Sun. 9-29-57

State rights may again be recognized in spite of our present military dicatatorship.

AN OLD CUE

In reality, if we follow the Gowan plan, the South will be taking a cue from the minority groups that we have shunned and despised.

We will form the solid bloc of votes that will be cast at the opportune moment to swing the election to the side that favors us most. We won't have to attend national conventions and be insulted. We'll just sit back and fiddle while the two big parties dance.

It is a possibility, if indeed, the occupation of Arkansas is awakening the South.

Well shouldn't it awaken us, too? Everyone of the 13 Southern states, in fact any of the 48 states, could be subjected to occupation and military rule with a swashbuckler such as Eisenhower in power.

So, why not form our own Southern minority within the Democratic Party framework, but as separate Democratic states so that our Congressmen will still be Democrats, and then throw our weight aroudn?

Judge McGown may have hit the jackpot . . .who knows?

NO HOPE OTHERWISE

There is little or no hope for the South to stand up against the hate-mongering from Yankeedom that has broken out anew a hundred years after the Civil War.

Most of never dreamed that we were such a hated segment of this nation until this latest Negro-baiting fanaticism swept the country.

We have gone our way, patriotically and affectionately toward our country, feeling that the scars of the War Between the States had healed.

Now, the U. S. Supreme Court and Eisenhower and Brownell have reopened them.

It will take a long time for our people to forget Eisenhower's mailed fist. It has been applied only in Arkansas, but it is felt in every state south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

The only remedy is to change the power in Washington, and that can be done only by the ballot.

If the South is to have any change, it must unite and fight at election time.

The best move we can make now is to begin organizing for the 1960 elections, hold our votes for bargaining, and cast them as we please.

G. O. P. HOPES FOR A BIG NEGRO VOTE

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Washington's wisest political strategists—Republicans and Democrats alike—have adopted a cautious attitude toward the political impact of Little Rock on the future voting by Negroes throughout the country.

The Republicans naturally were filled with hopes that their party would benefit among Northern Negroes, especially from the intervention of Federal troops to protect the entry of Negro children into the Little Rock Central High School. But none professed to know for certain these hopes had any factual backing.

Privately, the strategists of both parties were in general agreement that the civil-rights controversy and the Federal troops issue would have little effect on the 1958 Congressional elections, where the Democrats are considered the favorites to retain control of both the House and Senate.

The reasoning was that incumbent Senators and House members, whether Republicans or Democrats, generally had voted on the civil-rights issue as the political prejudices of their states and districts clearly indicated.

Doubtful Districts

There are in the House only thirty-five districts outside the Southern states where the last official census of 1950 showed Negro populations of more than 10 per cent of the total population.

Twenty-eight of these districts are represented by Democrats and seven by Republicans. As of today, there are few claims that there will be changes in the representation from these districts next year, barring retirement of incumbents for one reason or another.

The professionals tend to discount the fact that five of the districts statistically must be rated "doubtful" because the incumbents—three Democrats and two Republicans—received less than 55 per cent of the total vote in the Eisenhower landslide of 1956.

In the Senate, party strategists said they could not think of a single seat up for contest next year where a shift in the Negro vote would prove really decisive.

It is, of course, true that in any election that is genuinely close—such as New York's gubernatorial election of 1954, decided by only 11,000 votes—any slight shift in any population group could change the outcome.

But there is no argument among Republicans that Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, for example, has not been as outspoken in his advocacy of civil rights and Federal intervention in Little Rock as any Republican who might oppose him.

There is a strong feeling, too,

Switch Might Come In '60, Not '58

Morris, A. P. Newsfeatures

"Halloween is coming early!"

that the chief political beneficiary of the civil-rights fight and the Little Rock troubles has been President Eisenhower personally, rather than the Republican party considered as a whole.

The President demonstrated both in 1952 and 1956 that he was far more popular than his party or his Congressional candidates, and that his victories in these contests were more personal than partisan.

Analysis of election results has discounted the "coat-tails theory." Under the Constitution, of course, the President cannot be a candidate again in 1960 and there is considerable question whether the credit given him will wear off on the Presidential candidate the Republicans nominate to succeed Mr. Eisenhower.

Republican Gains in '56

In the thirty-five northern districts whose populations include 10 per cent or more Negroes, the Republican percentage in the Presidential race climbed from 42 per cent in 1952 to 47 per cent in 1956. General Eisenhower's gain nationally among all voters was only about 2.2 per cent. The President carried thirteen of these districts, but G.O.P. House members captured only seven of them.

The President's vote increased in twenty-nine of the thirty-five districts in 1956 as compared with 1952, while Republican House candidates increased their share of the vote in only thirteen districts.

It is in 1960 that Republicans hope for the biggest evidence of political gains from the long civil-rights controversy in the Congress and from the Little Rock situation too.

Many of the Negroes had been Republican as recently as 1932, but had shifted en masse to the Democratic party when President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal greatly improved the economic status of Negroes as well as whites suffering from the great economic depression of the Nineteen Thirties.

Future Hopes

The Republicans expect, and the Democrats fear, that the events of 1957 will accelerate this shift of Negro votes back toward their more traditional home in the Republican column at election time.

The Republicans argue that the converts among the Negroes to the G.O.P. cause through 1956 had been intellectuals and persons economically rated in the middle class or above.

They do not think that by 1956 the vast majority of Negroes, interested mainly in economic issues and still worshipping the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had given much thought to the more recent ideological arguments about civil rights.

Now the Republicans hope that the Little Rock situation has dramatized the civil-rights issue as never before in history and that its impact will be felt to their benefit among the vast majority of Negroes in the lower income groups who up to now have remained loyal to the Democratic cause.

One Republican put it this way:

"We were never able to sell most Negroes on the committee-control argument, or the claim that a vote for a Democratic Presidential candidate or House member also was a vote for Senator [James] Eastland [Mississippi, ardent segregationist and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee which handles most civil-rights legislation.]

"But the picture of white soldiers leading Negroes to a high school in Little Rock from which they had been barred by other troops acting on the orders of a Democratic Governor ought to get us a lot more Negro votes by 1960 at least. But I'll admit I'm guessing and hoping. I don't know, and neither does anybody else."

Alcorn Expects Republican Gains on Segregation Issue

WATERVILLE, Maine, Nov. 21 (AP)—Republican National Chairman H. Meade Alcorn Jr. said today he thinks the segregation issue will bring his party increased support both in the North and the South.

The actual effect, he told Maine party workers, "can only be answered after the first real test comes in 1958." But he added that there has been a trend toward Republicanism by Negroes since 1952.

Answering a question by Charles W. Smith of Kennebunk, a member of the state committee, Alcorn said:

"As far as northern industrial areas are concerned, there will be a noticeable increase in the Republican vote (by Negroes) in 1958 and a marked increase in 1960."

Then he added that passage of the 1957 Civil Rights Act "will make it possible for countless thousands of Negroes in the South to register and vote who never were able to before."

In Arkansas alone, he continued, the estimate is that 75,000 to 100,000 Negroes will be voting for the first time in 1958. He said sources in that state—he didn't identify them—estimate that a large majority will vote Republican.

Alcorn said he had hesitated to speak on the subject before because the situation had been "so inflammatory that anything a national chairman might say would only add gasoline to the flames."

34d 1957

Journal Tribune Portland Me.
Sat 9-28-57

President Enjoys Visit To Old Military HQ

Visiting SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe), where he was once supreme commander, President Eisenhower chats with an American Army sergeant assigned to the H. Q., now ruled by Gen. Lauris Norstad. The President enjoyed the visit, made between sessions of the NATO conference in Paris and delivered a brief address to the allied officers on duty at SHAPE.

SETS NEXT TUESDAY AS DATE WITH GOVERNORS

Daily Tribune, P.I. Chicago, Ill.
Fri 9-27-57

President Says Talks Will Be on Broad Scale

Daily Tribune P.I. Chicago Ill.
9-26-57

BY LAURENCE BURD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 26—President Eisenhower today set next Tuesday afternoon for a meeting in Washington with five southern governors on what he called "problems of school integration."

The governors' committee, at the direction of the southern governors' conference, yesterday asked Mr. Eisenhower for an early appointment to seek "withdrawal of federal troops from Arkansas at the earliest possible moment."

The vacation White House said today, however, as it did yesterday in accepting the idea of such a meeting, that the dispatch—and withdrawal —of federal troops now patroling Little Rock's Central High school is "the President's responsibility alone."

Cites Problem in General

With Mr. Eisenhower holding to this view, he told the governors' committee in today's telegram fixing the time and place of the meeting that he was prepared to discuss the school integration problem in general. He made no mention of the troop withdrawal question in wiring Gov. Collins of Florida, chairman of the southern governors conference, that he would be "pleased to meet" with the committee.

A reply telegram from Gov. Collins released by the Newport White House accepted the 2:30 p. m. Tuesday date for the committee.

Collins said the five governors functioning as a committee would be limited to discussing the troop withdrawal issue under the terms of the conference resolution.

Discuss It Individually

"As individual governors, however," Collins wired, "each of us will be free to discuss any phase of the integration problem."

President Stands Firm Against Jury Trial Amendment

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs 8-8-57

BY ROSE McKEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Senate for the first time in 82 years Wednesday passed a Civil Rights Bill which President Eisenhower indicated he may sign if a controversial jury trial amendment is softened.

The Senate passed the amended version of the bill by a vote of 72 to 18.

Passage of the watered-down edition of the administration bill returns it to the house where leaders on both sides are working toward a compromise on the jury trial amendment. The amendment was written into the house-passed bill by the senate over Mr. Eisenhower's sharp objections.

HOPES FOR APPOINTMENT

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson said he "hopes" Congress now can adjourn the latter part of this month but he stressed that this depends on what the house does about the bill.

Approval of the legislation came without the filibuster that threatened to hold Congress in session until the "snow flies" and without the deep split in Democratic party ranks some and had anticipated.

LAST BILL IN 1875

Southerners have used filibusters to kill Civil rights bills in the senate for decades. Senate researchers said the last time congress passed a civil rights measure was in 1875.

In the house, assistant GOP leader Charles Halleck of Indiana told newsmen that "as of now" The Republican top command favors a plan for a house-senate conference and I hope we can emerge with a bill which means something and is not simply a gesture."

However, Keating indicated that he would go along with the jury trial compromised that appears to be in the making.

Senate Republicans explained that they were voting for the Bill in the hope it would be strengthened in conference. They assailed the weakening of the measure by the senate.

Before the final senate vote came 16-self termed liberal organizations issued a statement terming the senate bill a "bitter disappointment" but urging its passage on grounds the legislation can be improved by the house.

Daily World
Democratic National chairman Paul M. Butler hailed the measure as "a major step forward" and accused Republicans of "making a desperate effort to sabotage the bill."

Atlanta, Ga.
Democrats, differ sharply on the the effectiveness of the bill. Sen. Pat McNamara (D) Mich., referred to it as a "Civil Rights Corpse." But Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) Minn., hailed it as a "significant advancement and "a strudy step forward."

Thurs 8-8-57
Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D) N. C. said Mr. Eisenhower will be displaying rare wisdom if he vetoes the measure. Sen. Spessard Holland (D) Fla., denounced the measure as a "coercive program," which would set back civil rights progress by "inflaming racial strife."

Ike And Dixiecrat Governors

Defender Chicago, Ill P.10

There are some grave misgivings about the outcome of Tuesday's conference with President Eisenhower. With the notable exception of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin of Maryland, the composition of the Dixiecrat chiefs on the committee is such as to give no assurance that these racists have been converted to the sanctity of constitutional rights. McKeldin has stated openly and clearly that he favors observance of the Court's rulings. The schools in his state are completely integrated. Sept. 10 '57

But the other Governors are confirmed segregationists who are making a special plea for the preservation of their social order, or what they call "their way of life." They say that they are in quest of a "constructive" formula for solving the Arkansas situation. In the same breath they ask for the removal of the Federal troops from Little Rock. In other words, they want Mr. Eisenhower to back down. But the issue is clear-cut. The majesty of the law must be upheld; a civilized community cannot submit to irresponsible mob rule. And the President has expressed those views in language that can be understood by the most backward school-boy.

Were Mr. Eisenhower to capitulate now under the shrieks of the unreconstructed, biased Governors, it would be a calamity so momentous as to imperil not only his leadership, but the very foundations of our constitutional form of government. The Administration is smarting now under unwise concessions made to the Southern bloc in Congress. One of them resulted in deleting the enforcement provision on integration which was a prominent feature of the original draft on civil rights. Thus, we are left with a legislation so feeble, so inadequate that not a single article or word of it could be invoked in the Little Rock crisis. Yet, the issue is civil rights.

The President has been driven to make statements that subsequent events have forced him to recant. He has gone on the limb to pacify Southern wrath. Not on account of any great and enduring love for Dixie, but because he hates rancor, discord and disunity. He said, at a critical moment of the civil rights debate, that he could not conceive the circumstances that would cause him to send Federal troops in a punitive expedition against the South. But Little Rock made him change his mind. We thank God for that. Though he refused to comment on the Court's school decisions at the time they were handed down, though he resisted all attempts at drawing him out on the Montgomery (Ala.) bus strike, there is no doubt that he favors integration. He proved that by issuing an Executive order making racial segregation in public places unlawful in the District of Columbia. This was done long before the integration rulings by the Supreme Court. Against this background, it is doubtful that the President would make anymore concessions to the insatiable Dixiecrats.

Though Mr. Eisenhower is fundamentally a man of peace. Once aroused, however, he is said to be as stubborn as the Army mule.

Ike's Committee On Contracts Explains Position On Race

Advertiser K. 10

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The President's Committee on Government Contracts report that some governors lack a full understanding of its operations against racial discrimination by federal contractors.

Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, executive vice chairman of the committee, said in a statement he welcomed expressions of support by a 12-state governors' committee on civil rights which met last Thursday in New York. But he added the governors' statement that his group has too low a budget and is too limited in its objectives needs some explaining.

Gen. Ryan said his committee serves only as a recommendatory and consultative body to federal contracting agencies employing some 5,000 contracting and compliance officers. He added that his committee may call on these agencies for field work and hence requires a far smaller budget than it if worked alone.

As for being too limited in objectives, Gen. Ryan said

"The committee's objective is as broad as it believes is consistent with the proper use of federal authority; the elimination of discrimination where work is being done for the federal government."

Regarding a governors' suggestion that his committee establish regional offices in all major industrial areas, Gen. Ryan said the committee set up one such office last spring in Chicago to cover Illonois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and will establish others as they are needed.

Gen. Ryan said the committee's educational programs among business and industrial leaders have progressed to the point where members of minority groups are now finding employment in industries that were closed to them a few years ago.

These industries, Ryan said, include airframes and missiles, petroleum, ground employment with airlines, telephone and other communications, electronics, atomic energy and banking.

The 12-state governors' meeting in New York this week announced the establishment of a continuing governors' conference on civil rights to expand interstate cooperation to protect and strengthen the rights of the individual.

G. O. P. IN SOUTH FACES TROUBLE IN FUND DRIVE

Adams Certain to Run Into Difficulties

BY WALTER TROHAN
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Sept. 29—The Republican party will learn the facts of life this week on its drive for a two party system in the south which has apparently stalled on the tense integration situation in Arkansas.

Sherman Adams, chief of the White House palace guard as top assistant to President Eisenhower, will go to Chattanooga, Tenn., to call signals for a G. O. P. fund raising campaign in 10 southern states, including Arkansas.

The former New Hampshire governor will fly to a south where reaction to the Republican party ranges from indifference to violent hostility, since Mr. Eisenhower ordered federal troops to Little Rock to permit entrance of nine Negro school children into Central High school.

Integration Talks Called

Adams will leave the White House after the President confers with a committee of five southern governors on school integration problems. The discussion will include the situation in Arkansas and the army orders to step up riot training for army units in the south. The stand-by orders for integration were canceled shortly after they were disclosed inadvertently by a brigadier general.

Sen. Byrd [D., Va.], southern champion and a member of the senate armed services committee, has called upon the army to explain the origin of the order and the detailed plans contemplated.

Adams is expected to participate in the conference with the governors along with Atty. Gen. Brownell, whom the President consulted during a flying visit here last Monday. On Tuesday Mr. Eisenhower issued the proclamation calling on Little Rock citizens to cease their disorders before he ordered out troops from his Newport, R. I., vacation retreat.

Rumblings Against G. O. P.

Tuesday night he was back in the White House to make a radio-TV address explaining his action and calling on the citizens of Arkansas to end violence and stand by the law.

Before the federal troops were ordered to Little Rock, there were rumblings in the south, chiefly against the Republican party rather than Mr. Eisenhower. Southerners, threatening a third party, were warning that the White House hopes for a two party south were withering in the heat of the race issue.

After the troops were ordered out, the full fury of southern anger still was not visited on the President. Southerners joined in tagging Brownell as the author of the measure which has outraged so many southerners.

Adams Faces Handicaps

Adams will go to Chattanooga with three strikes against him. First, he is viewed as a co-conspirator with Brownell on the Arkansas situation; second, conservative southern Republicans regard him as one of the authors of modern Republicanism; and third, TVA advocates have blamed him for administration policies which they regard as unfriendly to the public power development.

The reception of Adams by Republicans from 10 southern states will give a clew to what the G. O. P. can expect in the way of party building in the area long dominated by Democrats, but in which the G. O. P. got a toehold in three states in 1952 and extended it to six states in 1956. The final test will be the amount of money that flows into party coffers after the appeal.

While no one can be happy over the latest injection of the race issue into politics, it can be expected to get an early test in the November gubernatorial elections in Virginia and New Jersey. The issue has been blowing hot and cold in American politics for more than a century.

In Virginia, where feeling against integration runs high, the issue seems to doom G. O. P. hopes for capturing a southern governor's chair for almost the first time since reconstruction days. In New Jersey the results may afford a means of measuring what gains, if any, the party makes among Negro voters and independent workers as a result of the administration's determined promotion of civil rights.

'Lily Whites' Claim Reins In Mississippi

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 7 (U.P.)—A spokesman for the "Lily White" Republicans said today his faction will remain in control of party affairs in Mississippi despite the wholesale resignations of National Committeeman E. O. Spencer and his "Citizens for Eisenhower."

Anson Sheldon, vice chaiman of the State executive committee, said an agreement was made at the 1956 national convention that will assure recognition for the Mississippi Republican Party (Lily Whites) over the Grand Old Party of Mississippi (Black and Tans).

Sheldon said the agreement was signed by National Chairman Leonard Hall, Spencer and others. In it, he said, the national party recognized Spencer as patronage referee in Mississippi and promised to seat the group without protest at the 1960 convention.

He said this was done in order to allow Perry W. Howard, Negro attorney of Washington, and leader of the Black and Tans, on the national committee in order to keep from losing Northern votes in the 1956 presidential election.

Expect 500 To Attend GOP Meet

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Indications are that more than 500 persons will attend the two-day "pattern for victory" conference of Illinois Republicans at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Dec 2-3.

Various areas of state and national government will be explored in a series of fact finding panels, with panel moderators reporting to the conference group at a luncheon on the second day.

Republican State Chairman Stanley H. Guyer said the conference will point up the mutuality of purpose and complete cohesion of the Republican party in Illinois, adding:

"Republican workers and leaders from the state, county, township and ward levels will be given an opportunity to project their plans and ideas for a complete Republican victory in 1958. Important emphasis will be stressed on next year's congressional election campaign."

All groups affiliated with the Illinois Republican State Central Committee have been invited to participate. Congressmen, state officials, representatives of the Illinois General Assembly and county chairmen also have been invited.

Governor William G. Stratton will address the conferees on the night of Dec. 2 and Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn will speak at a luncheon on Dec. 3.

Vote Switch To Republicans Seen By Atty. Marshall

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Speaking without his customary caution, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, this week predicted a nationwide switch in Negro votes from the Democratic to the Republican party.

He made the prediction while speaking on the CBS transcribed radio program, "Let's Find Out." He added that the switch started after the last election. The Little Rock situation, in which Southern Democrats have lined up on the side of Gov. Orval Faubus, will also hurt the Demos, he said.

Describing what he called the lack of accomplishment by the Democrats in the field of civil rights Marshall said:

DETRIMENTAL REACTION

"Nationally the action of the senators of the Democratic party on the civil rights bill when only nine voted against the jury trial amendment, and the action now going on, where all the Southern senators are coming to the aid and comfort of Gov. Orval Faubus, will certainly react to the detriment of the party insofar as Negro voters are concerned on a national basis."

Marshall placed the blame for the Little Rock crisis squarely on the shoulders of Gov. Faubus. He commented: "Little Rock is a completely integrated town. Negroes live in the same neighborhoods with other people. There never has been any racial friction in that town at any time."

pupil placement act as an anti-integration weapon has given Republican hopes a lift in the state's gubernatorial campaign.

Theodore Roosevelt Dalton, the Republican candidate, has seized upon the development to press home his argument that the prevailing "massive resistance" policy was bound to crumble under court assault. He says the tactic is already paying dividends.

Some political experts also regarded yesterday's resignation of Herbert Brownell Jr. as Attorney General as an asset to Mr. Dalton's bid to roll a "respectable" percentage of the vote Nov. 5 against his Democratic opponent, J. Lindsay Almond.

Mr. Almond is the choice of the long-dominant political organization headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd. He has been trying with some success to capitalize on Mr. Brownell's unpopularity in the South. He has contended that Mr. Dalton, as a Republican, would be a "captive" of the national Administration's racial policies espoused by the Attorney General.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday gave the state's "massive resistance" program, so named by Senator Byrd, a severe jolt. It refused to review, and thus upheld, decisions of lower Federal courts that the pupil placement act was worthless as a means of preserving racial segregation in the public schools.

Act Passed a Year Ago

The act was one of several passed a year ago at a special session of the Legislature to carry out the Byrd organization's policy of resisting integration by all legal means.

Under its terms, pupils were not to transfer from one school to another without the approval of a new three-man placement board in Richmond. While only non-racial grounds were speci-

COURT GIVES A LIFT TO VIRGINIA G.O.P.

Gubernatorial Aspirant Sees Hope in Barring of State's Anti-Integration Law

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 24—The invalidation of Virginia's

fied in the law as criteria for acting on applications, the courts upheld that the manifest aim was to preserve total segregation.

With the invalidation of the pupil placement act, Virginia is now faced with the prospect of invoking other "massive resistance" laws, one of these requires the Governor to close any school where Negro and white pupils are mixed, by court order or otherwise.

Another requires the Governor to return control of a closed school to the city or county government upon request. But if it is reopened on an integrated basis, state schools funds are automatically shut off.

Mr. Dalton, a State Senator from Radford in Southwestern Virginia said today that the Supreme Court's action had given "new life" to his campaign and had renewed the sagging spirits of his campaign workers.

Instead of "massive resistance," he advocates a local pupil assignment plan such as North Carolina has adopted. He says this would allow "token" compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 anti-segregation decision while minimizing its effects. Under the North Carolina plan, pupils are assigned individually to schools on such nonracial grounds as aptitude and availability of transportation.

Mr. Dalton did not contend that the demise of Virginia's pupil-placement act would give his campaign a sufficient boost to win.

But "it has encouraged me to believe that we will get a respectable percentage of the vote," he said. He has defined that as 38 to 40 per cent. The idea is that this would at least keep alive the once-favorable Republican hope of establishing a genuine two-party system in Virginia.

Four years ago, Mr. Dalton polled 45 per cent of the vote against Thomas B. Stanley, the Byrd organization candidate now in office. But President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops to enforce school integration in Little Rock, Ark., has apparently removed any prospect of his doing so well this time.

Governor Stanley said today that he believed Monday's Supreme Court action would help rather than hurt the Democratic ticket. His theory was that the "unfavorable reaction" among Virginians would bring out a larger Democratic vote.

At Democratic headquarters here, a party strategist explained:

"Anything the Supreme Court does on the racial issue is going to help us. It will make people mad and bring out the anti-integration vote. After all, our campaign is largely against the Supreme Court."

REPUBLICANS FAIL TO SWAY NEGROES

Wagner and Meyner Poll Big Ratios of Their Votes, but Rights Issue Persists

By LAWMOND ROBINSON

Republican hopes of cutting heavily into the Negro votes in this city and New Jersey were shattered in Tuesday's elections when Negroes gave overwhelming support to Democratic candidates.

A sampling of unofficial returns in key Negro voting districts here indicated that Mayor Wagner and his Democratic-Liberal ticket had polled about 75 per cent of the Negro votes —roughly the percentage they received in the 1953 Mayoral election.

Last year the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket siphoned off more than 35 per cent of the total Negro votes in this city as a sizable segment of Negro voters cast a protest vote against the Democratic party on the civil rights issue. This was the first partial shift of Negro voters to a national Republican ticket

In New Jersey, a preliminary study of key voting districts indicated that Gov. Robert B. Meyner received more than two-thirds of the Negro vote.

Indications of Resentment

His Republican opponent, State Senator Malcolm S. Forbes, had asked Negroes to support his candidacy as a vote of confidence in the civil rights record of the Eisenhower Administration. Last year close to 40 per cent of New Jersey's Negro voters cast ballots for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket as part of a nation-wide protest.

But Democratic jubilation over the return of the traditional Negro majorities was dampened by these factors:

¶In New York City Mayor Wagner, who had both Democratic and Liberal endorsement, polled more Liberal votes in most Negro districts than went to Governor Harriman in the 1954 Governorship race. This could mean that some Negroes preferred Mayor Wagner as a candidate over Robert K. Christenberry, his Republican opponent, but did not want to vote for him as a Democrat.

Although Governor Meyner recaptured most of the Negro votes that went to the Eisenhower and Nixon slate last year, his majorities in some Negro middle and upper-income districts were substantially below the Eisenhower-Nixon vote and down slightly from his own vote in these districts in 1953.

Though this Democratic drop-off was small in both the Wagner and Meyner elections, it could mean that Negro bitterness over the Southern Democrats and civil rights was still smoldering.

If this feeling over national civil rights is persisting, it could conceivably flare up in the Congressional elections next year and in the Presidential election of 1960.

Local Issues and Candidates

By their votes in New York and New Jersey it was evident that most Negroes, like most whites, felt that local issues and the personalities and abilities of local candidates were paramount.

Civil rights, either as a local or a national issue, evidently played little part in the decision of Negroes on how they were going to vote.

Pre-election interviews by Times reporters of Negroes in New Jersey showed that many of them, like many whites, thought that Governor Meyner had been a capable executive in his first term.

On the other hand, a sizable number of Negroes interviewed were critical of Senator Forbes for speeches in which he said Negroes had an obligation to vote for him because of the Eisenhower record on civil rights.

Others, mainly unionists, resented his running feud with leaders of the New Jersey Congress of Industrial Organizations, which campaigned strongly for Democratic candidates in Negro neighborhoods.

Analyses of Key Areas

In this city the vote in the following Assembly Districts was studied for trends: the Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth in Harlem, and the Sixth (Fort Greene) and the Seventeenth (Bedford-Stuyvesant) in Brooklyn.

In these districts, where most of the city's Negroes live, the Democratic-Liberal ticket averaged about 75 per cent of the total vote.

There were signs that the Democratic-Liberal candidates did not fare so well among Negro middle and upper-income voters in Queens, but many of these neighborhoods are racially mixed.

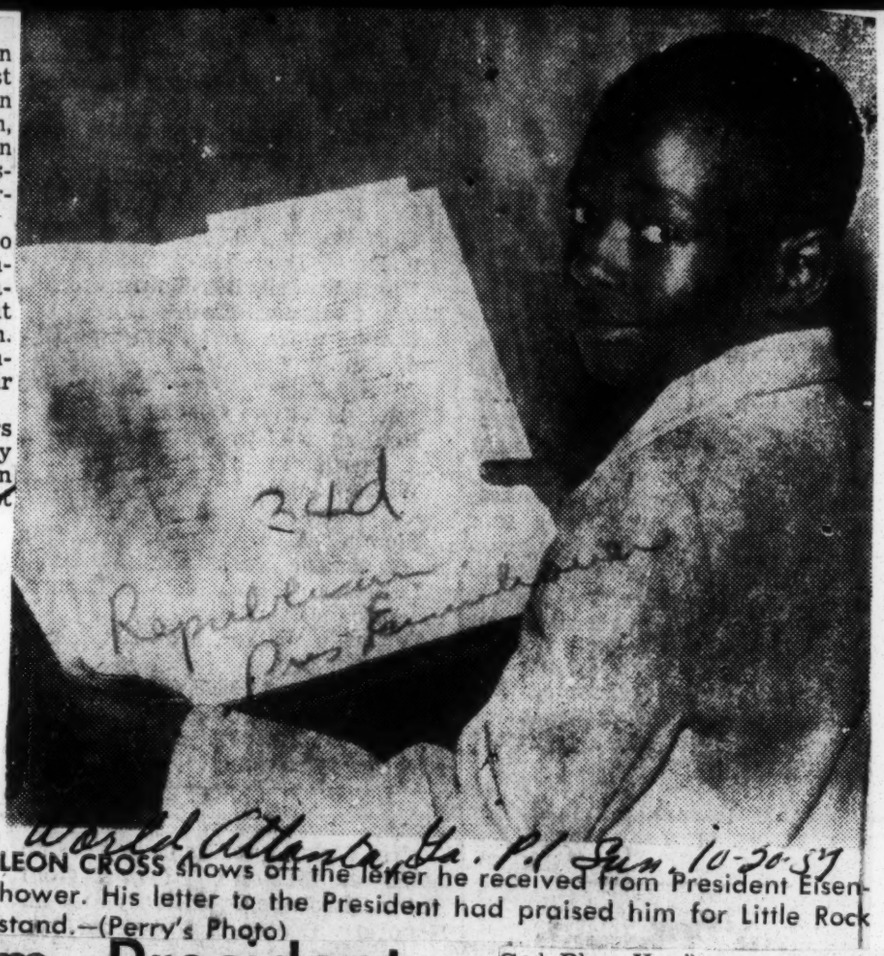
In New Jersey, the election results were watched in the predominantly Negro wards of Newark, Montclair, Camden, Lawnside, Trenton and Atlantic City.

Governor Meyner improved on his 1953 Negro vote in most election districts studied in Newark, Camden and Trenton, but polled a smaller margin in middle and upper-income districts in Montclair and suburban areas.

In the virtually all-Negro town of Lawnside, near Camden, Mr. Meyner received a majority, but experienced a slight drop from his 1953 strength.

Negro votes went to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in Montclair and Lawnside last year.

In Atlantic City Negro voters gave Senator Forbes a majority of their vote, as they had given to the Eisenhower ticket last year.



LEON CROSS shows off the letter he received from President Eisenhower. His letter to the President had praised him for Little Rock stand.—(Perry's Photo)

Letter From President Thrill Of Life To Boy

By HARMON G. PERRY

Ten-year-old Leon Cross has created quite a state of excitement and pride, both at his home and at school, since he received a reply from President Eisenhower to a letter he wrote supporting his stand in the Little Rock school disorder.

Leon, a fifth grade student at English Avenue Elementary School had the thrill of his life Friday when the reply from his letter was revealed to the student body during an inauguration program in the school auditorium.

The reply to Leon's letter was from Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President. In it Mr. Morgan stated that the President had asked him to express thanks for his letter in which he had given his views concerning the actions taken in respect to Little Rock.

Enclosed also was a full text copy of Mr. Eisenhower's nation-wide address on September 28 and a copy of his telegram to Georgia's Senator Richard Russell, in which he explained why he sent troops into Little Rock.

That which had started out as a class assignment in letter writing had ended in something that Leon will remember and cherish as long as he lives.

"I think it's wonderful that a man as important as President Eisenhower would take time to answer my letter," he says.

MAILED HIS LETTER

Leon, tiny for his age, had gone one step further, when his teacher, Mrs. L. F. Elkins, told the class to practice writing letters, addressing them to anyone they preferred. He took the letter home, placed it in an envelope and mailed it. He addressed it. . . President Eisenhower White House. . . Washington, D. C.

When asked about the contents, Leon said he thanked the President for what he had done for the children in Little Rock, because all children need to be in school. He said, he had been reading the newspapers and watching television about Little Rock and decided to write the President about it.

The letter contained about three paragraphs, mainly expressing thanks, and stating that he thought the President had done the right thing. At the end he wrote, "May God Bless Yoo."

Leon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Chester Cross, who live at 880 Proctor Streett, N. W., were surprised at their son's actions

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REPUNLICAN

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Nixon Asks Non-Political Approach To Rights Program

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. L. 10-20-57, p. 7

NEW YORK (ANP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon Sunday called for a nonpolitical approach to civil rights problems.

The Vice President spoke at a Waldorf-Astoria breakfast sponsored by Task Force '57 of the New York Republican State Committee. He received the group's second annual Irving M. Ives award for his work in the civil rights field. About 3000 persons were in attendance.

He pledged that the Republican party would continue to seek improved civil rights legislation. The party he said, "would lose its self-respect and right to exist if it ever compromised on the basic issue of the rights of man."

The award was presented by Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York. Mr. Nixon was cited for "Distinguished leadership in strengthening and expanding the American ideals of brotherhood, freedom and justice; in promoting better human relations and interracial cooperation and in advancing the dignity of man and civil rights for all."

It was Mr. Nixon's ruling in the Senate last summer which kept the first civil rights bill passed by the Congress since 1875 from being sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee —e graveyard of such legislation.

In accepting the award, Mr. Nixon said he looked for "steady progress in the civil-rights field now that a start has been made." He told the audience that the United States "cannot afford to practice prejudice or discrimination in any form, both from the moral standpoint and from the economic standpoint."

"The approach to civil rights should be not Republican nor Democrat but just American," the Vice President said. "Civil rights cannot be treated as a partisan issue."

Senator Ives called the Vice President "the outstanding leader in the fight for civil rights in the United States" and in turn Mr. Nixon called the Senator "my kind of legislator."

The Vice President recalled that Senator Ives had pioneered the New York State Law Against Discrimination through the New York State Legislature.

Senator Ives accused Governor Averell Harriman of trying to destroy a nonpartisan approach to civil rights that, he said, had been a tradition in the state since enactment of the Ives-Quinn Law in 1945. The law bans discrimination in employment because of race, color, or creed.

The charge was based upon a meeting on civil rights December 12 by Northern Governors. The gathering was sponsored by Mr. Harriman and Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

"Their only purpose," Senator Ives said, "was to condemn the Vice President as chairman of the Committee on Discrimination in Government Contracts."

Mr. Nixon said that while some persons had tried to downgrade the achievements of the Eisenhower Administration in civil rights, he hoped that "in the years ahead we can continue to make this kind of record."

Discussing the last election, Mr. Nixon said many observers had decided that the Republicans had not done much better among colored voters as a result of pasage of the Civil Rights Act.

There have been suggestions, he said, that the Republican party might have more to gain by "sweeping the issue under the rug, soft-pedaling it or going the other way

Ike Leads Nation In Prayer

An Attempt To Prevent Any Racial Antagonism

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — President Eisenhower joined in prayer Wednesday for divine guidance to save the nation "from class warfare and class hatred, from racial antagonism."

The Chief Executive took part in the litany recited by his pastor, the Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, to lead the nation in observance of a national day of prayer.

Mr. Eisenhower proclaimed the day so that Americans might, "ask for wisdom and strength to fulfill the high purposes for which we are called."

With h m at a 20-minute service at the National Presbyterian church were Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield and Disarmament Adviser Harold E. Stassen.

The President heard the litany for "our country" which involved Divine aid to "save thy people, Lord, from . . . the spirit of party, from the seeking of sectional advantage and forgetfulness of the general good."

Elson prayed that the President would be blessed with "clarity of insight and of judgment and constant faith" which would lead "to the triumph of righteousness."

The minister also asked blessings for members of Congress and the judiciary and for "all the cutodians of our national safety and civil order."

'We're All Neighbors'

First Lady in Surprise Visit to Capital School

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower caused a flurry of excitement today when she made an unexpected visit to U. S. Grant School near the White House. She was following the President's advice that parents visit schools during National Education Week.

The First Lady, arriving shortly before the noon recess, sat in a tiny chair amid second and third graders and talked gaily with the children, telling them she picked their school because "it's all neighbors."

She heard them do an arithmetic problem, looked at their blackboard art and answered questions of youngsters who raised their hands anxiously to talk.

"Where's the President," eight-year-old Lewis Norman wanted to know.

Mrs. Eisenhower said the President had been working hard in his office "since 7:30 this morning."

The pupils told her they had been studying Sputnik and the moon. When Chris Hanbach volunteered that the dog in the Russian satellite is dead, Mrs. Eisenhower corrected him, "We think" he's dead.

Twelve-year-old Doris Tyrrell gave her a science news supplement she said she was studying in her sixth-grade class. It carried a headline "You, too, can be a scientist." Mrs. Eisenhower told the little girl: "We're all very interested in science right now."

The school the First Lady picked for her visit is a seventy-five-year-old three-story brick integrated school named for General Grant. It has been suggested it be closed because of a small enrollment. There are only four classrooms in use for grades one to six, with 100 pupils and four teachers.

Mrs. Eisenhower said the visit had been "a treat for me—I haven't been to a school like this I tell you in many a year."

Ike's Recovery May Be Secret Even To Doctors

BY PATRICIA McCORMACK

NEW YORK, N. Y. (INS)—The rate of President Eisenhower's recovery from the mild stroke he suffered may be a secret even to his doctors.

For the President has been struck by one of the most mysterious ailments of all- A Cerebral Vascular Accident.

Scientists from the Brain Research Foundation reported that very little is known about to protect the brain and how to heal it when it is sick or injured.

A mild stroke is not like a broken leg. It is far more complex since it happens in a region of the body where medicine practically operates in the dark.

In making this point, the scientists tried to give some idea of the complexity of the human brain.

They suggested imagining just how much it would cost to construct a model of the brain. That is, if it were possible to build a replica.

Say you paid 10 cents for each tiny molecule in the brain. and say you paid just two cents for each bit of connecting material, the stuff that holds it all together.

Such a model of the human brain would cost twenty-billion-trillion dollars.

WHITE HOUSE SCORNS CRY FOR RESIGNATION

No Need To Place Nixon In Command, Says Hagerty

CITES 'IKE'S' PROGRESS

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The White House Thursday brushed aside new proposals that President Eisenhower let Vice President Richard M. Nixon perform his duties until he had fully recovered from his cerebral attack.

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said in view of the President's "excellent" progress, "we don't think it is necessary" to discuss the question with Mr. Eisenhower.

Comments On Editorials

He made the statement in commenting on suggestions made editorially in several newspapers that the President resign or temporarily step aside in favor of Mr. Nixon.

He also pointed to statements he and Mr. Nixon made Wednesday to scotch reports that the President's conditions might cause him to resign.

As was the case during other presidential illnesses, Mr. Nixon said he would preside over Cabinet and National Security Council meetings next week.

Mr. Hagerty said Thursday that Mr. Nixon also would attend the North Atlantic Treaty Conference in Paris next month if the President was unable to go.

Some of the speculation that the President might resign was based on his statement in March, 1956, that "unless I felt absolutely up to the performance of the presidency, the second that I didn't, I would no longer be there in the job . . ."

'Ike' Stated Views

Last April, however, the President indicated he would not step aside merely because of a mild "stroke" of the type he suffered Monday.

"There could be a case where a man would have a stroke that was slight, from which he could recover," the President said then. "We have great statesmen in the world today that have recovered from a couple of them and carried on for years."

Following is a sample of some of the editorial comment in newspapers throughout the country:

Washington Post and Times Herald—"The President could safely and advantageously ask Mr. Nixon to serve as acting president during the period while he is incapacitated . . . the fact that this was not done during the President's previous illnesses is no argument against it. Urgent national problems and the NATO crisis call for different action now."

Philadelphia Bulletin — "Congress still fails to provide a definite answer to the question of determining a President's disability . . . In present instance there is no urgency, since the President can delegate his authority temporarily to Vice President Nixon. But there is a warning that affairs may not turn out to be so well managed in the future."

Move By Congress Urged

Philadelphia Inquirer — "It would be a tribute to President Eisenhower's unselfish concern for the office he occupies if Congress dealt in a positive manner with the question his illness has dramatized."

Atlanta Journal — "The President should resign. The country needs strong leadership and he cannot provide it. The country . . . regards him with great affection. It has watched with concern his declining health and his steadily loosening grip on the reins of government. The President is entitled to a peaceful and calm old age."

Ike Ends Vacation, Returns To Capital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Eisenhower ended his 27-day New England vacation today and returned to Washington to cope further with school integration questions.

His first major item was a conference on the problem of the White House tomorrow with a committee of Southern governors.

Eisenhower was accompanied on the return trip by Mrs. Eisenhower, who had spent the vacation with him at the U. S. Naval Base in Newport, R. I.

They first drove from their white frame residence to a base pier known as Constellation Landing, and there boarded the Navy cabin cruiser Barbara Anne, for a 35-minute trip to Quonset Point, R. I. There, the presidential plane, Columbine III, was waiting to take them to Washington.

High ranking officers of the Naval Base and the Naval War College, wearing dark blue uniforms, replete with gold stripes and braid, bade farewell to the Eisenhowers at Constellation Landing. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower smilingly shook hands with each.

On boarding the cabin cruiser, the Eisenhowers remained on the open afterdeck, apparently to enjoy the Narragansett Bay scenery en route to Quonset Point.

The Eisenhowers waved cheerily to those on the pier as the Barbara Anne pulled out into the bay.

PRESIDENT LOOKS GRIM — President Eisenhower has a grim look as he, along with Mrs. Eisenhower, boards the yacht "Barbara Anne," ending their vacation at Newport, R. I. (United Press Telephoto).

Powell Defends Ike

WASHINGTON

Reliable sources at Congressman Adam C. Powell's Washington office Thursday told the AFRO that no date had been set for President Eisenhower's meeting with Mr. Powell and as of Thursday "everything was tentative."

The sources passed on the information in answer to reports that the President and Powell were scheduled to confer in the near future on the problem of racial integration.

Mrs. Marie W. Nelson, director of research at Powell's Washington office, disclosed that nothing more than what had already been released to the press was known about the proposed meeting.

* * *

ACCORDING TO reports, the President had earlier agreed to meet with Representative Powell (D., N.Y.), for a conference on the racial integration problem.

The New York congressman dispatched a telegram to the temporary White House in Newport, R.I., where the President is vacationing, asking that a conference be held with himself, other colored leaders and Mr. Eisenhower.

In asking for the meeting, Mr. Powell noted that President Eisenhower had already met with Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), and Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas.

* * *

"IN LIGHT OF the growing crisis, it would be very helpful for you to get the point of view of colored people," Mr. Powell stated in his wire.

In reply, the President stated:

"I shall arrange a meeting with you and have directed my staff in Washington to confer with you for this purpose."

No clear mention was made where the meeting would be held or when. Neither did the President indicate that he would see Representative Powell alone or with other colored leaders as the congressman suggested.

In reference to the civil rights bill recently made into law, President Eisenhower wrote:

"I WAS gratified to note your approval of the civil rights bill. Since my signature was affixed to the bill, and indeed, since the very beginning of its consideration, I have conferred long and earnestly with leaders in and out of government, including some of the people whose lives are directly affected by this new law and its enforcement.

"It is my conviction now, as it always has been, that progress must steadily be made in assuring to all citizens equality under our Constitution and under the laws.

Prayer For The President

On this day of the nation's thanks, it is regrettable that we are met with the sad intelligence of the President's illness. While at this writing the press reports are encouraging, nevertheless there must ge grave concern over the health of such a valuable leader at this time.

The President's forthright integrity caused him to ponder making a second race for the presidency; he went into detail and upon the assurance that his health would permit, he joyfully offered himself once again to this country.

He was overwhelmingly elected and was carrying on brilliantly in one of the most crucial periods of the nation's history, until a few days ago he was threatened with "chills" which proved to be contingent to a minor cerebral ailment.

Never before in all history was a man in more demand for his especial talents and native endowments as at this time. Never has a President been faced with so many grave problems as confront President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

According to press reports, he will have to take a much needed rest; this will place in doubt his attendance at the NATO scheduled in Paris a few days hence, and the nation mourns because of the fact that his cheering voice over the country's networks will not be an inspiration to this Thanksgiving.

It must be borne in mind that the President must be spared; his health is of serious concern at this particular time and as we go out gleefully to share in Thanksgiving joys, surely we will not forget to pray to the Almighty God for the health and vigor of our number one citizen who has poured out his energy and hard labor at the altar of his country, both at home and abroad.

May his spirit brighten and may that old time vigor restore its setting and may the good Lord bring him through again that he may take his place among the leaders of the world.

Thanks unto God for his goodness and mercy.

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REPUBLICAN

Denied Cafe Service, Ghana Official Will Breakfast With Eisenhower

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Eisenhower Wednesday invited K. A. Gbedemah, Ghana's finance minister, to have breakfast at the White House today.

In response to a question, the White House said that "of cours" the invitation to the official of the Negro republic was prompted by an incident in Dover, Del., where a restaurant refused to serve Gbedemah because of his color.

GBEDEMAH

Gbedemah reported he was told by a waitress at the restaurant that "colored people are not allowed to eat in here."

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said in announcing the breakfast engagement that Eisenhower had read about the incident in the newspapers and also was told about it by State Department officials.

Asked then whether the president's invitation was prompted by the episode at Dover, Hagerty replied:

"Of course."

Asked how Eisenhower felt about the refusal to serve Gbedemah, Hagerty replied that Eisenhower's reaction was reflected in his decision to invite the finance minister to breakfast.

In reply to another question, Hagerty said Gbedemah had filed no protest at the State Department.

The breakfast invitation was extended by the State Department at Eisenhower's request.

Gbedemah had Vice President Nixon in for lunch at his home in Africa last March and last month was a guest at Nixon's home here.

An aide to Nixon said Wednesday that others at the informal gathering in Nixon's Home Sept. 26 included former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Eisenhower Education Plan Ready

Folsom to Tell Program Today

A United States Office of Education study of Soviet-American education, published last month, emphasized two points: Russia graduates 80,000 engineers a year, the United States about 30,000; Soviet secondary schools, which stress science, graduate 1,500,000 yearly, American schools, with no emphasis on science, about 1,300,000 yearly.

By James E. Warner

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29. —The Eisenhower administration tomorrow will unveil its program for developing American scientific and mathematical talent to meet Russia's rapidly growing resources in this field.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty, here with President Eisenhower on a working vacation, said details of the multi-million-dollar program will be given at a news conference tomorrow by Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who is seeing the President at 9:30 a. m.

Because it is apropos of the discussion and the program to be made public tomorrow, the White House today released a letter the President sent Dr. Kevin McCann, president of Defiance College in Ohio, congratulating him on organizing an area conference to stimulate the teaching of science and mathematics.

Co-operative Effort

As he did in his Nov. 13 Oklahoma City speech, the President in his letter to Dr. McCann emphasized the vital need for increased stress on such subjects, but reiterated that a call for better general education of all types must come from American citizens in all walks of life.

It is the President's view that while the Federal government can and will do its part, all other levels of government and the entire citizenry must join in a co-operative effort.

Announcement of the Administration program will come as the Senate Preparedness subcommittee, originally concerned basically with lags in American missile production, is broadening its inquiry to cover the educational field. This was revealed in a Washington dispatch published in the New York Herald Tribune today.

Topics which the President "certainly" will discuss with Secretary Folsom tomorrow, Mr. Hagerty said, were listed by Mr. Eisenhower in the Oklahoma City speech. They include a system for nation-wide testing of high school students; a system of incentives to encourage high-aptitude students to pursue scientific or professional studies in order to provide a flow of capable teachers; provision of more laboratory facilities, and other steps, including fellowships to step up output of qualified teachers.

Several weeks ago the White House, while the President was here on another trip to his farm, released a report from a committee of educators, business men and labor leaders unanimously agreeing that emergency steps must be taken by the United States to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union by producing qualified scientists and mathematicians, starting very early in school life.

Lost Not Revealed

Mr. Hagerty refused to discuss cost or details of the Administration program, citing only the views given by the President in the Oklahoma City speech.

One proposal is that promising students receive scholarships or fellowships similar to those of students in United States Naval and Military academies. This plan, advanced by Rep. Joseph W. Martin jr., Mass., Republican leader and former Speaker of the House, would have the Federal government pay the tuition of qualified studes at private educational institutions of learning.

Whether this proposal will be incorporated in the Administration program was not made known tonight.

Pledges United NATO Will Emerge From Summit Meet

By ALVIN SPIVAK

PARIS — (INS) — President Eisenhower received a hero's welcome Saturday as he arrived in Paris and pledged that a united NATO will emerge from this week's Summit Conference to meet Russia's Sputnik-age challenge.

He and the other 14 Atlantic Pact heads of government, the President declared, will work for peace with "justice and honor."

Responding to French Premier Felix Gaillard's address of welcome at Orly Airport, the Chief Executive said:

"We are all confident that in the supreme strength of balanced unity we can move together toward security and peace."

Mr. Eisenhower's vigorous speech was broadcast and televised to

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

French listeners and relayed on TV to Britain. An audience of several million heard and saw him renew his faith in the vitality of the eight-year-old North Atlantic treaty organization.

Later, the president saw dramatic evidence of the regard which the French People despite their governments serious disagreements with Washington, bear for their Word War II liberator.

PARISIANS LINED ROUTE

Tens of thousands of Parisians lined the 13-mile route-the same followed by the Allied tanks which entered Paris in August 1944—between Orly and the Paris residence of U. S. Ambassador Amory Houghton.

Despite near-freezing temperatures and a biting wind, the President, who only 19 days ago suffered a mild stroke, stood in the rear of an open-top car through most of the journey. He waved to the crowds, doffed his hat and raised both arms in his familiar V- for-victory gesture.

The Chief Executive rode in the dubble-top limousine he uses in the U. S.

As soon as his motorcade reached the Paris City limits the tranparent plastic roof was rolled back.

The President rose and responded to applause and shouts from the sidewalks of "vive Ike" and "vive L'Amerique."

In his remarks at Orly, the President showed no trace of the slight speech impairment which resulted from his Nov. 25 cerebral occusion.

FORCEFUL ADDRESS

He repeated one word and changed another in his prepared text. But veteran White House newsmen said the Presidents delivery was more forceful than at any time in the recent past. This was his first public address since he suffered the stroke.

On stepping on French soil after a five-year absence, Mr. Eisenhower said, he was "stirred and inspired by members of the great personalities and dramatic events of French history."

"The heads of NATO are meeting in this beautiful Paris," he said, "to consider the new elements in the challenge we now face. We shall meet it effectively. We shall meet it in unity."

The NTAO Alliance, the President said, "forever seeks the security of each of its nations and of all the free world. Above all, it seeks peace with justice and with honor.

"We all know that fear alone has neither the power nor the nobility to fulfill the ultimate destiny o

the Atlantic community herefore we shall be striving not only to strengthen the NATO shield but we shall also address ourselves to other aspects of our alliance."

Looking into the TV cameras, the President saluted the people of France as "trusted and true friends who have been my comrades in war and in peace."

Ike Invites Ghana Chief To Breakfast

WASHINGTON, D. C. — On invitation by President Eisenhower, K. A. Gbedemah, finance minister of Ghana, will have breakfast this morning at the White House.

President Eisenhower extended the invitation to Finance Minister Gbedemah Wednesday after learning that he had not been allowed to eat in a Howard Johnson Restaurant at Dover, Del., because of his race.

The African official, while speaking to a luncheon group in New York, said he had contemplated filing protests with the U. S. Government and the Howard Johnson restaurant chain but that since the President stepped in, "I think I will forget all about it."

The visitor from Ghana said since the incident, he has received numerous messages from people of all types, including the President of the United States.

He said he didn't think the Dover incident would affect Ghana-American relations "in any manner whatsoever."

Gbedemah has postponed his departure for Ghana to accept the invitation from the President. The White House said Vice President Nixon will attend. The Vice President and the Ghana official have dined together before.

The President's invitation demonstrated the chief executive's reaction to the restaurant incident which occurred Monday, the White House said.

The U. S. State Department has already followed up the President's actions with apologies to the African nation. The apology read:

"The Department of State greatly regrets that this incident has occurred involving a good friend and distinguished visitor."

To Make Amends For Snub—

Ike Invites African Official To Breakfast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (U.P.)— President Eisenhower today invited Ghana's Finance Minister K. A. Gbedemah to the White House for breakfast tomorrow to make amends for his exclusion from a Dover, Del., restaurant.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen that the African official had postponed his planned departure from the United States this afternoon to accept the invitation.

Gbedemah, regarded as Ghana's second most important political figure, said in New York he would lodge a formal protest with the State Department because a Howard Johnson Restaurant refused to serve him Monday night.

He quoted the waitress as saying that "colored people are not allowed to eat in here."

The State Department expressed regret over the racial snub to "a good friend and distinguished visitor." It said officials had discussed the incident with Howard Johnson, head of the restaurant chain.

It was understood that Johnson planned to contact Gbedemah to express his apologies.

A spokesman for Vice President Richard M. Nixon also planned to send a note of apology to Gbedemah. Nixon was a guest in Gbedemah's home in Ghana in his role as U. S. representative at the African nation's independence ceremonies early this year.

In return, Nixon entertained Gbedemah at dinner at his home last month. Former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York also was a guest at the time.

Nixon also will attend the White House breakfast.

In Dover, Harry Cook, operator of the restaurant, said the refusal to seat Gbedemah was a "very regrettable thing, but I think people of such importance who travel around the country should have escorts who could protect them from such embarrassment."

Congressional Probe In Wind

Did Ike's Aides Overlook 1878 Act?

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower's telegram to Senator Russell of Georgia, chairman of the senate's armed services committee, explaining why Federal troops were ordered into Arkansas is bound to become a historic document. It may bring about a Congressional investigation.

LAWRENCE

The President's motives were of the best — he thought he was doing the right thing.

But there are many legal and constitutional facts that can be cited against what his legal advisers told him to do.

For there is no provision of law which authorizes the President to use the Army for the purpose he outlined. In fact, there is a provision which specifically forbids the President to use the Army for the reasons given in his telegram to the Senator from Georgia.

This law was passed in 1878 and is known as the "Posse Comitatus Act." It limits and restricts an earlier law passed in 1871 which the President cited in his official proclamation as justification for sending the federal troops into Arkansas.

★ ★ ★

THE "POSSE Comitatus Act" reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States, as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by an act of Congress."

There is nothing in the Constitution which "expressly authorizes" the use of the army to enforce court orders. The only law which "expressly authorized" the use of the Army to enforce "civil rights" was repealed last summer by Congress.

The President in his telegram to Senator Russell mixes two things that are separate — the alleged acts of the government of Arkansas "seeking to frustrate the orders of a Federal Court" and the alleged failure of Arkansas "to utilize its police powers to protect against mobs" those persons "who are peaceably exercising their right under the Constitution as defined in such court orders."

★ ★ ★

WHAT WILL BE the legal basis now for withdrawing the troops from Arkansas? Will the President have to entrust the tasks he says were not performed by the Governor of Arkansas to the very same man whose good faith and efficiency were impugned by Eisenhower in his public statements last week?

It looks as if federal troops may "occupy" Arkansas for quite a while and that another legal tangle is in the offing on how to extricate the troops from the present dilemma.

Contracts unit chides governors

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The President's Government Contracts Committee has hit back at the 12-state Governors Conference on Civil Rights, which met in New York Dec. 12 with half the governors absent.

Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, executive vice chairman of the committee, said the contracts group welcomes the expressions of support contained in the statement issued by the governors' conference "because of the task of assuring economic equality for all of America's people is one which requires the conscientious efforts of all citizens."

But General Ryan charged that the governors lacked "a full understanding of our methods and accomplishments when they stated that the President's committee has too low a budget and is too limited in its objectives."

ALL 12 GOVERNORS represented at the New York meeting subscribed to the statement but only six were present in person at the meeting.

The President's committee is responsible for enforcing the clause in standard government contracts forbidding racial or religious discrimination in employment. President Eisenhower, in setting up the committee, made the government contracting agencies, the medium for such enforcement.

General Ryan said these agencies "employ approximately 5,000 contracting and compliance officers whose duties include the investigation of complaints filed with the committee; the conduct of reviews of the compliance of government contractors, and the furtherance of the committee's educational programs among business and industrial leaders."

* * *

SINCE THE committee may call on the contracting agencies for field work, General Ryan explained, it requires a smaller budget than it would if it were working alone.

It has increased its expenditures, he said, "whenever it believed that such increases would contribute directly to the program of eliminating racial and religious discrimination."

Georgian Boycotts Eisenhower Parley

4 Other Governors Will Attend Meeting on Little Rock Today

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Eisenhower returned here today from his Newport vacation to discuss the Little Rock crisis with a committee of four Southern Governors tomorrow. A fifth Governor, arch-segregationist Marvin Griffin of Georgia, decided at the last moment to boycott the White House conference, raising a question whether the Deep South will take notice of any consensus that might be reached tomorrow afternoon.

A powerful Southern Senator, asking not to be identified, today tartly dismissed the whole mediation effort as follows: "The meeting at the White House tomorrow will have no importance. Those fellows (the four Governors) have no right to speak for the South."

In Little Rock there was calm outside Central High School as the nine Negro students entered the forcibly integrated school. Thinned-out ranks of paratroopers, who previously stood guard with bayonets fixed, had them sheathed in scabbards on their belts. Gov. Orval Faubus remained undecided on calling a special session of the Legislature.

The conference with the President was sought by the five Governors Wednesday. It was specifically limited to the question of withdrawing Federal troops from Little Rock.

Griffin Tells Views

When he agreed to see the Governors, the President said he wanted to expand the discussion to take in the over-all problem of school integration in the South. It was that aspect of the affair on which Gov. Griffin today pinned his last-minute rejection.

In a telegram to Gov. LeRoy Collins, of Florida, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, he said: "The President has not agreed to discuss the only subject the committee was authorized by the Southern Governors Conference to discuss with him."

Gov. Griffin said he would refuse "to discuss with the President at this meeting the operation of the public schools of Georgia."

Gov. Griffin's refusal to come to Washington smacked of a careful decision by the Deep South not to risk an entangling alliance with the more moderate Southern and border-state Governors who will be fully represented here and whose views on school-integration are somewhat more flexible. In the Deep South, attitudes of conciliation or compromise were not being expressed.

Lack of Optimism

Even without Gov. Griffin's defection, there was a lack of optimism here over the possible results of tomorrow's meeting. The Governors are in no way empowered to speak for Gov. Orval Faubus, of Arkansas. He made clear today that any "deal" would "have to meet with my approval."

Nevertheless, Gov. Frank G. Clement, of Tennessee, said just before flying to Washington that he was "cautiously optimistic" that the Southerners could convince the President that Federal troops should be removed from Little Rock forthwith. Gov. Clement was reported to have a "definite plan of action" to present to the President.

The four Governors will be headed by Luther Hodges of North Carolina and include Gov. Clement, Gov. Collins and Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, the only Republican.

Meanwhile, these other developments held attention here today:

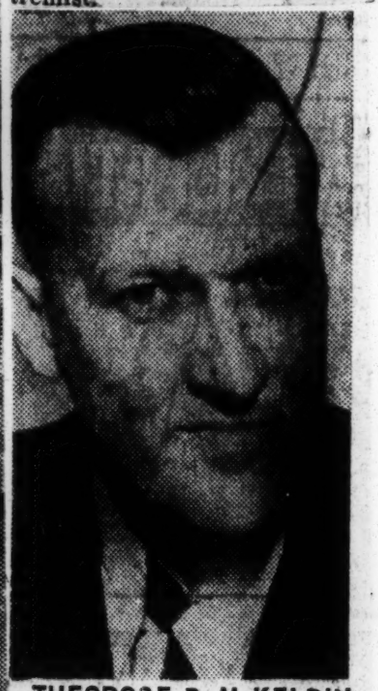
1. Sen. Charles E. Potter, R. Mich., told a news conference that Negroes are getting tired of having Democrats "clobber them over the head" in civil-rights matters and will move increasingly into the Republican voting columns in the 1958 and 1960 elections.

Sen. Potter asserted that the President was absolutely correct in sending Federal troops into Little Rock and that the same remedy should be extended to any similar defiance of Federal court integration orders.

The Republican claim of a new political allegiance from Northern Negro voters as one likely result of Little Rock is hardly disputed today by the Democrats. The response of Northern Democrats is already taking the form of new demands for broader civil-rights legislation.

2. The rabid segregationist, John Kasper, announced that the White House will be picketed tomorrow "to protest the police state rule of Arkansas by Gen. Eisenhower."

ALL EYES — Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower holds hands with two youngsters during visit to the Grant Elementary School in northwest Washington, recently. The First Lady, who recently marked her 61st birthday, visited the school in observance of National Education Week.



THEODORE R. McKELDIN

Other members of the committee, in addition to Governor McKeldin, are Govs. Luther Hodges, North Carolina, Frank Clement, Tennessee, Leroy Collins, Florida, and Marvin Griffin, Georgia, the only extremist.

MCKELDIN TELLS WHY

Eisenhower, Dixie governors to meet

NEWPORT, R.I. — President Eisenhower last week agreed to meet with a committee of five southern governors at 2 p.m., Tuesday in Washington on condition that the conference cover the whole integration-segregation issue.

The President agreed to the conference after the Southern Governors Conference adopted resolutions urging that such a committee meet with him.

Interviewed by The AFRO Thursday, Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, Republican, who was appointed a member of the five-member body to meet with the President, explained his vote for the resolution as follows:

* * *

"I VOTED for the resolution in committee and on the floor not because I believe it is needed to correct the unhappy situation created by Governor (Orval) Faubus in Arkansas, but because I believe a conference at this time between the southern governors and the President of the United States would be highly beneficial to the cause of orderliness in the continuing implementation throughout the South of the law contained in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

"Governor Faubus was the first and only governor to use the military forces under his command to avoid compliance with the Federal law as clearly interpreted, confirmed and reconfirmed by the courts.

"The contagion of violence and of disrespect for the law, which he sowed with reckless abandon, bred the threat to decency, brotherhood and law abidance throughout the South.

* * *

"PRESIDENT Eisenhower, with commendable patience and rare restraint, waited for Governor Faubus to admit the error of his acts and seek to right the wrongs which he created.

"When the situation in Arkansas continued to worsen with no effort on the part of the governor to halt the deterioration, the President acted neither in vindictiveness nor with exhausted patience, but in accord with necessity under the circumstances.

* * *

"I am sure that all have prevails in the talks of most of the governors in the South.

"I am sure that al have learned from the horrible example in Arkansas that a repetition of the Faubus procedure would be tragic if extended to another state.

"I feel that a conversation of all of us with the President would do much to further clear the atmosphere and to pave the way for orderly acceptance and implementation of a Federal law."

Ike sets terms for withdrawal

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower, at his news conference Thursday, outlined two conditions which might result in the withdrawal of Federal troops from Little Rock. They were:

1. "An unequivocal assurance" that Federal court orders would not be obstructed and peace and order will be maintained;

2. An actual, factual development of peace to the extent where Little Rock police would see there would be no difficulty that they cannot control in the carrying out of the court orders.

* * *

HE POINTED out that the committee of four governors from the Southern Governors' Conference who met with him Tuesday were unquestionably disappointed by the turn of events, but were pursuing the purpose for which they were appointed to the committee.

Excerpts from the questions and answers follow:

Q — Mr. President, What prospects do you see for working out an agreement with Governor Faubus at this stage, and what do you think the next step in this direction should be?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, to that one, there are several things that could happen.

The two things — there are two different situations—could justify the withdrawal of Federal troops: One the satisfactory and unequivocal assurance that the orders of the Federal Court would not be obstructed, and that peace and order would be maintained in connection therewith.

The second would be that an actual factual development of peaceful conditions to the extent where the local city police could say, "There will be no difficulty that we cannot control in the carrying out of this court's orders."

* * *

THE PROBLEM grew out of the segregation problem, but the troops are not there as a part of the segregation problem.

They are there to uphold the courts of the land under a law that was passed in 1792 because it was early discovered that unless we supported the courts in whose hands are all our freedoms and our liberties, our protection again autocratic government set up by our forfathers simply would not work.

That is why they are there, and for no other purpose, and it is merely incidental that the problem grew out of the segregation problem.

Now, the people that visited me, the (Southern) governors, understand this responsibility that is on the Executive, on the President, in this connection. They are aware of it themselves.

Q. — Do you feel that Governor Faubus really wants to put an end to the trouble in Little Rock?

THE PRESIDENT: What his motives are I am not sure. I just believe that he is mistaken in what he is doing, and is doing a disservice to the city and to his State.

Q. — What in Governor Faubus' statement the other night was unsatisfactory?

THE PRESIDENT: I do not want to hamper any of the efforts of the Southern Governors to pursue further the objective that they have in mind. But, I do say this: the message that came back must be read as an entire whole, and you will find that all the way through it says, "As I have intended from the beginning," meaning that anything stated in the telegram merely took the situation back to where it was before Federal troops arrived.

Now, under that situation, there was no revocation of the orders to the Guard already issued that they would, the Guard would, prevent the entry to those colored children into the high school.

Q. — Do you have any practicable matter in mind or practicable system for insuring the continued attendance of these colored children at Central High, beyond the continued use of Federal troops?

THE PRTSIDENT: Well, I don't know of any method that could be used. You have to use that means that will make effective the orders of the court.

Q. — Will you use the White House leadership to start som commission meings or some educational program to do something about the situation throughout the South and the country?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know really much more that can be done I have written to a number of ecclesiastical leaders.

Q. — What advice, would you give an American traveling overseas these days when asked by Europeans on either side of the Curtain how could this happen in America?

THE PRESIDENT: You can say with certainty to these people the mass of America believes in the sanctity of the court.

Q. — Do you feel that the failure of religious leadership, faith and principle in the South is partyl or perhaps more than partly responsible for the integration crisis?

THE PRESIDENT: I believe that all forms of free government are based either knowingly or unknowingly on deeply held religious convictions, and that religious conviction is the equality of man that is acknowledged nowhere except that all men are the sons of a Creator, a common Creator.

Now that, in my mind, gives validity to our form of Government. . . ."

So I think that the minister of all denominations has here a very peculiar, very specific and very important role to play.

G. O. P. Hits Suggestion That President Resign

By J. A. O'LEARY

Republican leaders in Congress are throwing large buckets of cold water on the suggestion of Senator Morse, Democrat of Oregon, and others, that President Eisenhower should resign because of his health.

Most of the top-level G. O. P. lawmakers who spent two days at the White House recently going over the 1958 legislative program said they saw nothing to indicate it is necessary or advisable for Mr. Eisenhower to retire.

House Republican Leader Martin said that, on the contrary, the congressional leaders were encouraged to find Mr. Eisenhower so active and elert.

But Mr. Martin does not think the President should go to Paris for the NATO meetings starting December 16. By remaining here, Mr. Martin said, the President could conserve his strength and still be in constant touch with Vice President Nixon in Paris by telephone.

More Time for Decisions

In fact, the House leader thought there might be some advantages in this arrangement, because it would give the President more time to weigh the various proposals presented at the Paris meetings than if he were on the scene.

Mr. Martin said he has often thought Woodrow Wilson might have fared better in the peace negotiations after World War I if he had not gone to Europe.

The House G. O. P. leader said most of those who have suggested the President should resign are Democrats.

It is significant, however, that the men who direct Democratic policy in the House and Senate have not joined in urging that Mr. Eisenhower retire. In fact, when they left the White House after the recent conferences, they commented on how well the President looked.

Impact on 1960

It is difficult to see what the Democrats would have to gain from Mr. Nixon's entry into the White House at this time. Most students of politics agree that if Mr. Nixon became President now the Democrats would have a harder time beating him in 1960.

If the Vice President had two or three years in the White House before the 1960 conventions the Republicans would nominate him without a serious contest. They could not do otherwise without repudiating their own administration.

On the other hand, if Mr. Eisenhower serves out his second term, Mr. Nixon undoubtedly will have rivals for the nomination, and would have to go into the campaign without a record of his own in the presidency.

Some observers have suggested that Republicans do not want Mr. Eisenhower to turn the job over to his Vice President this year because Mr. Nixon would be entitled to only one term in his own right, under the two-term amendment to the Constitution, passed by Congress in 1947.

Provisions of Amendment

That amendment provides that no person shall be elected President more than twice, and that no person who has acted as President for more than two years of another man's term shall be elected more than once.

Thus, if Mr. Nixon became President now he could not serve more than seven years. If he became President after January, 1959, he could serve for nearly 10 years.

But veteran Republicans in Congress say this factor has not entered into their thinking on the subject. They insist the only important fact is Mr. Eisenhower's ability to carry on, and they point out that the President himself said more than a year ago that if he ever becomes incapable of performing his duties, he will not be there.

Wiley Is Pleased

Senator Wiley of Wisconsin, top-ranking Republican on Foreign Relations, said he was "agreeably surprised and pleased" by the alertness Mr. Eisenhower displayed at the leadership conferences.

Senator Wiley defended the propriety of the President delegating some of his duties to assistants, and pointed out that even senators now have administrative assistants to relieve them of some of their routine functions.

Representative Arends of Illinois, House Republican whip, described as "absurd" suggestions that the President should resign. Both Mr. Arends and Representative Allen, Republican of Illinois, said they saw nothing during the legislative conferences to indicate the President is not fully capable of carrying on.

Text of President's Letter to GOP Leaders in Both Houses of Congress

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP).—Text of President Eisenhower's anti-recession letter to Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) and House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.).

DEAR BILL:
DEAR JOE:

In recent press conferences I have stressed the point that in the current economic situation, certain kinds of governmental measures, including the acceleration of planned and needed public improvements, can be helpful in promoting increased growth of the economy.

I have also stressed this point: The course of our huge, complex economy mainly depends upon what individual citizens do—upon their creativity, their productivity, their initiative and enterprise, and the millions of economic decisions which they freely make each day. The proper relation of Government to the growth and vigor of such an economy must necessarily be to stimulate private production and employment, not to substitute public spending for private spending, nor to extend public domination over private activity.

PUMP-PRIMING SCHEMES

I am concerned over the sudden upsurge of pump-priming schemes such as the setting up of huge Federal bureaucracies of the PWA or WPA type. That kind of talk evidences lack of faith in the inherent vitality of our free economy and in the American as an individual. Schemes of that kind reflect the fallacy that economic progress is generated not by citizens wisely managing their own resources, but by the wholesale distribution of the people's money in dubious activities under Federal direction. Unsound programs of that kind would do great damage to America rather than contribute to our economic strength.

My Feb. 12 economic statement emphasized a number of important considerations:

First, that current economic developments, including increased unemployment with its severe hardships for those individuals temporarily out of work, are of deep concern to us all;

Second, that the basic factors making for economic growth remain strong, justifying expectations of early economic improvement;

Third, that numerous governmental policies and programs already under way and projected will help achieve an early resumption of economic growth; and,

Fourth, that should additional governmental measures be needed, they will be taken by the Executive Branch or proposed to the Congress.

In that statement I cited a number of governmental activities currently aiding the economy. These include measures by the Federal Reserve authorities to ease credit, various steps to stimulate homebuilding, a $600 million increase in Federal-aid highway expenditures next fiscal year, sharply increased activity under the urban renewal program, and a more than $5 billion increase in defense procurement and construction during the first six months of this calendar year over the preceding six months.

PLANS PENDING

A number of Administration recommendations for new legislation which could be of great help in stimulating the economy are already pending before the Congress.

Again I urge the Congress to act promptly on such measures as (A) authority for additional insurance of FHA mortgages of $3 billion per year for the next five fiscal years: (B) adjustment of those statutory interest rates which stifle private investment; (C) special assistance to areas of high and persistent unemployment; (D) tax relief for small business; (E) removal of the statutory limit on the life of the Small Business Administration and provision of new authority for loans to small business; (F) a $2 billion increase in the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank; and (G) a $2 billion three-to-five year program to modernize Post Office buildings and equipment.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

Since my Feb. 12 statement the Administration has been developing additional orderly accelerations of programs that are genuinely needed in the public interest, have long been planned, and are already approved. I cite here some of the additional actions I have directed since Feb. 12:

1. The director of the Bureau of the Budget, on my instruction, has directed the Executive departments and agencies to accelerate where practicable the construction of projects for which appropriated funds are available. Acceleration of civil projects alone, many of which are already in planning and engineering stages, will result in the expenditure of nearly $200 million several months earlier than previously planned. This earlier expenditure will step up such construction programs as Corps of Engineer civil works, the improvement of roads and facilities in national parks, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' road building and maintenance activities.

2. Additionally, certain water resource projects have been accelerated in the present fiscal year and the affected departments are submitting such amendments to the budget as are needed to continue this higher construction rate in 1959. Amendments, to be transmitted to the Congress next week, will involve increased appropriation requests as follows:

	In Millions
Department of Interior	
Bureau of Reclamation	$46
Department of the Army	
Corps of Engineers, Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control	$125
Department of Agriculture	
Watershed protection and flood prevention projects	$15
TOTAL	$186

In addition, an amendment to the Department of the Interior budget will be presented to the Congress to allow an early start on small reclamation projects which were authorized by the 1956 small projects act.

3. The director of the Bureau of the Budget has just released an additional $200 million to the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. These funds will be used by the Federal National Mortgage Association to stimulate construction of homes for citizens of modest means and to complement other authorized programs. They will provide additional employment throughout the country. Should experience establish a need for more of these funds, they will be requested of the Congress.

4. In the next few days the Administration will ask the Congress to amend the Highway Act to suspend certain expenditure limitations for three years. If enacted this amendment will permit apportionments to the States of an additional $2.2 billion of Federal funds, all of which will be placed under contract during the calendar years 1958-1961. Adoption of this amendment will permit the apportionment during each of these years of a total of $2.2 billion of Federal funds for interstate highway construction alone.

5. The military department, on my instruction, have in recent days acted to award more procurement contracts in labor surplus areas, with first priority to small business concerns in such areas. A new clause is being inserted in future contracts urging prime contractors to give preference to qualified subcontractors in labor surplus areas to the full extent permissible under existing law. The services are also reexamining their procurements to assure that the maximum number of contracts are available to small business generally as well as to labor surplus areas.

6. The Veterans Administration has acted to make private funds more readily available to veterans for acquiring home ownership under the GI loan guaranty program, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has launched a program to increase the availability of funds for investment in home mortgages in areas that in recent months have experienced a shortage of such funds.

7. I deeply believe that we must move promptly to meet the needs of those wage earners who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits under State laws and have not yet found employment. I have requested the Secretary of Labor to present to me next week a proposal which, without intruding on present State obligations and prerogatives, would extend for a brief period the duration of benefits for these unemployed workers. This would enable eligible unemployed individuals to receive weekly benefits for a longer period than is now permitted under State laws and thus enable them to continue to seek jobs with a greater measure of security. I shall shortly place such a proposal before the Congress.

Finally, it should be understood that other programs and measures are under study and, as circumstances may require, will be administratively set in motion or proposed to the Congress.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

34d 1957 REPUBLICAN

INAUGURATION (SECOND TERM)
PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Ike Takes Presidential Oath In Privacy of White House; Repeats Rite Publicly Today

He Is Sworn In by Warren, And Nixon by Knowland; 80 Guests Watch Ceremony

Courier-Journal P1
Mon. 1-21-57
Louisville, Ky.
34d Republican

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

Washington, Jan. 20.—In the serene, formal elegance of the White House East Room, Dwight D. Eisenhower took the presidential oath today and embarked on the second term of an Administration beset by troubled peace but blessed with abounding prosperity.

He was sworn into office for another four years by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Immediately preceding him, in the same place, Vice-President Nixon took the oath from Senate Republican Leader Knowland of California. By tradition, the Vice-President is sworn in first.

4 Inaugural Balls Tonight

The 3-minute ceremony, held in the privacy of the White House because inauguration day fell on Sunday, was over by 10:29 a.m., well in advance of the noon expiration of Eisenhower's first term.

Tomorrow noon there will be a retake in front of the United States Capitol, with thousands of dignitaries looking on in person and millions peering over their shoulder through the eyes of television.

This second run may be anticlimactic, after a fashion. But it will be bigger, more colossal by far than today's ceremony. For tomorrow the event will be splashed with all the pomp and pageantry that normally accompany a presidential inauguration.

Afterward will come the big inaugural parade, swinging down bedecked Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House.

Topping the day's formalities and festivities will come the four inaugural balls tomorrow night.

Ike Passes Up Reception

Today's calendar included such major events as a reception for visiting governors and other high officials and the traditional inaugural concert.

The reception and concert were on Nixon's schedule, but the Eisenhowers passed them up.

Several thousand persons crammed into the Statler Hotel, by invitation, for the governors' reception. Lines formed outside for half a block in either direction at one point, while people in front wound slowly past the receptionists, governors, and Vice-President and Mrs. Nixon.

One high light: Nixon found himself flanked all of a sudden by Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee, who keynoted the Democratic National Convention last year, and Governor Chandler of Kentucky, an also-ran candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Offers Congratulations

"Congratulations," Clement said, thrusting out a hand to Nixon. "You certainly earned a great victory for yourself."

Governor Orville Freeman of Minnesota remarked that there seemed to be more Democratic governors present than Republicans. One reason for that could be that there are more Democratic governors.

After Nixon had left the reception, Senator Kefauver of Tennessee, who was the Democratic nominee for vice-president, showed up and began shaking hands. He explained that he had received an invitation to the reception "and decided to accept it."

Courier-Journal

The President secluded himself part of the day to work the last kinks out of tomorrow's inaugural address—an address that may run little more than 20 minutes. But he had time to chat with various other Eisenhowers and in-laws assembled from over the nation to share in the inaugural excitement.

P. 10

Event Short, Solemn

There was time, too, for seeking spiritual guidance at the start of this second four-year term.

The President and Vice-President, in morning coat and striped trousers, attended services at National Presbyterian Church, where prayers were offered for their protection and strength in the years ahead.

The Eisenhowers and Nixons hustled from church to the White House by automobile. Mrs. Eisenhower put aside her silver-mink stole, changed quickly from black-gabardine suit to black-taffeta dress, and proceeded with her husband to the East Room ceremony.

The event was short and solemn, followed by a gay round of handclasps, and coffee and rolls in the state dining room. But it was recorded for posterity only by a Navy cameraman and the penciled notes of White House press secretary James C. Hagerty. News reporters and photographers were barred, over their protests.

Hagerty Gives Report

As Hagerty saw and clocked things and relayed them to a crowded news conference afterward, this is what happened:

At 10:26 a.m. Nixon raised his right hand and repeated his oath of office after Knowland. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower extended their hands in congratulations.

At 10:28 the Chief Executive took one pace forward and repeated his oath of office, administered by Warren:

"I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God."

Mother Gave Him Bible

Beneath the President's left hand was the Bible his mother gave him in 1915 upon his graduation from West Point. It was opened at the 12th verse of the 33d Psalm: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

For his oath taking, Nixon rested his hand on a Bible that belonged to his great-great-great-grandparents, William and Martha Milhous (his middle name is Milhous). Family records in the Bible trace Nixon's Irish-Quaker ancestors to the time they left Dublin for Pennsylvania in 1729.

Nixon's Bible was opened to the fourth verse, second chapter of Isaiah, which speaks of beating swords into plowshares and says, "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation."

Household Staff Watches

Some 80 guests looked on, mostly members of the Eisenhower and Nixon clans.

All told, four generations of Eisenhowers were present, from the First Lady's mother, Mrs. John S. Doud, Denver, to 13-month-old Mary Jean.

Mary Jean is the great-granddaughter of Mrs. Doud and the daughter of the President's son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. John Eisenhower.

Looking on unobtrusively, too, were members of the household staff on duty at the time—ushers, maids, cooks, and other servants.

Among the nonfamily witnesses invited were presidential assistant Sherman Adams and Mrs. Adams, and Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hazlett, Chapel Hill, N. C., a link with Eisenhower's boyhood in Abilene, Kan.

Truman Declines Invitation

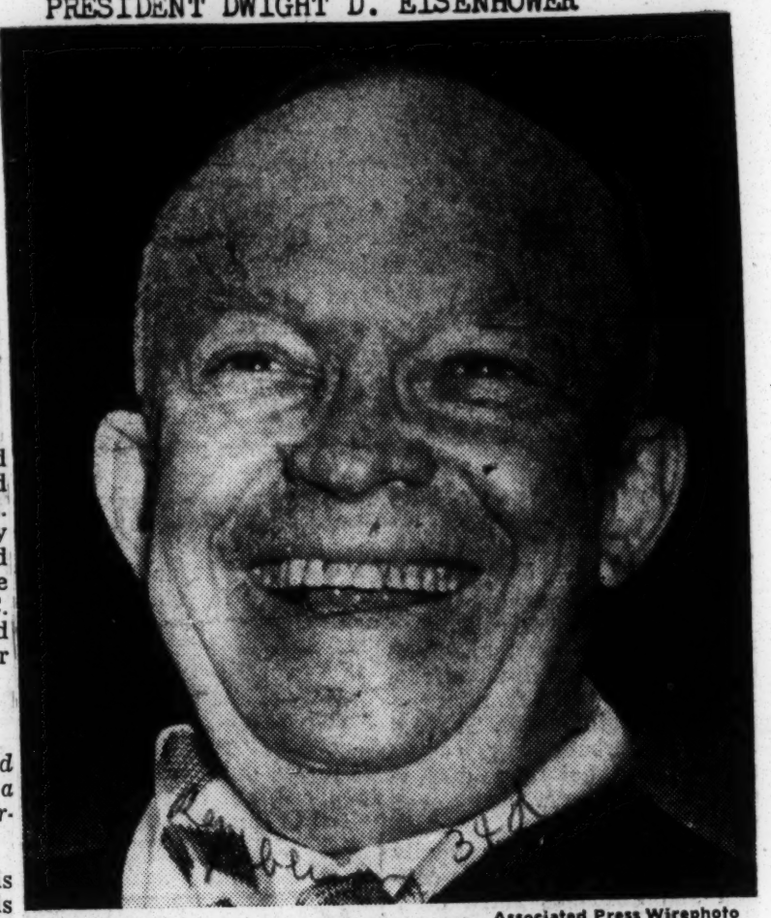
Hazlett, now retired from the Navy, and Eisenhower were close friends in the old days. It was Hazlett who urged his chum to join him in taking the entrance examination for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Both took it and passed.

But it turned out that Eisenhower was beyond the age limit for Annapolis. So he entered West Point, instead.

Hagerty said the Hazletts had been invited to sit in the reviewing stand in front of the White House for tomorrow's inaugural parade, but the captain's doctor frowned on that. Consequently, he said, the President invited the Hazletts to the ceremony today.

Similarly, former President Herbert Hoover will witness the ceremonial inauguration tomorrow but skip the review of the parade on doctor's advice.

The only other living former president, Harry S. Truman, was invited to the repeat inauguration tomorrow but declined. He said he'd like to come but couldn't.



Associated Press Wirephoto

IKE WAS RELAXED BEFORE INAUGURATION

Eisenhower has learned a lot in four years and has become a master politician, Drew Pearson says on Page 3. Chandler, in Washington for inaugural, gives Democrats advice on next inauguration. Story on Page 1, Section 2.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SERVICES WERE ATTENDED at National Presbyterian Church in the capital by the Eisenhowers and Nixons yesterday morning, shortly before the President and Vice-President were sworn in for second terms at a private ceremony in the White House. They were accompanied by the Nixons' young daughters, Julie, right, and Patricia.

Navy Takes Only Photo at Swearing-In

Courier-Journal P. 7

By The Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 20.—Reporters and news photographers were barred from today's inaugural swearing-in ceremonies at the White House. But a Navy photographer was permitted to take pictures.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said, after President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon had been sworn in for a second term, that the pictures would not be released today to news organizations for publication.

Asked whether they would be made available later, Hagerty replied:

"I would think I could get them later if anybody is interested."

That brought a roar of laughter from a big crowd of newsmen in Hagerty's White House office. They had been pleading in vain with him for days to lift a ban against letting reporters and photographers attend the oath-taking ceremony.

To the end, Hagerty refused to remove the ban. Newsmen had also sent protests to Eisenhower himself, but they got no direct response.

Asked why the pictures taken by the Navy photographer could not be released for publication immediately, Hagerty said they were made for the President and the Vice-President. He indicated the photographs would be shown to them before being released.

The press secretary added, however, that in no event would the photographs be made available before tomorrow.

Random notes on the inauguration

Afro-American P. 20

Sat. 2-2-57

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

When **Marian Anderson** walked to the microphone to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," President Eisenhower appeared to be the happiest person among the top brass officials on the red-carpeted steps of the Capitol.

Spontaneous applause greeted Miss Anderson from the throng of spectators even before she sang the first note.

In Section H, directly behind the concentration of TV cameras, one spectator said aloud: "That's good public relations."

* * *

FOR MANY of the persons present, the most impressive thing about the Presidential Inauguration was the President's repeating "So help me, God."

Although he had taken the oath the previous day, his expression indicated he is dead serious about this business of being President.

Little has been written about it, but party-wise the inauguration was surprisingly bi-partisan.

* * *

SOME TOPFLIGHT Democrats boycotted both the inauguration and its sideline activities. But many of them rose above party lines and attended.

Crusty old **Sam Rayburn** (D., Tex.) broke a long - standing stay-away habit and attended one of the inaugural balls.

* * *

AMONG THE busiest of the dignitaries was Governor of the Virgin Islands **Walter Gordon.**

The weekend of both the governor and his wife was crowded with receptions, luncheons, tours and visits.

Also, much in demand was **E. Frederic Morrow,** the White House aide who looked so well-placed in a Homburg and official limousine.

But caustic **Perry Howard Sr.,** Gop National committeeman from Mississippi, appeared bored and impatient with the inaugural fanfare—particularly the balls and receptions.

* * *

WHEN A woman columnist asked him what his wife was going to wear, he brushed her aside and said neither he nor his wife cared about such carrings-on.

The columnist asked if she could call Mrs. Howard regarding what gowns she proposed to wear during the weekend. Perry growled: "Don't bother my wife with that stuff."

* * *

GEORGE FLEMING, transplanted Jerseyite, had a houseful of senators, representatives and VIPs at his swank northwest home Sunday afternoon.

He was about to pose for a picture with Governor Gordon when the photographer asked **Congresswoman Florence P. Dwyer** if she would get in the picture.

"Why not?" the congresswoman replied. "You know how politicians are about publicity."

Fleming, a successful insurance executive, paid the bill for his lavish reception. However, a number of the others were paid for by the inaugural committee.

* * *

AMONG OTHER lavish spreads were those at the homes of **Mrs. Higginson Rogers** (Georgetown), **Spurgeon Burke,** realtor; and **Wesley Williams,** lawyer and board of education member.

Outside of Mrs. Rogers' home was a red umbrella with the words "Welcome Ike."

She told guests it was used to greet General Eisenhower during early 1952, prior to his becoming a candidate for the presidency.

* * *

MRS. ROGERS says she was among a small group of persons who met the general at the airport, "unofficially, of course, as there was not supposed to be a reception committee.

"Everytime the general looked at the red umbrella and its 'welcome message,' he would grin," Mrs. Rogers said.

* * *

HOBSON (Elks civil rights) REYNOLDS of Philadelphia was seen at two of the Sunday afternoon receptions.

At one of the affairs, he joked with a good looking woman of opposite political persuasion.

The conversation went like this:

Hobson—What are you doing now, honey?

The woman — Still working like a dog.

Whereupon, Hobson jestingly placed a huge roll of green stuff in her hand. On top of this he placed his huge diamond ring.

It was a good joke. Almost everybody laughed. But Evelyn (pronounced Eve-Lynn), Hobs' poetry-writing wife, apparently didn't see the humor. She never cracked a smile.

* * *

PROBABLY THE man most "left out" of inauguration festivities was Congressman **William Dawson,** who is becoming known as the loneliest man on Capitol Hill.

An inauguration postlude was Tuesday when his automobile (early 1950 vintage) "quit dead" in a busy street. A news photographer pushed him to a filling station and got a $5 tip.

* * *

ADD TO the Democrats in town: **Rose Stewart Marrow,** Newark, N.J.; **Earl (well-heeled) Dales** and **Austin (tax revision) Norris,** both of Philadelphia.

Out-of-town newspaper folk included former AFRO correspondent **James Hicks,** NYC, and his beautiful wife; **Dorothy Anderson, Wert Hooper, Peyton Gray,** all of Philadelphia, and **Ethel Payne,** Chicago.

Conflicting Views On Richard Nixon

Advertiser Montgomery Ala

Alabama Editor Says Nixon Is Still The Same Old 'Quick-Change' Artist; Tennessee Editors Who Heard Nixon In Oklahoma Emphatically Disagree

Sat 10-12-57

A-4

Nixon Hasn't Changed, Really

Editor Neil O. Davis In The Lee County Bulletin

THE ADVERTISER'S editor heard Vice President Nixon at an editorial writers conference in Oklahoma City this week and obviously was much taken with him. "A remarkable performance," said Editor Grover Hall Jr., in describing Nixon's appearance before the editors.

Mr. Hall found the vice president "cool and fluent." Nixon frankly and boldly faced up to questions about Little Rock and made no bones about his pro-integration stand. He was quick on his feet, "better looking than his pictures," growing, "taking on a more substantial look."

It is not surprising to find *The Advertiser* editor beginning to fall for Mr. Nixon. He's got to get his Republican heart right by 1960, when the V.P. makes the big try as GOP presidential candidate.

It is more surprising to read after the professing neutrals who claim to see Mr. Nixon "a new man." Many of the crowd which panned him for his corny defense of his accepting questionable funds as a U.S. senator now seem to have forgot the Nixon of 1946-1956—the Nixon who won his way to Congress by a low-grade smear campaign—the Nixon who was the apple of the eye of a motley assortment of vested interests—the Nixon of Old Guard scent.

Perhaps he has changed. If so, it isn't the first time. Hasn't he always been known as Quick-Change Dick? After following him for a decade it's almost impossible to escape the uncomfortable feeling that the vice president is willing and anxious to change as much and as often as is necessary to keep his kite flying high.

Smooth Operator, Masterful Performance

Editor Creed C. Black In The Nashville Tennessean

AT APPROXIMATELY 3 p.m. last Saturday, a military plane sat down at Will Rogers field in Oklahoma City and disgorged its star passenger—Vice President Richard Nixon.

At 7:30 the next morning, it took off again with Mr. Nixon aboard.

In the intervening 17½ hours, the energetic and ambitious vice president gave observers — including this one — a heady demonstration of the reason he is unquestionably the man to beat for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960.

The chief reason for Mr. Nixon's visit was a Saturday evening appearance before the National Conference of Editorial Writers.

And while he made the most of that occasion, he also used every other hour of his brief stay—except a very few he spent sleeping — to good public advantage.

At the airport, for example, his aids and official hosts had to intervene twice before finally dragging him away from a press conference which was attended not only by newsmen but about 100 curious onlookers. He was eager to be heard as an authoritative spokesman and to be cooperative—and he was both.

By the time he was finally deposited in his hotel suite, a long line of Oklahoma Republicans was established in the hall outside his door. Not until he had met and talked with each of them did he close up shop there at 6:10 p.m., even though he was due at a reception the chairman of the editorial writers group was giving for him at 6:30.

HERE, clearly, was a man missing no opportunity to keep old political fences in good repair and to build new ones, too.

Requesting time for a shower and shave, the vice president showed up slightly late for the reception. But once he arrived, he moved immediately to the task of greeting the assembled guests as they filed past him to be introduced.

And here he gave what one impressed editor aptly called a "virtuoso performance."

No matter where the guests were from, Mr. Nixon was able to draw on an astute political knowledge of people and places to establish some personal relationship. He either knew something about them, their town, or some mutual acquaintance.

As my wife and I were introduced, for example, he recalled having met cartoonist Tom Little recently in Washington.

"He gives us a rough time," Mr. Nixon said of the Pulitzer Prize winner, "but he's a good cartoonist."

It was the same with all the guests. But while the vice president spent enough time with each person to make the greeting more than simply perfunctory, he saw to it that the line kept moving efficiently and had met everyone by the 7:30 dinner hour despite his late start.

After dinner, he confined himself to a few introductory remarks and then opened the session to questions from the editors instead of delivering a prepared address.

His comments, he explained, were intended more for background than for direct quotations, and so his answers were long and detailed. But he fielded all questions, which covered everything from Little Rock to Sputnik to the Middle East. And if his answers were sometimes evasive, he at least did not once retreat into the "no comment" refuge.

MR. NIXON said little, if anything, that was startlingly new, though he did raise some eyebrows by saying, in effect, that he saw no difference in principle between using troops to support a federal court's school integration order and using similar force to safeguard workers seeking to enter struck plants at which picketing has been restricted and violence enjoined by a federal court.

But the way he said things was effective. He was far more articulate than President Eisenhower in explaining and defending administration policies. He was confident and poised. He displayed an impressive grasp of minute details of problems which President Eisenhower seems, at his press conferences, to be almost completely unaware of.

And, perpetuating the image of the "new" Nixon, he conducted himself with dignity and restraint and carefully avoided the muddy innunendoes that gave him his reputation as a white-collar McCarthy.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the vice president's performance in the question-and-answer session was the subtle indications that he has declared a mesaure of independence from President Eisenhower's coattails.

Just a little more than a year ago Mr. Nixon was doing everything in his power to associate himself in the public mind with the President, for he then was fighting to keep his place on the Republican ticket.

But now he seems quite aware that Mr. Eisenhower is not only a lame duck but a figure who could be a serious liability by 1960 unless he stops acting as though he thinks he was elected to the Walker Cup team instead of to the Presidency.

Mr. Nixon, of course, speaks warmly of Mr. Eisenhower and of the administration's policies. And he is careful not to alienate any Republicans, as indicated by his statement—in answer to a question about "progressive Republicanism" —that the GOP is not seriously divided and that it has room for all its members.

BUT the vice president no longer answers questions simply by quoting Mr. Eisenhower; nor does he go out of his way to heap effusive praise on his chief. And he does not speak simply for "the administration."

Instead, his answers were peppered with such phrases as "in my opinion" and "I think" and "now if you want to know what I believe."

Obviously he wants to present the picture of a leader in his own right. And he leaves the distinct impression—without saying so, of course — that if Mr. Eisenhower has other ideas about who should head the GOP slate in 1960, that challenge will be readily accepted.

Mr. Nixon had intended to answer the editors' questions for only an hour. But he was still going strong at the end of two hours and might have been at it yet if the organization's chairman hadn't intervened to shut off the discussion.

EVEN then, the vice president went to the "hospitality suite" maintained by the Chamber of Commerce for the newspapermen during their stay in Oklahoma. On an informal basis with small groups, he continued to answer questions there until his aides finally persuaded him to leave, pleading the early departure of his plane the next morning.

At that, he left only after a false start. There were two rooms in the hospitality suite, and Mr. Nixon had been cornered in one of them throughout the evening, After he had said his goodbyes and started down the hall, he noticed the second and immediately plunged into it and resumed the discussion with other groups.

Not until midnight did he finally get away for good.

Withal, it was a masterful political performance. knows what he wants and is working

Uncanny Ability, Chilling To Democrats

Associate Editor Martin Ochs In The Chattanooga Times

THE question of the Republican succession to leadership would seem now to be not so much of who is the personal choice of President Eisenhower by the time for decisions, but whether Richard Nixon will have it in the bag anyway.

This impression was brought home from the National Conference of Editorial Writers in Oklahoma City last week, where the vice president was the main attraction Saturday night.

The picture of Nixon today perhaps would have been an incredible one for any vice president before him. Assisted by the President, he has made the office a powerful one and the figure of the vice president, an articulate and singularly effective one politically.

He has learend worlds. He is careful about brickbats. He treads his ground with caution and respect for his position beneath the chief executive. Many of the Eisenhower words and phrases come out. But he also is beginning to assert, in the private gatherings after the formal meetings, some of his own insights and preferences.

And, surrounded by four Secret Service agents, secretaries, assistants and the like, he conveys just enough official weight not to be guilty of playing to over-brilliant lights. When the President by circumstances is avoiding public contact at the same time Nixon is moving night and day to cement his relationships and consolidate his evident and growing gains.

IT IS said that he has never spent a night at Gettysburg and has been there only once because Mrs. Nixon wanted to see the place. It is also said that Mr. Eisenhower's personal preference list for 1960 is headed at the moment by Gen. Alfred Gruenther, one of the Army's most brilliant products and a prominent Catholic layman who is presently president of the Red Cross. But Richard Nixon's influence is immense and both the Eisenhower position and actual feeling are the subject of speculation as to the future. At this point he has ceased being merely the man to beat — although a vice president has not been directly elected president since Martin Van Buren, who had Jackson's fierce support, did it in 1836, and there are other obstacles as well.

WITH every one of the 100 editorial writers who met him he established a talking point — through a mutual friend, an acquaintance with the home city or by some other means. It was strikingly Kefauverish but sharp, with just the right pauses. Its impact, being repeated in constant voyages to the hinterlands, is certain to be tremendous.

The Nixon who has often been a divisive personality now drives to be the Republican bridge between the party factions. On Saturday night he rejected out of hand, in fact, that any great differences existed in the GOP. Instead he cited the great divisions among the Democrats. He stood strongly by the administration's partnership policy on power rather than to what was referred to as the Democrats' all-out public power stand. He spent time explaining the trend in the South away from traditional Southern and Democratic internationalist trade and economic policies because of the influx of industry.

BY GIVING background answers in depth, he showed an uncanny ability to anticipate the touchy question. Did one want to know his personal view on right-to-work laws, considering his apparent support for Senator Knowland in the California gubernatorial race? It was "covered" before you knew it, as he discussed the legislative results of the Senate Labor Rackets hearings (and outlined a moderate administration approach). He was one of the framers of the Taft-Hartley law, he said, and the Taft-Hartley law left right-to-work up to the states.

It was a masterful performance—though not necessarily one to change the basic thinking of some about Richard Nixon. But the thought of prospects as opponents in the 1960 election, as the vice president lingered on after midnight with the assembled newspapermen, was such as to chill many Democrats.

Negro Neighbors OK With Nixons

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Vice President Richard M. Nixon would turn out personally to welcome any Negro family that moved into his swank neighborhood, a Republican close to Mr. Nixon said today.

And the Vice President's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, said:

"If someone is planning to embarrass the Vice President by this sort of thing, he has a big surprise coming. I would say Mr. Nixon couldn't care less."

Mr. Nixon, confined to his home with the flu, has not commented on a Georgia segregation group's plans to move a Negro family—"preferably with 10 or 15 children"—into an unspecified, exclusive residential neighborhood. Later reports said the group had optioned a home near Mr. Nixon.

The GOP source, who declined use of his name, said if the Negro family moved in "Dick would be out front to greet them, and maybe help unload the truck. He probably would have Pat (his wife) bake them a cake. Then he could count on getting every Negro vote in the country."

Neighbors in the Nixon area had this to say when told of the report:

"I'm from the North," said one woman. "If a Negroe family moved in, I'd say they'd make better neighbors than some of the people around here."

"I don't want them to move in next to me," another woman said. But she added: "I could laugh if they moved in next to the Nixons."

Some scoffed at the report. "It's sort of a Hallowe'en prank, isn't it?" asked one.

Curiously, there are Negro families living much closer to President Eisenhower's "home"—the White House—than Mr. Nixon's Wesley Heights residence. Negroes reside within seven or eight blocks of the White House. Nearest Negroes to Mr. Nixon's $75,000 home live about two miles away.

The Nixon daughters, Patricia, 11, and Julie, 9, attend Horace Mann School near their home. There are no Negro students there.

The Vice President repeatedly demonstrates his dislike for racial bars in the case of Negroes.

Resettlement Group Sees Sale Banned

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, Nov. 1. — The head of an organization for resettlement of Southern Negroes said today his group would be unable to buy a house in Vice President Richard M. Nixon's neighborhood because of a legal ban against resale of property there to Negroes and Jews.

State Rep. A. A. Fowler Jr. said the American Resettlement Foundation he heads does not have an option on property near the Nixon home in Washington. An Augusta, Ga., newspaper reported yesterday the group had optioned such a home.

"Of course, we would be interested in considering property in Mr. Nixon's neighborhood for relacation of Negroes and I am sure Mr. Nixon would not object for his stand against segregation is too well known," Mr. Fowler said.

"Due to a restrictive covenant which Mr. Nixon and his neighbors, I understand, have on their property prohibiting the sale, resale and use of the property by Negroes and Jews, I am sure that they would not sell to our foundation."

VICE PRESIDENT GREETS BUS BOYCOTT LEADER. Vice President Richard M. Nixon shakes hands with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., in a meeting held Thursday, June 13, to discuss racial problems. Nixon, as the Senate's presiding officer, may play a leading role in Senate maneuvering over civil rights legislation. King, leader of Montgomery's year-long boycott of buses, reported to Nixon on conditions in the South as the minister saw them. King was accompanied to the conference by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, another Montgomery minister.

Nixon Promises King To Visit Deep South

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon has promised Negro leaders that he will schedule a deep-South conference on employment discrimination "in the near future."

He told the Revs. Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy, leaders of last year's Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, that he would call the meeting as head of the President's committee on job discrimination

King suggested either Atlanta or New Orleans as likely sites for the conference.

The Vice President, with Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, talked with King and Abernathy for two hours and 10 minutes in his capitol office.

Nixon assured them that he, President Eisenhower and the GOP Congressional leadership are "firmly in favor" of the administration's civil rights bill.

Rev. King said Nixon told him it "would be quite possible to meet" Eisenhower at a later date.

The Montgomery ministers said their visit with Nixon was designed to launch a campaign to send three million Negro voters to the polls in 10 cities in the 1958 election.

Mitchell said a meeting of the discrimination committee is scheduled for next Wednesday and that a decision on a southern meeting may be made at the time.

Mississippi grievances claimed—

Race issue said behind Nixon, laborites' parley

BY VICTOR RIESEL

Richard Nixon, who has made global news by crossing the world, took a short trip across Washington at noon time, Dec. 18, which could stir similar headlines soon. The vice president's car drew up opposite the Soviet Embassy. But that was not his destination. He had a luncheon appointment with other proletarian leaders—Jim Carey and Al Barnett, heads of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

Carey, a bantering, irreverent fellow most of the time, was waiting on the sidewalk. It was a mark of respect for his visitor who was coming to break some bread and problems.

The vice president joined his severest critic and up they went to the seventh floor conference suite atop the Philip Murray Building. Soon they were joined by U. S. Secretary of Labor Jim Mitchell and NLRB chairman Boyd Leedom in the living room-dining room-kitchen quarters, whose only concession to the outside that noon time was the TV set.

TO FIND OUT how much a luncheon would rate in ordinary times with the capital's social arbiters, you will have to consult the society editors. But this was no ordinary time. President Eisenhower was in Paris. Richard Nixon was, in effect, caretaking the government of the U. S. Yet he and two other high administration officials took time out for a long and serious conference with Mr. Carey and his colleagues.

The government officials came across town to discuss the southern Negro issue—and they were not a race apart, at all.

Jim Carey expressed some serious grievances. He told the vice president that the union believed it was being fought unfairly in Mississippi by at least one company which he charged had used race hatred to defeat the Electrical Union.

CAREY'S UNION had been trying to unionize a Mississippi electrical products plant since May 1957. The company is owned by Northerners. A few months after the organizing drive started there was widely distributed in the town and plant, a picture of Carey dancing with a Nigerian woman. The dancing partner was one of the Nigerian delegates to an International Labor Office conference in Europe. Carey was an American labor delegate.

Soon there were other pictures and lealfets—all with the racial issue emphasized. One was a reproduction from the union's national newspaper showing the head of the Elmira, N. Y. locals handing a check for life membership in the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to the president of the local NAACP.

A THIRD PHOTO was one of Carey participating with Negro leaders, in the National Prayer Pilgrimage in front of the Lincoln Memorial. This was held on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in schools.

The union lost the NLRB election in which the workers voted. The union filed a protest against the company's tactics and charged unfair labor practices. Carey's people asked the NLRB for a new election at the plant.

All this Carey explained to the vice president of the U. S. Nixon did most of the listening. Carey emphasized that these tactics by employers did much harm to all Americans. Mr. Nixon asked what he could do. The labor leader said the government should launch a battle against these tactics.

A FIGHT BY AN EMPLOYER against a union is one thing. The effort to throw one race against the other in a community could lead to difficulties which could, in turn have international repercussions.

Nixon pledged his support. So did Labor Secretary Mitchell. They could work through the President's Committee on Government Contracts whenever a company thus involved is selling material of any kind to the U. S. The government could withdraw its orders from firms which used these tactics or refused to hire Negroes.

Or the Vice President and the cabinet officials could make a public issue of it.

The Vice President went back up The Hill. At least on one issue the Republican leader and the New Deal labor chief seemed to have a united front.—(c)

Nixon's Section Bars Negroes, Says Fowler

Vice President Nixon lives in a section which bars Negroes and Jews, State Rep. A. A. Fowler charged Friday.

Fowler denied that his American Resettlement Foundation has an option to buy a house near Nixon's.

In Washington, Nixon was reported ailing at home and unavailable for comment.

The United Press reported that the Washington real estate firm handling the Nixon property said the covenants "expired some time ago."

The Associated Press, however, quoted a real estate developer as saying the covenants have been on the books since 1930-33 and resales have been "subject to covenants."

Nixon formerly lived in Spring Valley, where racial covenants also existed. When the question arose then, he said he did not recognize the covenants.

The U.S. Supreme Court has a neighborhood barred to Negroes of Douglas County charged Friday.

held such covenants cannot be enforced in the courts. However, an attorney pointed out that even if illegal, the covenant would stand until challenged. He said the deed Nixon signed could include a reference to the covenants.

Fowler was cautious about revealing details of the foundation's plan to resettle Negro families in the neighborhoods of white Northern and Western liberals.

He released this statement:

"The American Resettlement Foundation, Inc., does not have an option on the property near Mr. Nixon about which so much is being said.

"Of course, we would be interested in considering property in Mr. Nixon's neighborhood for relocating Negroes, and I am sure Mr. Nixon would not object, for his stand against segregation is too well known.

"Due to a restrictive covenant which Mr. Nixon and his neighbors, I understand, have on their property prohibiting the sale, resale and use of the property by Negroes and Jews, I am sure that they would not sell to our foundation.

"It is a shame that the vice president would be a party to a binding covenant against Negroes and Jews."

34d 1957

Robeson's Phone Concert Reported a Smash Success

LONDON. — Didn't Jericho's Walls tumble when Joshua "fit" the battle, and didn't my Lord deliver Daniel? The assault on the cold-war walls around America took a new turn here on May 26 and many wondered what techniques the defenders would devise to meet it. In any case, as the Manchester Guardian reported, "American Telephone & Telegraph and the General Post Office in London last night between them helped Paul Robeson to make the U. S. Department of State look rather silly."

The audience of nearly 1,000 who assisted at this pleasant ceremony were certainly never so conscious of being in the presence of the sublime and the ridiculous at the same time. Here was a great artist, a captive of his own country whose most widely-beloved son he is, finding a way through the wall via the transatlantic telephone cable. The transmission was flawless, the artist—as Londoners denied him for seven years found to their joy—at the very height of his powers. Not in the memory of the oldest Robeson fan present had the Water Boy been sought, the Name scandalized, the Curly-Headed Baby sung to sleep or Daniel delivered so magnificently and so movingly.

Welcome in the Valley: When the wall holding him physically captive tumbled, as Robeson told the audience 3,000 miles away quoting Pablo Neruda, he would come back "to pound on the table with love, to sing for you and for you to sing with me." A hurricane of applause and greeting shouts shook the hall and swept back over the two-way line to the singer. The miners' choir who had come from Wales to honor him, and faced an all-night ride back for the morning shift, sang to him with lusty pride and affection: "There'll be a welcome in the valley when you come home again to Wales."

Paul's deep chuckle came over the wire, and when the audience gave three mighty British cheers for him, they heard the actch in his voice as he thanked them. They would not let him go; he must sing "Ol' Man River"—Who cared if it cost $6 a minute? "We want it, we'll pay for it!" they yelled ,and pay they did, emptying pockets of the little that was in them. And so he promised to keep fighting until he was dying, and said goodnight: "I'll be in Wales, in Glasgow, on the waterfronts and everywhere singing."

The Secretary's Clothes

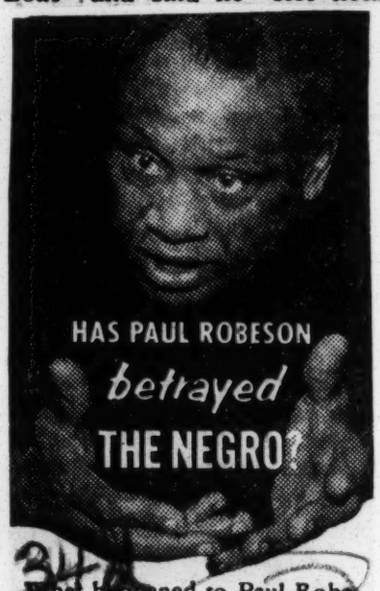
He meant that he was sure the growing protests against the imprisonment of artists would succeed; but even before this happens the miracle of the transoceanic telephone has freed him and other captives from the silence to which they have been condemned. The miracle has opened up fresh possibilities for breaking the chains upon brotherhood through art, and, heaven be praised, for exposing the State Department in all its silly nudity before the world. Already there are groups in Scotland and Wales and in countries of the European continent forming plans for similar telephone concerts.

There are other possibilities. Perhaps now the newly-independent Ghanaians can hear from 89-year-old Pan-African Pioneer Dr. DuBois, whose physical presence in Africa is deemed so perilous. And what about the hundreds of American patriots whom the deportation mania has scattered all over Europe? Why should not they be heard again in America? The Walter-McCarran Act bars their bodies from returning, but what law says their voices without the bodies may not come home? Will Washington dare add to all the other strangled freedoms, the freedom to pick up the receiver and make a call?

Burial Ceremony

Here is a new and dramatic weapon for doing what Dr. Barnett Stross MP, chairman of the Labor Party's Art and Amenities Group, urged upon the Robeson conference before the concert: "McCarthy is dead; it is time to bury McCarthyism so deeply there will be no memory it." The warm and impregnable memories of Paul expressed to the 120 conference delegates were, as the London Co-Operative Political Committee's Ted Bedford summed up, an extraordinary testimony to his greatness as a man. They came from a West Indian doctor who "had the pleasurer of vaccinating Paul" when he was last here; a Co-Op official who once delivered milk to Paul's flat in London; a musician and a movie studio technician who had worked with him professionally; Welsh union leaders who recalled "how warm he made us feel" when he sang to the miners in could, hungry depression days, and how the children clustered around him as he welcomed International Brigaders home from Spain; and actress Marie Burke who appeared with him in "Show Boat", and said he "left nothing

PAUL ROBESON



What happened to Paul Robeson, the "Emperor Jones" with the big, bass-baritone voice that boomed out from the concert halls of the world? How did he become the isolated figure that he is today? Why is he shunned by Negroes and whites alike? What is his doctrine of "Black Power" that he thinks holds the key to the freedom of America's Negroes? Read the sensational, first person story, "Has Paul Robeson Betrayed The Negro?", by Carl Rowan, a full length picture-feature in the October issue of EBONY magazine, now on your newsstand.

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EBONY 1820 S. Michigan CHICAGO

Robeson, Broke And Disillusioned

(An Editorial)

Last week the Johnson Publications sent us a copy of Ebony Magazine for October, carrying an interview of Paul Robeson in which he claims the State Department is making him a prisoner by refusing him a passport; and that Negro leaders failed him by not rallying the mass of Negroes behind him in his fight with the State Department.

We assume that Johnson Publications sent us this special copy of Ebony to solicit some free advance publicity and perhaps the views of Negro leaders on Mr Robeson's charges against them. We here are glad to stand up and be counted as to where we stand and why.

First, let us say that we will let the State Department answer for itself on the question of its right to bar Robeson from a passport which would permit him to travel abroad. While we may indicate some feeling on that issue, our main purpose is to state our position on the question of failing to rally the masses of Negroes behind Mr Robeson.

At the threshold we wish to make it clear that although we come from Africa by origin, we are full-fledged American citizens. We want America to stay a Republican form of government, and the richest nation in the world.

We intend to insist upon our citizenship as Americans, and to demand as such citizens our right to participate in the government and the wealth of America.

We don't believe it compatible with absolute loyalty to America for us or any other so-called citizens to make common cause with enemies of America, bent upon overriding it and destroying all that it stands for..

We don't mi[illegible]aying openly that as Americans we will join the rest of the nation in resisting attacks fro[illegible] any country, including those in Africa. Incidentally, we think Mr Robeson was talking through his hat in 1953, when he said that Negroes would not fight Russia.

At the time Paul Robeson let his head be turned, he was an international idol as a singer and actor. But like some of the other misguided people in our race, he let red imps persuade him that he could lead Negroes into the Russian ranks. He thought that was the way for him to achieve equality.

It was our belief, and it still is, that if the Communists controlled America we would be reduced to the status of the Serfs of Russia and of East Europe.

It could be no consolation to us to know that the whites were reduced to the same status.

It made more sense to us then, and it seems wise now, that we join ranks with the whites of America to resist any attempt by any foreigner to take over our country, while we continue to fight for equality of rights and opportunities in America.

We could suggest that the fact that Robeson is now whining indicates that we were right, and also indicates that his Russian friends of the '40's have turned their backs on him and left him alone to lose his home and his property.

It is true that we have a long way to go before we are full-fledged citizens in America, but it is equally true and obvious that we have come a long way since the '40's in that battle. His policy brought him husks, but

Paul Robeson Writes Message Of Greetings To Moscow

Says U. S. Negroes Forced To Flee South

Moscow, Jan. 8.—Paul Robeson American Negro singer, said today in a "cordial message of greetings" to the Soviet Union that the "forces of evil" were compelling Negroes to flee from the South.

The message was published in Pravda, Soviet Communist newspaper and broadcast by the Moscow radio.

"The Negro people want a better life and deliverance from the forces of evil in the South of our country," Mr. Robeson said. "Many consider it necessary to flee from there, as in former days of subjugation and slavery, but my people are showing unflinching courage, and the day will dawn when Negroes will be fully fledged citizens."

Mr. Robeson, to whom a passport has been refused by the United States State Department because of his support of Communist causes, added that he hoped to have "the long desired opportunity of coming to see you" in Moscow.

ROBESON GREETS SOVIET

Singer Says U. S. Negroes Are Forced to Flee the South

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Paul Robeson Raps Income Tax Claims

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Paul Robeson, singer and actor, last Wednesday opposed a Government move to make him pay $9-655 income taxes on the $25,000 Stalin prize he received from Russia in 1953.

He and his wife, Mrs Eslanda Goode Robeson, filed a petition in the United States Tax Court contesting the Government's assessment.

Mr Robeson contends in the petition that the award was "a gratuity and is not taxable as income" to him or his wife, who signed the tax report to make it a joint return.

The Internal Revenue Service contends that the money was part of his gross income for 1953 and must be added to the $6,861.67 of net income reported in his tax return.

Mr Robeson received the Stalin peace prize in ceremonies in New York City from Howard Fast, author, who represented the special committee set up by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Mr Fast recently disassociated himself from the Communist party in the United States.

Mr. Robeson said in his petition the prize was established by the Russian government in 1950 to be awarded "to citizens of any country of the world irrespective of their political, religious, or race distinctions, for outstanding services in the strugle against the warmongers and for strengthening the peace."

The award was to be made annually on Stalin's birthday.

Mr Robeson said in his petition he got the prize for his "general activities and achievements in the name of peace."

"Petitioner at no time engaged in any activities nor did he perform any services or agree to perform any in the expectation that he would receive any compensation or award for them." Mr Robeson said.

Robeson Fights New Tax 'Grab'

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Singer Paul Robeson was back in the news again, this time in opposition to a move by the U. S. Government to make him pay taxes on a peace prize he received from Russia in 1953.

Robeson and his wife, Eslanda Goode Robeson, filed a suit in U. S. Tax Court against the Internal Revenue Service's bid for tax payment of $9,655 on the $25,000 Russian prize.

Robeson in tax fight

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Johnston Says Ike No Friend Of The States

Charleston, S.C.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 25—President Eisenhower "is no friend of the states" and didn't make himself one by his so-called States' Rights speech to the Governors' Conference at Williamsburg, Va., last night, Sen. Olin D. Johnston said today.

If the President really wanted to show a high regard for the constitutional principle — of States's Rights, said Johnston, "he would use the same sort of strong-arm tactics for them that he used against them when he put the full pressure of his office behind the civil rights bill in the House and then in the Senate."

States' Rights Rallies Slated

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 7—Three big states' rights rallies will be held in North Louisiana Tuesday night, it was announced Saturday.

Organizational meetings to establish States' Rights party machinery will be held in Caddo and Rapides parishes while a mass meeting will be held in the city of Natchitoches.

The Caddo meeting will be held in the parish courthouse.

Nominations for a permanent staff of party officers for the parish will be made from the floor. After organization of the parish executive committee is completed, the states' righters will be in a position to enter candidates in local races.

The Natchitoches meeting will feature three speakers, including Robert G. Chandler, Shreveport attorney and chairman of the States' Rights Party of Louisiana. Other speakers will include E. Otis Edgerton of Alexandria, chairman of the States' Rights party in the Eighth Congressional District, and T. Wynn Holloman of Alexandria, a party leader.

The Natchitoches rally is being billed as an "independent rally for states' rights."

STATES RIGHTS ISSUE RAISED BY GOVERNOR

Stanley Says Court Actions Affect Whole Nation

SEES FUTURE PROBLEMS

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 6.—A Southern governor voiced an appeal here Friday for other governors and leaders of this nation to "consider carefully and maturely" the question of states' rights.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, retiring president of the Council of State Governments, spoke at a session of governors and officials of the council who were meeting here to plan next year's agenda for the National Governors' Conference.

Needed Much Study

The Virginia Governor, whose state has been a leader in opposing the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings, didn't ask for any official action on the hot issue of integration, but he told other governors present that, in effect, it was a problem which needed much study.

Other governors visiting here, who arrived Thursday and assumed an official "no comment" position on the question, had little reaction to his remarks.

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, who has been involved in Little Rock integration problems for the past few months, discreetly "applauded" the Virginia Governor's statements. Mr. Faubus said he agreed "in large part" with what Governor Stanley had to say.

On the other hand, Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, who is to be elected successor Saturday to Governor Stanley as president of the Council of State Governments, said he wasn't in the meeting hall when the Virginia Governor spoke and wasn't in position to comment. "However, I will say that I am one of those who believes that the states can perform more efficiently some of the things now being done by the Federal Government," the Illinois chief executive remarked.

Grave Problems

Apparently aware of the reluctance of the National Governors' Conference and the Council of State Governments to become involved with the integration issue, Governor Stanley emphasized that he wasn't asking other officials present to agree with him. Nevertheless, he had this to say—

"I come from the South where we are faced with grave problems in regard to the operation of our public schools. In identifying myself as a Southerner, however, I do not invite a discussion of segregation or integration, or ask you from other regions whether you agree with our thinking on this particular question. I do invite you to consider carefully and maturely the question of the division of Federal and state authority.

"We who are faced now with issues arising directly from the usurpation of states' rights seek only to impress upon the nation that similar problems may arise in other states and in other regions unless the growing practice of the Supreme Court of the United States to legislate, rather than adjudicate, is curbed and the laws are interpreted in accordance with the express provisions of the Constitution and the statutes, instead of according to sociological or psycholagical predilections.

Final Report

"Aside from national defense, I can conceive of no issue of greater importance to the welfare of our country than this question of adherence to the principles set forth in our Constitution," Governor Stanley said.

The Virginia Governor, giving his final report to the Council of State Governments, said he doubted if there could be any curtailment of Federal spending now that this nation has been faced with Russian satellite threats.

States Rights Council States Dalton Meet

Constitution State News Service

DALTON, Jan. 10—An organization meeting of the States' Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., will be held at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the courthouse in Dalton.

Roy Harris, Augusta attorney, former Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives and now a member of the Board of Regents of the University System, will be the principal speaker.

The States' Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., was organized on a state-wide basis at a non-partisan meeting held in Atlanta on September 23, 1955. R. Carter Pittman, Dalton, was elected president.

During its first year the council has organized units in many counties of Georgia.

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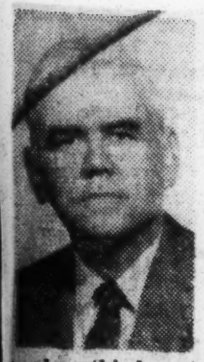
Lawmakers Push States' Rights In Tennessee

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 1-10-57

NAHSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9 (AP) — The States' Rights issue blazed anew yesterday as the Tennessee Legislature awaited Gov. Frank Clement's address tomorrow, spelling out his school segregation program.

For the second straight day, a resolution was introduced denouncing the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. This one, tossed in the House hopper by three Democrats, went beyond yesterday's and included Congress in its criticism.

Today's session also saw introduction of proposals to grant school teachers a $400 pay raise during the next biennium and two plans to lower the voting age to 18 by constitutional amendment.



Albert Riley

South Might Turn To a Third Party

WASHINGTON—Some of the most astute political observers in the nation's capital are now convinced that the tragedy of Little Rock has made a third party inevitable in 1960. Moderate and responsible Southern Democrats long have resisted such movements. But the possibility is increasing that at long last even they will be driven from their party by the Northern liberals in control.

Perhaps a major political upheaval has been inevitable for a long time. But long-time observers here believe that President Eisenhower's use of federal force in a sovereign state has hastened the day.

When that day comes it, too, will be tragic for the South, for it will mean the loss of key committee chairmanships and a consequent diminishing of the already waning Southern influence in the halls of Congress.

The only hope—and indeed the principal goal—of a responsible third-party movement would be to force a realignment of the two major political parties four years later in hopes that the South might be restored to a position of bargaining power. Even that could be a forlorn hope.

But under present circumstances the South's bargaining position in both parties has dwindled to practically nothing. Observers here figure that with the civil rights bill and the action in Little Rock the Republicans obviously have abandoned all efforts to woo Southern white voters and have become the pro-integrationist, anti-South party.

They see no hope for the South, either, in the Democratic Party.

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler is promising the most liberal civil rights platform ever in 1960. And Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, who calls the Southern wing the "incubus" of the party, has been quoted as saying he hopes the "Dixiecrats" will get out and form a third party.

Branding Douglas and Butler as "publicity seekers," Georgia's Sen. Russell said "The South may be driven out of the party some day but it will take more important men than Paul Douglas and Paul Butler to do it."

But the significant line of Russell's quote was that the South "may be driven out" some day.

If in 1960 the Republicans nominate Richard Nixon for president, and the Democrats name someone like Hubert Humphrey, a responsible third-party movement with someone like Russell, Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas or Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, likely would have a popular appeal in most of the states of the Deep South.

Unhappy South Talking Third Party Again

It's Dissatisfied With Two Big Ones, But Gains Are Questionable

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Nov. 30. — Smoke is still rising in Dixie today over the desirability of a third major political party, but the question is: How much real fire lies beneath the haze?

A few weeks ago, Southerners were talking heatedly, and plausibly, about the advantages of a new party.

Political leaders reported "strong popular sentiment" for pulling out of Democratic ranks.

"Sentiment is such that it won't take much to spark off a third party if the Democratic Party tries to outvie (vice president) Nixon in bidding for the Negro vote," said Denmark Groover, Georgia national committeeman.

Then came the elections in Virginia, New Jersey and New York City and resounding Democratic victories. They appeared to have cooled third-party talk considerably.

As a Southern political analyst put it, "After all, the Democrats want to win in 1960, and if that means swallowing some things in the national leadership that they don't like, they'll take a deep breath and swallow."

'Both Parties Alike'

Meanwhile, there is general agreement that the young green shoots of Republicanism that sprang up in the South in 1952, and were still above ground in 1956, are now withered and dead.

GOP officials, workers and party members in the South have left the fold, in some cases publicly criticizing President Eisenhower.

In Bastrop, La., residents of Eisenhower Drive petitioned the city council to change the name of the street. The petition was granted.

Everywhere you look in the South, it appears that Republican changes have gone back to the pre-Eisenhower days and perhaps farther.

The ferment in both parties arose, of course, from Little Rock, and before that, from the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

Some Southerners, urging a new alignment today, argue —

First, that both parties are bidding for the Negro vote.

"There is absolutely no difference, insofar as political beliefs and issues are concerned, between the Republican and Democratic parties," said John Sammons Bell, Georgia Democratic chairman. "Both are engaged in a frenzied effort to capture the Negro bloc vote."

Second, that the Democratic national leadership is "dominated by radicals."

"In the South, Nixon himself is hardly more anathema today than (Michigan Gov. G. Mennen) Williams and (Minnesota Senator Hubert) Humphrey," said Groover.

Southern Democrats include the 24-man Democratic Advisory Council in that part of the national leadership they claim is under the influence of radicals.

This stems directly from the events in Little Rock.

On Sept. 15, the council issued a statement criticizing both President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas. It said in part:

"It need hardly be said that the action of Governor Faubus does not represent the position or the policy of the Democratic Party."

But the passage that stirred Southern anger even more was the one that expressed hope the Negroes would be permitted to enroll in Central High School and added the sentence:

"Certainly any other course will be a defeat for law and order and for the Constitution itself."

Approved By 15 Members

The statement was approved by 15 of the members. The national committee said three Southern members disapproved and the others could not be reached.

"I feel that this statement, which occurred before Eisenhower sent the storm troopers into Little Rock, must have had a pronounced effect on Herbert Brownell," Bell said. "But even such a brutal action didn't seem to satisfy the Democratic Advisory Council.

"It's this kind of tactic that we in the South resent so bitterly on the part of both parties."

Bell said he has a note written and signed by Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, promising that the Democratic leadership would "not bring segregation into the picture at this time."

He took a sheet of paper from his desk.

"Here it is," he said. "If he denies it, I will release it for publication."

Butler in Washington said he would be glad to have Bell release any note or correspondence he ever received from him.

Thus, one Southern point of view.

The other is that the South can best fight for its objectives by remaining under the Democratic banner.

"I think the South can gain far more by 'cleaning up the Democratic Party," said Neville Bennett, South Carolina state chairman.

Conservatives Are Lost

"I don't agree with everything in the party platform," said Tennessee Gov. Grank Clement, "but I intend to work to get the right people in office so they can serve the best interests of the party and the people."

In weighing the pros and cons of a new party, Southerners frequently say, "The conservative today has no place to go in either of the present parties."

They contend that a party pledged to conservatism in such fields as Government spending, foreign aid, public housing, etc., would have a strong appeal for conservatives in the North as well as the South.

An examination of the voting records of different Democratic senators and congressmen on these issues shows wide variations within the party.

But enough to cause another States' Rights Party split as in 1948?

Two important factors enter the picture here:

1. Southerners, by reason of seniority, are chairmen of a number of important committees in the House and the Senate now. Many Southerners believe that in these positions their representatives can work more effectively to revise or eliminate legislation that the South opposes.

2. To be successful, a new party would need the support of a truly "Solid South," from Texas to Virginia, backed by governors, senators and representatives. It also would need a leader of national statue, capable of pulling votes in some big Northern states as well as in the South.

No such unity behind the third-party idea is apparent at this point in the South. As for the possible leader, the most recent statement came from Governor Faubus. Asked in New Orleans if he thought he might be called to lead a third party, Faubus said: "I wouldn't rule out that possibility."

Where Did Negro Vote Go?

Another new factor in the political picture in the South today is the question: where did the Negro vote go in the elections in New Jersey, Virginia and New York City?

In New Jersey, Gov. Robert Meyner polled 247,000 more votes than Adlai Stevenson did last

WHERE TO GO? — The politically unsure South is pictured by AP cartoonist John Morris as a not-quite runaway boy whose thoughts are turning toward home.

The South is dissatisfied with both the Democrats and Republicans but fears a third party is not answer. Question is how much fire is behind the smoke in Dixie?

year. Similarly, in Virginia, the Democrats rolled up 60,000 more votes for Gov. J. Lindsay Almond than the national party ticket pulled in 1956.

If, as Southerners have been contending, "both parties are courting for the Negro vote," it appears that the Republicans have had no signal success.

So for the moment at least, third-party talk is on the wane in Dixie. Even before the November elections, Joseph Parham, editor of the Macon News said of the prospect of another Southern spin-off:

"I think its absolute nonsense."

WASHINGTON BACKGROUND

Third Party Move in South Unlikely Until After 1959

34d

By JOHN C. O'BRIEN

Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

SOUTHERN Democrats, incensed over Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler's declaration that the party will stand firmly for integration in the schools and full civil rights for Negroes, are again threatening to bolt and form a third party.

Butler had admitted that the possibility of the South forming a third-party figured in the recent two-day regional meeting of party leaders in Raleigh, N. C. But he served notice that the Democratic Party nationally will not permit a third-party threat to deter it from "its long-held determination to serve the best interests of all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed."

Butler knows, of course, that he is running no great risk in standing up to the Southern Democrats at this time. When the party gets around to naming a slate for the Presidential campaign in 1960, the Southern rebellion against integration may develop into a serious third-party threat. But there is no danger of an open party split next year.

The South, as Butler well knows, is not going to break away from its traditional Democratic loyalty in a Congressional election. To put third-party candidates for Congress in the field would serve no purpose but to endanger the present Congressional delegations from the Southern States, who, because of seniority, control most of the important committees and wield a power all out of proportion to their numbers.

No matter how fervently the national spokesmen for the party and the Northern Democrats espouse the cause of integration, the South is going to return its present Congressional delegation, most of whom are anti-segregationists.

The problem confronting the Democrats, if they are to retain control of Congress, is to keep their hold upon the seats in the Northern States where the Negroes hold the balance of power. To do this, the national organization of the party must try to disassociate itself from the segregationist stand of the Southern Democrats.

* * *

THAT is why Butler and the leading spokesmen of the Northern wing of the party have so strongly denounced Gov. Orval E. Faubus, of Arkansas, for his defiance of the order by a Federal judge to admit Negro students to the Central High School in Little Rock.

Among those who have excoriated the Governor are Adlai Stevenson, twice the party's national standard bearer; Gov. Averell Harriman, of New York; Gov. G. Mennen Williams, of Michigan, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, of Minn.

Butler and the Northern Democrats are adopting the only strategy open to them—to seek in the North to outdo the Republicans in support of integration in the schools.

Whether they can succeed in doing this is problematical, as the Northern Democrats freely concede in private conversation. Many Democratic Congressmen who have a large percentage of Negroes in their districts are gravely worried about the repercussions from the turmoil and violence attending the opening of the schools in many Southern communities.

Since they moved over into the Democratic Party during the Roosevelt New Deal, Negroes have been loath to return to their former political moorings. But never before has civil rights been the burning issue that it is today.

No matter how strongly the national spokesmen for the Democratic Party champion equality for the Negro, the hard fact that the Negroes cannot overlook is that the greatest stumbling block to their achievement of full civil rights is the opposition of the Democratic South.

Gov. Faubus Frowns on Third Party

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
Inquirer
Daily News
Washington D.C.
34d
Sept 1958

BENTON, Ark., Dec. 14 (AP) Gov. Orval Faubus told Arkansas Democrats at a fund-raising dinner last night that their greatest hope of winning their goals is within their own party and not in establishment of a third one.

The Governor said third parties had made worthwhile contributions to the Nation in the past but generally were unsuccessful.

Faubus told 130 fellow Democrats that President Eisenhower was "a good man, warmhearted and obviously sincere."

However, Faubus declared, clared, he thought the President lacked training, knowledge and experience in Government.

Faubus, whose callout of state guardsmen to bar Negroes from Little Rock Central High School last September touched off a still unresolved Federal-state deadlock, also said he thought Mr. Eisenhower was "completely at the mercy" of his advisers.

At at speech Nov. 11, Faubus indicated he might look with favor on formation of a third party. But he never has specifically endorsed such a move and has been active in Democratic Party work recently.

Hays Urges Breather On Dixie Integration

SHARON, Conn., Dec 14 (AP) Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.) says the long-term outlook for full racial integration in the South is hopeful, if the South is given a breather.

Hays, one of four Southerners who spoke here last night, said the South must have time to persuade its people that the rule of law must be accepted.

"That's what we are trying to do," he said, "and that's what we must do. It is fair of the South to ask for a breather—not for power to resist—but a breather for friendly persuasion."

This, he said, may take 15 or 20 years.

Some 1000 persons heard a panel discussion by Hayes; James J. Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader; Coleman Harwell, editor of the Nashville Tennessean; and George M. Reynolds of Little Rock, Ark., former editor and publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican.

Kilpatrick said he believed in the "essential separation" of the two races in the South, specifically in the public schools.

"Here is the one area in which the white and Negro races would be brought into social relationship at once intimate, personal and prolonged," Kilpatrick said.

"This cannot be accomplished without a bloody revolution of our society," he added.

34d 1957

THIRD PARTY
TO BE ESTABLISHED BY KKK

Klan Merging To Establish Third Party

Daily News
Thurs. 7-4-57
Jackson, Miss.

OLDSMAR, Fla., (UP) — Ku Klux Klan leader Bill Hendrix said his branch of the secret order will merge with other unnamed groups to form a third party — "The Democrat - Republican Party"— which plans to enter candidates in the next national election.

Hendrix, a local building contractor and the "imperial officer" of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Inc., said the party will support states rights, abolition of income taxes and foreign aid, and withdrawal of all American troops from foreign soil.

Also to be included in the platform, he said, is abolition of the current U. S. Supreme Court, which would be replaced by a new court with elected members.

Another plank, he added, will call for leaving the states to handle "all problems regarding segregation, schools, education and in cases where army or naval camps are placed in a state these camps will be regulated by the social laws of the states."

Hendrix said "I can't tell you right now what other groups are connected with this thing, but I can tell you it's a big operation."

He said a headquarters will be established in Washington and that "from time to time more on this platform will be released from

Holland's Efforts Fail

South May Have To Go It Alone

By THOMAS L. STOKES

WASHINGTON — National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler is expressing the views of an increasing number of party leaders outside the South in his blunt refusal of further appeasement on civil rights and defiance of renewed threats of a third party.

STOKES

The national chairman spoke boldly at a regional meeting of party officials in Raleigh, N.C.

Herald
Jun. 9-22-57

His frankness will give ammunition to his enemies who have been seeking to oust him.

The Democratic chairman evidently expected to get third party threats when he went to the Raleigh meeting—and he got them.

Miami, Fla.

But in spite of that, he said forcibly, the national party not only will stand by the public school integration decision and the recently-passed civil rights bill, but in its 1960 platform it will demand further extension of civil rights.

As a result, South Carolina's state chairman, Neville Bennett, called a meeting of Southern state chairmen in Atlanta, in two weeks to coordinate their activities.

★ ★ ★

IN BENNETT'S attitude and the inability of Sen. Spessard Holland of Florida to shush threats of revolt, Butler found out how aroused the South is over public school integration.

Bennett stood by the party in the 1948 Dixiecrat third-party revolt. He stood by the party, too, both in 1952 and 1956 when other Southern leaders bolted to Eisenhower.

Jun-9-22-57

Holland's attempts to keep the peace at Raleigh purportedly were at the suggestion of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, who is constantly preaching moderation.

Democratic party leaders outside of the South, especially the New Deal-Fair Deal element, have come almost to the the end of their patience. Most of them went along with appeasement at the 1952 and 1956 conventions, only to see Eisenhower carry four Southern states in 1952 and five in 1956.

★ ★ ★

THE NORTHERN Democratic liberals in the Senate saw their liberal allies in the West and Northwest weaned away by Johnson to help put over a much-watered down civil rights bill—and then Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas called out the National Guard to keep a handful of Negro children out of a Little Rock high school.

Important leaders in the North are about ready to let the South take its own course and gamble on the result.

Otherwise, they can see only trouble in doubtful key areas in the North where Negroes have the balance of power, and where Democrats must recoup if they are to win the presidential election in 1960.

President Truman, they point out, won the 1948 election despite the loss of four Southern states—and the loss also of New York.

Butler

Holland

Vermont Solon Predicts Third Ticket In 1960

Call P.13 Kansas City Mo

By ROSE MCKEE

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — A Republican senator said Wednesday the Little Rock school integration battle may split the Democratic party and put a third ticket into the 1960 Presidential campaign.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R) Vt., in making the forecast, also declared that President Eisenhower must avoid appointing extremists to the six-man racial discrimination commission authorized in the new civil rights law.

Jour. 10-4-57

Aiken told an interviewer: "The President can't be too careful in the make-up of the commission. He will be under great pressure by interested groups to name some of their people. I think it important that the President avoid naming an extremist or anyone closely connected with racial disputes."

The commission, which is to have subpoena power in its investigatory work, must be confirmed by the Senate, but Mr. Eisenhower could make recess appointments and thus set it up before Congress returns in January.

In discussing political repercussions of developments at Little Rock, Aiken said: "As far as the Republican party is concerned, I am not sure they have made any gains by the handling of this. As to Republicans capturing Negro votes, I think that is overrated. There is no wholesale flocking of the colored vote to the Republican standard.

But he said he foresees an attempt by Northern Democrats who are wooing the Negro vote, "to eliminate Southern Democrats from power." He said he thought this will be one of the "most obvious" repercussions of Little Rock.

Aiken continued: "I think it could lead to a third (Southern) ticket in the 1960 election campaigns. A third ticket in 1960 undoubtedly would be more effective than the third ticket was in 1948."

In 1948 Harry S. Truman won an upset Presidential election even though the south had its own candidate in the field. He was states' Rights Standard Bearer Strom Thurmond, now Democratic Senator from South Carolina who staged a dramatic one-man filibuster against the civil rights bill last month.

Registration Up After Six Years

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Hundreds of persons from every nook of Alabama are expected to hear Cong. Charles C. Diggs when he delivers a featured address of the Alabama State Coordinating Association For Registration and Voting closing session at the 16th Street Baptist church here, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 2 p..m.

Indications are special motorcades are expected to be formed in several cities to bring persons who plan to attend.

The address will be the climaxing feature of the two-day meeting of active voter-registration leaders from several Alabama counties.

This association with a colorful 6 years history has constantly urged prospective voters of their civic responsibility to register and vote in every election.

Presently the organization is conducting a campaign for the payment of poll tax.

During the meeting several current issues and forthcoming elections will be discussed.

It was in the early parts of 1951 a group of civic-minded community leaders and the heads of a few state organizations met at the 18th Street Branch YMCA in Birmingham, to explore the possibilities of getting a program underway to increase the voting strength of Negroes in Alabama.

After a good bit of discussions, it was decided to perfect a coordinating committee to set up the needed machinery to embark on this task.

At this time, the NAACP (now enjoyed) was in full bloo min the state. However, there were sections in the state where the NAACP had not been established, and there was a complete leadership vacuum.

So this organization felt it could move into these areas and start getting Negroes interested in becoming qualified voters. A project was begun to raise funds needed to employ one full time staff member, to provide literature and pay travel for the paid staff member and volunteer helpers.

For a short period, the full time staff member travelled over the state, meeting groups and soliciting their help in creating interest in the various counties.

Finding it difficult to continue raising funds to keep a paid staff, the president, W. C. Patton carried on — on a volunteer basis.

One of the first moves was to organize the state on congressional levels, then county levels. All 9 of the congressional districts were organized, new county units were motivated.

During this same period, two state meetings were held each year. The organization has restricted its functions to:

1. Working to increase the voting strength;

2. Studying issues to be voted on by the electors and giving the benefits of our findings to the electors;

3. To screen candidates for public offices and giving the benefits of our findings to the electors.

4. Campaigning to get out the votes on election days, and

5. Condut poll tax payment campagins.

The record will show that before the beginning of this Association (1957) there were 20,000 Negro voters in the state, and today there are more than 50,000.

Many, many thousand pieces of literature have been printed and distributed throughout the state, hundreds of miles have been traveled and visits made, organizations, clinics, workshops, and stimulating new groups.

All of this has been a subtle job, for we realized that headlines in the newspapers and TV shows were not getting people registered. By experience we had long learnde that newspaper headlines of the plan and purpose only stiffen the resistance to increase Negro registration.

I want to emphasize that because even now when a lot of public fan fare is projected the quota of Negroes registered by the board became smaller.

The funds on which we have operated have been meager for they have came from public subscription; yet in the entire history of the Association, we have not accepted one cent from any political candidate.

As perhaps some others, we have not limited our registration to newpaper registration.

During the past 75 days in Birmingham a registration campaign has gone on with more than 600 block workers taking part. The 600 and more block workers have made door to door calls informing the people on what they should know and urging them to register.

During this campaign more than 400,000 pieces of material have been distributed. Before the campaign began 11 persons per week were being registered; during the campaign there was an average of 60 per day, three days per week.

This campaign was under the co-sopnsorship of our organization and Phil A. Weightman, of the AFL-CIO committee on Political Education.

Little or no newpaper publicity was given the campaign, but only about 2-3 of the persons who presented themselves were registered. It is alleged that pressure was brought on the board of registers.

At the present time, we have embarked on the second phase of the campaign a drive for the payment of poll tax which may be paid between Oct. 1 and Ged. 1.

Among the outstanding persons who have addressed the state meetings are Mr. Clarence Mitchel, Washington, D. C.; State Sen. James L. Watson, New York; Atty. Barrington D. Parker, Washington, D. C., and Judge R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.

Deadly Serious About Getting The Ballot

Weekly Sat. 8-24-57
New Atlanta Ga.

A deadly serious and earnest group of Negro ministers and laymen known as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and meeting in Montgomery, Alabama, last week launched a "Crusade for Citizenship" in the South. At this meeting of 100 leaders from 14 states it was stated that the primary purpose of this non-partisan group was to get thousands and thousands of eligible Negroes registered for the coming elections in 1958 and 1960. Other aims were listed as **Educational,** to inform the public of ways and means of obtaining citizenship status; **Tactical,** establishment of voting clinics throughout the South and where resistance is encountered to collect evidence and data so that the proper authorities may be notified and act; and third, **Public relations,** to arouse the conscience of the public through all media, newspapers, radio and TV of the progress and efforts involved to secure voting rights for Negroes.

This "Crudsade for Citizenship" deserves the unwavering and wholehearted support of every Negro in the South. For without a doubt the key to first class citizenship is the ballot. During the last few years considerable progress has been made in increasing the number of Negroes registered. However that progress is not enough as the current "watering down" of Civil rights legislation now before the Senate indicates.

Although the right to vote is one of the basic rights in this democracy of ours there are some who would deny that right to some Americans because of race. Certain hard core Southern Democrats in the Senate are fighting tooth and nail to restrict said privilege to white only. They see democracy as a commodity only to obtain special privileges for the white race. In the democracy we boast to the world about everyone regardless to race, creed or color is entitled to that right. If the United States is to convince the rest of the world of its integrity, its honesty, its sincerity, the Negro must have the right to vote without intimidation, without fear and without subterfuge, the same as any other American. Two-thirds of the world's population happens to be composed of colored peoples who have to choose between Democracy and Communism. By denying the untrammeled right to vote to Negroes we are making their choice most difficult. Unfortunately the ignorant bigots do not see how they are playing into the hands of the Communists.

Therefore it is up to the calm, restrained but firmly determined leadership of the Negro as exemplified by the Rev. Martin Luther King to rally Negroes to their political responsibility in their respective communities to make democracy work as we tell the world it does. This can best be done by getting more Negroes registered and voting for men of principle, of character, of ability, of integrity who believe that democracy is color blind and means what it says about life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The day of the racial bigot in politics is over. Now is the time for men of principle, of courage, of faith, of fair play to come to the front ranks in the leadership of our great democracy if we are to successfully thwart the ambitions of the Communists . . . to dominate the world.

Negroes who seek the right to vote are not only helping themselves but they are aiding the cause of democracy. They are ultimately making the United States the home of the brave and the land of the free when they assert themselves at the ballot box. They are making America a better place to live for every American when they shoulder their political responsibility.

Negroes are going to have to learn how to play politics with the same art and skill that other racial groups do to gain first-class citizenship, respect and dignity. These are serious times and this is a serious business. So of urgent necessity we must rally to the call of the "Crusade for Citizenship". We have capable and resourceful leadership. We have the moral courage and spiritual incentive. Let's move ahead with dispatch because public opinion and God are on our side.

To Speak in Birmingham Sunday

Cong. Diggs Will Spark Vote Drive in Alabama

BIRMINHAM, Ala.—An anticipated crowd of 5,000 persons is expected to hear Congressman Charles C. Diggs when he speaks Sunday, Oct. 27, 2 P. M., at the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Ala., W. C. Patton, president, Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting, said this week.

Courier

The address by the Congressman will climax a two-day meeting of voter-registration leaders of Alabama and will spark the opening of a fall campaign to spur Negroes over the state to register, pay their poll tax and get out to vote during the coming elections.

P. 2
Sat. 10-26-57

THE COORDINATING Association for Registration and Voting has been in existence since 1950 and has constantly kept before the people of the state their civic responsibility of registering and voting. For sometime now the association has coordinated a registration campaign in Birmingham (Jefferson County) and other cities with telling results.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to the registration program, a campaign to get persons obligated to pay poll tax and do so before the deadline, Feb. 1, 1958. Representatives from all over Alabama's 67 counties are expected to attend this two-day meeting which will be devoted entirely to the proposition of registration and voting.

The two-day meeting will include workshops, clinics, audio-visual aids as a stimulant to getting people registered.

Two-Day Meeting in Birmingham

Alabama Vote Drive Leaders To Present Conaressman Diaas

Courier P.4 Pittsburgh, Pa.

34 col in

300 Launch Ala. Voting Campaign

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-1-57

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

BIRMINGHAM — The groundwork was laid here last Saturday for a vast mobilization of available resources to get every potential Negro voter in the state on the registration lists in time to participate in next May's primary.

Spearheading the "person-to-person" citizenship projects is the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting. W. C. Patton, a short, energetic plump man in his middle forties, is president of the body and the real dynamo behind it.

An unobtrusive, thoroughly dedicated person, he constantly travels the state and there isn't a corner of the red clay hills or the Delta where they say the earth is black and the population is as densely peopled with black folk, that he doesn't know about.

The Association acts as a clearing house for other groups on voting information. Because Patton was at one time president of the state branch NAACP, segregationists try to link the ASCARV with the NAACP, but Patton says, "We're not a pressure group."

"We have no membership lists and we collect no dues. We're made up of all kinds of groups, representing a cross section of people—doctors, lawyers, school teachers, laborer, etc. Our job is to educate and inform," he said.

The Association is seven years old and has always worked to stimulate voter interest, but with the explosive acceleration of desegregation, its work has increased manifold, though the staff consists only of Patton, a secretary and a corps of volunteers.

JAMES HOWARD

In 1954, researchers under G. E. Pierce, a professor at Alabama State Teachers college, did a comprehensive survey on Negro registration in the state and the situation has changed little since then.

34 col

According to this report, there are 800,000 potential Negro voters in Alabama, only of whom about 70,000 are on the registration lists. Of this number almost a half are ineligible to vote because they have not paid their poll taxes. This must be done by Feb. 1, 1958.

Indications are that the number of Negroes attempting to register has substantially increased, but the main obstacles to their getting on the books are registrars who either outright refuse to accept them, or resort to all sorts of other devices to block them.

In 12 counties of the state, Negroes outnumber whites by nearly 3 to 1, but here, the opposition is strongest and the registration figures are the lowest. In three counties, Bullock, Lowndes and Wilcox, no Negroes at all are allowed to register.

Bullock has had six on the books for some time, but this number is down to four now, despite the fact that there are 4,500 eligible to vote. Recently a group of Negroes hired a lawyer and went into court to compel the registration board to accept them, but when the judge ruled in their favor, the board resigned.

Some boards make it a practice to meet from 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. three days a week. This makes it hard for a working person to get in to register. The law requires the boards to meet at least twice monthly.

W. P. Mitchell, a vice-president of the group and secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association, presided over the Saturday sessions. Last Summer, he and C. G. Gomillion, president, testified before a group of 12 Senators in Wasington on the attempt to cut up the County in five pieces so as to eliminate Tuskegee where Negroes hold the balance of voting power.

The plan is now in a proposed amendment to the state Constitution submitted by State Sen. Sam Englehardt, an official of the White Citizen's Council and who represents Macon County. The amendment is to be voted on Dec. 17.

Despite intimidations and harassments, more than 300 delegates came to Birmingham to the two day conference. On Sunday the number swelled with the arrival of bus loads of people. Most of them were good plain folks showing the wear and tear of toil and living under almost indescribable oppression.

BIRMINGHAM — Negro voter registration leaders in Alabama will hold a two-day meeting Oct. 26-27 in Birmingham.

This will be the semi-annual meeting of the Alabama State Coordinating Association, headed by W. C. Patton, president.

The association, now six years old, has constantly kept before the people of Alabama their responsibility of becoming first-class citizen by registering and voting.

THE MEETING will be climaxed with a major speech to be delivered by Congressman Charles C. Diggs of Michigan at the Sixteenth St. Baptist Church, Oct. 27 at 2 P. M.

A program committee headed by W. P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association, is expected to provide workshops which will be most helpful to those in attendance. A world of vital informataion is expected to be provided.

Several national figures connected with labor are expected to be in attendance. Among them are Phil A. Weightman, Ted Brown and others.

Jefferson County has 121,000 Negroes of voting age, but less than 9,000 qualified voters.

Two Alabama counties have no Negro voters.

Birth Discrimination

A legislative committee has placed its approval on a bill that would withhold voting privileges from illegitimate children, their parents and common-law couples. Of couse, denying the ballot to those born of non-wedded parents would introduce a bizarre new twist to the voter-screening process.

A Black Belt lawmaker observes that "available statistics" indicate that "a big majority of illegitimate children are Negroes." Therein lies the possible purpose of the suggested new law.

One is not responsible for how he is born; whether American or African, Negro or white, legitimate or illegitimate. So long as one is born in America he is an American citizen. One who has committed no disabling crime of his own should not be penalized for the sins, errors and social mistakes of his parents.

To rob one of his ballot because of the marital status of his mother would be a form of punishment without sanction in either moral law or this country's law. Black Belt lawmakers need to search their conscience and perhaps the circumstances of much of the illegitimacy in that section. After all it might be embarrassing to a number of white men if the parents of some of the Black Belt illegitimates became disfranchised.

In making these observations, let it be stated that we make no defense of illegitimacy. There is nothing so desirable as stabilized family life. The illegitimacy problem has no place in the discussion of political suffrage. For it is a social problem with its roots in the institution of slavery and the system of racial segregation.

25 amendments proposed—

Alabama voters face near record December ballot

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24—Alabama voters Dec. 17 will mark a ballot containing 25 proposed amendments to the Constitution—a near record as to the ballot length and the number of proposals at issue.

They will pass on proposals authorizing $28 million in state general obligation bonds for college construction, inland docks, additional state TB hospital facilities and for new construction at the State School for the Deaf and Blind, state mental hospitals and the Partlow State School.

In addition, Alabama voters will approve or reject a separate school bond issue of $3 million for Mobile County.

Jefferson voters also will ballot on a proposal authorizing Jefferson County to impose a county-wide 1 per cent general sales tax for public schools.

The state bond issue amendments are for the following purposes:

Docks and related facilities on Alabama rivers, $10 million. (Amendment No. 1)

State mental hospitals and Partlow State School, $4 million. (Amendment No. 3)

New construction for Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, $3 million (Amendment No. 2.)

New construction at University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham, $4.5 million. (Amendment No. 4.)

Additional buildings at Auburn, $4.5 million. (Amendment No. 5.)

State tuberculosis hospital facilities, $2 million. (Amendment No. 6.)

ANOTHER PROPOSAL, Amendment No. 10, gives the Legislature the right to use proceeds of any county tax for acquiring, equipping and maintaining public health clinics, hospitals or health centers for treatment of a county's idigent patients.

Other pending amendments would give six counties the right to increase the rate of the county property tax to provide additional revenue for schools.

Counties affected and the amount of the proposed rate increases are:

Cleburne, 5 mills. (Amendment No. 8.)

Russell, 8 mills. (Amendment No. 9.)

Marion, the amount not specified in the amendment. (Amendment No. 13.)

Tallapoosa, ¾ of 1 per cent. (Amendment No. 15.)

Colbert, 5 mills. (Amendment No. 16.)

Butler, 1 per cent. (Amendment No. 17.)

Alabama voters likewise will ballot on proposals giving the Legislature the right to remove officials in seven counties from the fee system and place them on a straight salary basis.

Involved are Walker, DeKalb, Madison, Colbert, Cullman, Dallas and Montgomery Counties. (Amendments Nos. 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, respectively.)

Another amendment of general interest gives the Legislature the right to abolish Macon County, with its preponderance of Negro population, and apportion it to Montgomery, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Bullock and Lee Counties. (Amendment No. 18).

The amendment also provides for a committee composed of senators and representatives from the five adjoining counties to determine the feasibility of abolishing Macon County and to prepare legislation deemed necessary for such purpose.

If ratified, Amendment No. 19 would prohibit municipalities in Walker County from levying so-called "payroll" taxes along the line of a levy imposed by Etowah County in 1956.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 would permit Bullock County to issue bonds to promote further development of the county and to encourage new industry and businesses to establish in the county.

Another proposal, Amendment No. 11, would permit municipalities of less than 6000 to incur debts for public improvements to be assessed against property owners.

Although the Dec. 17 ballot is one of the longest ever presented in a general election, so far as amendments to the constitution are concerned, it it not quite as long as the record amendment ballot of Dec. 3, 1955.

The secretary of state office has mailed copies of the official ballot to all counties.

Let's Get 'Em Registered

Now that the speech-making is over, let's start a real campaign to get 'em registered as ~~voters~~. Despite all of the statements made by our so-called voter-registration leaders showing "what we have done since we were organized," these figures face us: only about 8,000 of the 121,000 registerable Negro citizens in Jefferson County are presently eligible voters. Why is this the case?

Since January of this year, who can say just how many Negro persons in Jefferson County have tried to become voters; how many were boswelled, rejected, or added their names to the voters' list? It is this tyje of accounting that we need to determine how effective our voter-registration campiaign is. This newspaper has grown weary of huffy-puffy reports on voter-registration.

Obviously some new ideas, new blood, and new enthusiasm is needed. Definitely, some records keeping is necessary otherwise the so-called voter-registration leaders ought to keep their mouths shut unless they can support what they say.

One thing, speech-making is not going to do the effective job needed. The story of suffrage is going to have to be carried to the people b ythose the people have faith in.

Rep. Diggs, Of Detroit To Speak Here Sun. Oct. 27

Speech by Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D.-Mich.) of Detroit Mich. at a mass meeting set for 3 p. m. Sunday, Oct. 27 at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church will climax a two-day meeting of the Alabama State Association for Registration and Voting.

W. C. Patton, president and coordinator of the association, in making the announcement said he "anticipated a crowd of 5,000 persons" to hear the Michigan Congressman.

The conference of ~~voter-registration~~ leaders open Saturday morning, Oct. 26 at the Booker T. Washington Business College where "workshops, clinics, audio-visual aids" will be used to emphasize the importance of political suffrage.

Patton also said that the "two-day meeting of voter-registration leaders of Alabama ..... will spark the opening of a fall campaign to spur Negroes over the state to register, pay their poll tax and get out the vote during the coming (amendments) election (Tuesday, Dec. 17)."

Thirty-four year old Congressman Diggs served as an Army Air Force Lieutenant. He is a licensed mortician and radio commentator in Detroit. He has attended the University of Michigan, Fisk, and Wayne University.

He is president of the House of Diggs, Inc. which is recognized as Michigan s largest funeral home and as the largest Negro-owned funeral home in the United States.

Congressman Diggs served four sessions as Michigan first Negro Congressman.

Married, he is the father of three children. He is a member of Calvary Church.

Negro vote leaders will hear Detroiter

Alabama Negro voter registration leaders will hear an address by U. S. Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Detroit (D., Mich.) at a statewide meeting here Oct. 27.

W. C. Patton, coordinator, said the gathering is the regular semi-annual meeting of the seven-year-old State Coordinating Assn. for Registration of Voters.

About 500 delegates are expected for the two-day session next Saturday and Sunday, Patton said. But leaders of the session hope at least 4000 will be on hand for Diggs' speech at 2 p.m. Sunday at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

PATTON ESTIMATED THE number of registered Negro voters in Alabama has grown from 15,000-20,000 in 1950 to perhaps 60,000 to 75,000 in 1957.

He said Alabama's $1.50 annual poll tax still prevents some Negroes from voting, and they also encounter resistance from Boards of Registrars in Alabama's Black Belt. This is an agricultural area crossing the central section of the state where Negroes outnumber white residents as much as four and five to one.

To be registered as a voter, an applicant must have these qualifications: Be 21 years old; of good character; able to read and write; a resident of the state for two years; able to answer certain questions about government to the satisfaction of the Board of Registrars to which he applies.

ALABAMA HAD a population of 3,061,743 in 1950, of which 979,617 were Negroes. An estimated 800,000 white residents are registered as voters.

Patton said the only concern of the State Coordinating Assn. is registration of voters. He is a former president of the Alabama Chapter of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, activities of which were outlawed in Alabama in June 1956. by state court action.

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Registration Group To Hear Detroit Negro Representative

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 20 (AP)—Alabama Negro voter registration leaders will hear an address by U.S. Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., of Detroit (D-Mich) at a statewide meeting here Oct. 27.

W. C. Patton, coordinator, said the gathering is the regular semi-annual meeting of the seven-year-old State Coordinating Assn. for Registration of Voters.

About 500 delegates are expected for the two-day session next Saturday and Sunday, Patton said. But leaders of the session hope at least 4,000 will be on hand for Diggs' speech at 2 p.m. (CST) Sunday at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Patton estimated that the number of registered Negro voters in Alabama has grown from 15,000-20,000 in 1950 to perhaps 60,000 to 75,000 in 1957.

He said Alabama's $1.50 annual poll tax still prevents some Negroes from voting, and they also encounter resistance from boards of registrars in Alabama's Black Belt. This is an agricultural area crossing the central section of the state where Negroes outnumber white residents as much as four and five to one.

To be registered as a voter, an applicant must have these qualifications: be 21 years old; of good character; able to read and write; a resident of the state for two years; and answer certain questions about government to the satisfaction of the board of registrars to which he applies.

Alabama had a population o. 3,061,743 in 1950, of which 979,617 were Negro. An estimated 800,000 white residents are registered as voters.

Patton said the only concern of the State Coordinating Assn. is registration of voters. He is a former president of the Alabama chapter of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, activities of which were outlawed in Alabama in June, 1956, by state court action.

LEGAL NOTICES

News Thurs, 7-11-57

NOTICE OF SPECIAL DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in School Tax District No. 2, Macon County, Alabama on the 20th day of August, 1957, for the purpose of determining whether or not a special district school tax shall be levied annually for a period of 20 years, beginning October 1, 1957, and collected annually for a period of twenty years, beginning October 1, 1958, at a uniform rate of thirty cents on one hundred (100.00) dollar's worth of taxable property in said district; the said levy, if authorized, not to operate to increase any present three-mill district school tax levy in said area, but to be in lieu thereof; the proposed tax to be for public school purposes within said School Tax District, the boundaries of which are described as follows;

Beginning at the S. E. corner of the SE1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 36, T. 15, R. 22 and running North to the N. E. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 1, T. 15, R. 22; thence West to Line Creek; thence Southeast along said Creek to the Bullock County line; thence East along the line between Macon and Bullock Counties: to the SE corner of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 13, Tn. 15, Range 21; thence North along range line between Ranges 21 and 22 to Oakfuskee Creek thence Southeasterly along Oakfuskee Creek to the South line of Sec. 33, T. 15, R. 22; thence ast along the County line to the point of beginning all in Macon County, Alabama, and being the territory embraced in Beat 6, Macon County, Alabama.

By order of the Board of Revenue of Macon County, Alabama.

Signed:
Preston Hornsby
Sheriff of Macon County, Alabama

7-11-4t

Negroes Call Vote Conference

Ledger-Herald
Dothan, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, July 28 (AP)—Negro leaders from throughout the South will discuss a campaign to increase registration of Negro voters and other civil rights topics at a meeting here Aug. 8.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Leadership Conference, called a meeting for that date.

The meeting will be concerned primarily with "ways and means through which we may increase the number of Negro voters in the South at this particular time," King said.

Negro Leaders In Vote Drive Gather Here

Advertiser P. 1
Wed. 8-7-57
Montgomery Ala.

Negro leaders will begin gathering here today for a southwide conference to discuss plans for an intensified campaign to push voter registration in the South.

Although the conference doesn't begin until Thursday, a meeting is scheduled at noon today for members of the executive board of the southern leadership conference.

Discussion sessions are planned throughout the day Thursday and the conference will wind up its session with a mass meeting Thursday night at the Holt Street Baptist Church at 7 p.m.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the mass Negro boycott of segregated city buses here, and conference president called the meeting primarily to consider the problem of voting.

A spokesman for the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which will be host to the conference said approximately 100 Negro leaders from over the South are expected to attend.

In his announcement, King said the meeting was called to consider "ways and means through which we may increase the number of Negro voters in the South at this particular time."

King said each community represented will be asked for a report on progress being made toward desegregation.

The Negro organization was created in Atlanta early this year.

BOARD OF REGISTRARS' NOTICE

Dhm. 9-26-57 8, 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT The Marshall County Board of Regstirars will be in the following beats of the County on the dates given for the purpose of registering votes. The Board will be at the voting place of each beat unless otherwise stated.

Journal Arab Ala.

Beat 1, Guntersville, October 14-15-16-17-18-19.
Beat 2, Cross Roads, October 22, 9 a.m. - 12 A.M.
Beat 3, Big Springs, October 22, 12. A.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 4, Albertville, October 23-24-25-26-28
Beat 23, Wrights, Ocotber 29, 9 A.M, - 12 A.M.
Beat 8, Boshart, October 29, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 9, Kennamer, October 30, 9-12 A.M.
Beat 30, Grant, October 30, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 19, Bucksnort, October 31, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 11, Paint Rock, October 31, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 10, Honey Comb, November 1, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 7, Claysville, November 1, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 20, Boaz, November 2-5, 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 22, Douglas, November 6, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 16, Pine Grove, November 6, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 13, Rock Spring, November 7, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 28, Mount High, November 7, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 5, Jay Bird, November 8, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 18, Martling, November 8, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 17, Kirby, November 9, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 6, Wakefield, November 9, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 15, Red Hill, November 11, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 14, Warrenton, November 11, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 29, Georgia Mt., November 12, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 27, Union Grove, November 12, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 12, Oleander, November 13, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 21, Cranford, November 13, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 26, Arab, November 14, 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 25, Grassy, November 15, 9 A.M. - 12 A.M.
Beat 26, Arab, November 15, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 24, Hooper, November 16, 9 A.M. - 12 P.M.
Beat 4, Albertsville, November 16, 1 P.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 4, Albertsville, November 19, 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
Beat 1, Guntersville, November 20-21, 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.

Guy Rollings, Mrs. J. E. Westbrooks and A. R. Cox, Members of Board of Registrars.

Once And It's Over

World Birmingham Ala.
Wed. 8-7-57

Alabama is ahead of some states in the matter of permanent voter-registration.

Once registered, your name remains on the rolls except when removed for cause. This state has what is called permanent registration which is an enlightened system of voter accounting.

For that reason the system itself should inspire voter-registration. You do it once and it's over.

Meantime we are at a loss to account for the slow, or almost standstill registration during the summer, or vacation months. It is true that no effective voter-registration campaign was outlined, actuated and promoted. But that done should not contribute to the slack registration.

Here in Jefferson County the citizens are fortunate in having thrice-a-week voter-registration days.. Each Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are voter-registration days. Except the last even week of the month when registration is at the Bessemer Courthouse, the Board of Registrars are accepting applicants at the Birmingham Courthouse.

In sum and in percentages Birmingham drags behind other Southern city there is substantially the same type of followship. Southern city there is substantially the sam etype of followship. The difference must be in leadership, method and stimulation.

Let would-be voters take advantage of this opportunity to place his name on the full citizenship list. The banner of freedo is the ballot.

IN THE SENATE

Advertiser Pt 2 c

Walkout Protests Bill To End All Poll Taxes

Fri - 8-9-57

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

Two Black Belt senators yesterday broke up a committee meeting with a walkout, rather than see a bill aimed at ending all poll taxes come to a vote.

The walkout was staged by Sens. Walter Givhan of Safford and Roland Cooper of Camden, after they had helped to vote out favorably

GIVHAN

COOPER

another segregation measure which would deprive illegitimate children and the parents of such illegitimates of the right to vote.

The latter measure came out with a 6 to 2 vote after Sen. E. O. Eddins of Demopolis, its author, had outlined it to the Privileges and Elections Committee headed by Sen. David Hall of Eutaw.

The Cooper - Givhan walkout came in a touch and go session at which Black Belters held the power with a simple quorum of six. After voting out the Eddins measure, then refusing a fovarable vote on the anti-poll tax measure by Sen. E. O. Eddins, Sen. Barry Cantrell virtually broke up the meeting by moving for a report without recommendation.

Sen. George Little of Eufaula had gone with Eddins on a pledged vote, knowing that a 3-3 tie would mean failure. But the Eufaulan was on the spot when Sen. Herman Vann of Huntsville walked in just after Cantrell's second motion.

The Black Belters knew Vann, a north Alabamian, probably would go with Cantrell and Sen. M. H. Moses of Fyffe on the vote.

Cooper nudged Givhan and said, "let's go." That got themselves as well as Little off the hook, by breaking up the meeting due to lack of a quorum.

* * *

Vote Bill Is Unheard After 2-Man Walkout

Neither Gov. James E. Folsom's legal adviser, E. C. (Bud) Boswell, nor Rep. Ryan deGraffenried of Tuscaloosa ever got a chance yesterday to talk about deGraffenried's grand jury inquiry bill, aimed at cleaning up Alabama elections.

Both appeared to be heard at a meeting of the Privileges and Elections Committee, but were struck out when Sens. Walter Givhan and Roland Cooper broke up the meeting with a walkout.

LAMBERTH

Boswell had asked to be heard on the measure, which would provide that 10 per cent of all election boxes or machines be checked by county grand juries after primary elections.

DeGraffenried figures that if fraud is found in any one of 10 per cent of boxes, grand juries will extend their investigations. Boswell said he opposed the measure.

He was joined yesterday by Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Alexander City, who also showed up. He told the group, as it broke up, "I'm for clean elections, but I'm not for turning them over to the grand jury and solicitor."

He added: "That would amount to inquisition."

* * *

White Citizens Group Backs Lea Harris Bill

The Montgomery County Citizens' Council came out in favor of the Lea Harris Electoral Bill, just before it was to have been heard in an abortive session of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee.

The Council said, in a statement signed by Vice Chairman A. L. Brislin, that is "the only effective bill to break the stranglehold of the integrationists, and we declare this vital segregation bill to be the key segregation measure."

DAVIS

The Harris measure, introduced in the upper house by Sen. Albert Davis of Aliceville, provides for a division of presidential electoral college votes on the basis of percentages of votes cast by each party in the state.

In Alabama at present, the majority party—always Democratic—gets the total electoral vote by getting the majority.

Harris was at yesterday's session, but was never heard on the measure because of a walkout by Sens. Walter Givhan of Safford and Roland Cooper of Camden, which broke a quorum.

Allen Given Setback By Folsom Statement

Sen. Harlan G. Allen of Cullman, a staunch Folsomite, almost swallowed a cigar yesterday.

He did so after Gov. James E. Folsom told newsmen in a press conference that he isn't running again for governor, or for the United States Senate.

"You can quote me as saying," he declared in reply to a question, "that I'm considering the possibility of running against Sen. Allen (Harlan G., better known as Mutt) or the State Senate.

A few minutes later, the governor ran into Allen at the Capitol.

"Hear what I told the boys?" he asked.

"I did, and I said that's your privilege," he told Folsom. "I'll add now, that they couldn't find a better man for the seat. But," he added jolingly, "Theyc an also say you'll have a tough fight on your hands."

(Actually, state law forbids the Governor from seeking elective office within one year after expiration of his term.)

Ala. registrar told to destroy records

Afro-American P 6

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Panicky over anticipated investgations of the U.S. Justice Department under the new Civil Rights Act, the Alabama State Senate Judiciary Committee, Wednesday, approved a Housepassed bill which would allow voting registrars to destroy records and applications of would be voters after 30 days.

Sat 9-7-57

The bill, which was passed in the House by a 76 to 3 vote, is obviously intended to enable registrars to avoid Federal probing into records of colored applicants who have been turned down in their attempts to obtain the ballot.

The Senate committee took immediate action on the bill after learning that the entire Montgomery County Registrars Board had been subpoenaed to appear before a Federal grand jury in Montgomery on July 9.

* * *

U.S. DISTRICT Attorney Hartwell Davis, however, said the officials had not been ordered to bring any records before the jury.

Rep. Roscoe Roberts of Huntsville commented:

"It is my understanding that with the threat of civil rights prosecution the matter of turning applicants down is wrapped up in the records. It would be their (the registrars') word against the applicants' if the records were destroyed."

Montgomery County with a population ratio of 5,000 white and 50,000 colored residents has approximately 25,000 white voters to only 2,000 colored ones.

Wallace urges judges handle all registration

News, Bham Ala.

Filed 10-30-57

Judge George Wallace today suggested legislation to place Alabama voter registration in the hands of Circuit Court judges "who would have protection as judicial officers against federal injunction processes and bayonets."

Addressing the Birmingham Exchange Club at the Redmont, Judge Wallace said "although integration is the ultimate goal of President Eisenhower and the federal government, the most pressing problem confronting the people of Alabama and the South will be attempts to take over the registration of voters to control elections."

Ala.

JUDGE WALLACE, one of Alabama's strongest segregationists and a prospective candidate for governor, re-emphasized that "there is not going to be any integration of the races in this state."

He added "the time has arrived for the people of the South to reappraise their voter registration laws."

"In view of recent acts of the Congress, it may be necessary to make some changes and to strengthen them to meet the impending onslaught of the U. S. Department of Justice, and certain foreign and selfish groups and influences.

JUDGE WALLACE said there was little doubt that these groups would first attack our method of registration of voters and undertake to compel County Board of Registrars to conform to a certain pattern, prescribed by the Federal Courts."

"They will attempt to do this, just as they are attempting do to force school integration."

"When it comes to this I know of no better place to provide for the registration of voters than through Circuit Courts. But in our Circuit Courts our voter qualification laws can be properly and equally enforced, and it will be free from injunctive processes and bayonets.

"It is an old, long-established tribunal of general jurisdiction and of great dignity. Anyone denied registration therein because of failure to meet the requirements of registration laws will have his remedy by appeal, and not by injunctions from the Federal Courts, he added.

"The process will be orderly and in accordance with law. No act by the Judge of any Circuit Court can be the basis for use of injunction or bayonets, but will be the law of the land."

"Anyone dissatisfied must then adopt the remedy prescribed by law, and appeal to a higher court."

34e 1957

ALABAMA

The Poll Tax Reversion Bill Should Be Killed

ALABAMA'S old cumulative poll tax law, deemed archaic and laid to rest by the voters in 1953, has been resurrected in the legislature under the guise that it will help preserve segregation.

The sponsor of the proposed constitutional amendment, Senator Roland Cooper of the Black Belt's Wilcox County, insists the restoration of the cumulative feaure is a "must" if the "Southern way of life is to be preserved."

And Macon Senator Sam Engelhardt has echoed with the observation that the reinstatement of the old plan "will serve as a deterrent to Negro voter registration."

Appealing though this argument may be, it is fallacious. The record does not justify the injection of the racial question, a fact which Engelhardt reluctantly admits.

What the proposal seeks to do is repeal an amendment adopted by a comfortable 3-2 margin in 1953 which set a $3 maximum on the amount of poll tax a registered voter must pay to cast a ballot. Prior to that time the registrant was forced to pay any and all back poll taxes up to a maximum of $36 before being eligible to vote.

Admittedly the repeal of the cumulative clause resulted in a tremendous upsurge of voter registration. But by and large the registrants were white voters, particularly white women. Negro registration increased, but it was more than offset by the big jump in white voter registration.

★

WHAT should be emphasized is the fact that there is absolutely no connection between becoming a qualified voter and the payment of the poll tax. The payment of the poll tax does not automatically qualify any one to vote. The determination of who shall and who shall not have the right to vote is in the hands of the all-powerful county boards of registrars. These boards pass on the qualifications of applicants. And only after an applicant has been approved by the board does the poll tax enter the picture.

As to the argument that the return of the cumulative law might deter Negro voters, this too is perhaps debatable. There seems little likelihood that any Negro approved by a board of registrars would have any difficulty securing whatever amount that might be needed to pay his back poll taxes, be it $1.50 or $36.

Negroes are too anxious for members of their own race to become voters to let a little thing like $36 or less stand in their way. In fact, there is a good chance the cumulative feature would create more of a hardship on whites than Negroes.

★

AND finally, the question might be asked as to who would be affected by this change. Persons over 45 years of age are exempt from any and all poll taxes, so are veterans. And most other persons who prior to 1953 had allowed their poll taxes to accumulate have since taken advantage of the new law and are now qualified, paid-in-full electors. Thus there would be but relatively few who would be affected by the bill one way or another.

But its adoption by the legislature and ratification by the people would serve one purpose—it would give enemies of Alabama and the South both at home and abroad just one more weapon for use in their seige of ridicule.

The Senate Constitution Committee will do well to kill the bill outright.

ALABAMA

Between Two Records

In the Tuesday, June 4 run-off election, the city voters will have a choice between two records. The records of the two candidates seeking the post of Public Safety Commissioner should be the pivotal issue. For that reason no candidate should be allowed to cover up his public record and private life in the dust storms of shameful bigotry.

Civic integrity and high public character are qualities that should be possessed by those who handle the affairs of esteemed public office. No issue in the coming campaign, labor or racial, is more important than that of personal morality. Without basic morality a city, like an individual, will degenerate and perish. A city often reflects itself in the character and fitness of the public officers who serve that city.

Let no one tell you that there is no choice in the June 4 run-off. The choice is between two records.

An effort should be made to improve on the light poll turnout in the May 7 Primary. Too many stayed at home. Some were obviously confused, disgusted, and sickened by the base appeals some of the candidates made to stupidity, to primitive emotions, to tender fears. Light was not properly focused on the records of those running. With the field narrowed the two records can be seen clearly. Birmingham's good name could be thrown in jeopardy unless the voters see the issues clearly and vote wisely.

The big task facing the group's leadership is to convince the voters that the choice is wide enough for them to have a real stake in the outcome. Yet civic interest by itself should motivate every voter to do his duty by going to the polls and voting his honest convictions.

Do not be fooled by those who for campaign purposes say that your group burst out to the polls May 7. The purpose of such extravagent claims are to try to lull you to sleep and to scare others to the polls. The excessive claims tend to show that you were expected to the polls.

Our political action leaders are duty bound to carry the message of the two records to the group. They have the opportunity to demonstrate civic leadership at its best. Our leaders have the challenge to stimulate the voters to go to the polls on Tuesday, June 4.

Date To Remember

Tuesday, June 4 — Run-off Day — is a date for Birmingham voters to remember. For at that time the city voters will pick the Commissioner of Public Safety. This is not merely the office of a police commissioner. It is a much bigger, broader, vital position than this. Under the office of Public Safety Commission comes the police, the city schools and firefighters.

Every voter may have a hand in selecting the man to head this important post by going to the polls next Tuesday and casting his ballot. To us every election is important and every voter is likewise important. Next Tuesday importance meets importance at the polls. The voter is so important that no one can substitute for him. No other voter is more important than any other voter.

As we see it, the election next Tuesday is not merely a choice between two views but a choice between two records. It is not a choice between two position on sensitive questions but a choice between moderation and mischief. It is a challenge to the moral and civic conscience of this city. Simply, is a question of whether Birmingham wants to go forward or backward. No man who tries to hide his record and his personal character behind the race issue has anything to contribute to the progress of Birmingham, Alaba[illegible]

We stand with those who want continued progress, civic decency, sanity and balance in the handling of complicated problems, in the administration of the affairs of government and in striving for high personal and public conduct. No man can be an example for either the young or the old who fails to live up to those codes of moral conduct which have always been basic to the good life. Upon moral conduct should rest the test of public conduct.

The choice between the two records can be made only at the polls. It is a choice which is limited to qualified voters. Voting in public elections cannot be done by proxy. Voting is something so individual that neither relative nor friend can perform it for the voter. Every vote is countable only when it is cast. The stay-at-home voter is the uncounted voter.

Remember to vote next Tuesday and remind your friends, relatives and neighbors to go to the polls.

Task For Voters

This Tuesday, June 4th, the voters in Birmingham are moving to the polls to pick the Commissioner of Public Safety. It is not idle talk to remind you—the voters—that this is serious business. The outcome of this election is so important that every voter should have a hand in the decision.

All that a newspaper can do is to remind the voters of their duty and how vital the election is. In reminding the voters that the decision made this Tuesday at the polls will have a far-reaching effect on Birmingham's name, set the tone of community relations, and have a grave bearing on the happiness, security and future of every citizen. The well-being of all, regardless of station, neighborhood, social position, and economic standing it at crucial stake.

Each good citizen should remind the voters in his home and in his immediate community to go to the polls and vote. Housewives might, while talking on the telephone, remind and urge their friends to cast their ballot in this Tuesday's run-off election.

Stay-at-home voters are useless voters. Democracy is vitalized at the ballot box. The decision which counts in Birmingham's future must be registered by the voters at the polls.

So be sure to cast your ballot this Tuesday. Remind your neighbors and friends to go to the polls. Show yourself worthy of the privilige of voting and the heritage of freedom by casing your ballot.

This Tuesday's election means too much to you for any of you voters to remain away from the polls. Birmingham's future is in the hands of those who take the time to vote in this Tuesday's run-off election for Commissioner of Public Safety. Go vote this Tuesday—May 4th.

Plan To Get 3 Million To Polls Cited By King

WASHINGTON—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery bus protest informed Vice President Richard Nixon, Thursday of a campaign to send three million Negroes to the polls in 10 Southern cities in 1958. He did not name the cities.

He said the campaign will include "voting clinics" throughout the South to help Negroes" overcome the contrived and artificial obstacles to their registering and voting." Plans for the voting increase will be presented to the Southern Leaders Conference soon, he said. This conference is composed of a group of Southern ministers.

King told a group of newsmen that Vice President Nixon had promised to go to the "deep South in the near future" and had assured him of meeting the President at some later date.

He said Nixon made no comment after he requested that the Vice President speak in the South in support of civil rights.

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) — A campaign to prepare three million Southern Negroes for voting in the 1958 elections was announced Thursday by Rev. Martin Luther King.

King, one of the leaders in the long Negro boycott of buses in Montgomery, Ala., laid his plans before Vice President Richard Nixon and said he will present them soon to the Southern Leaders Conference, an organization of Southern ministers.

"Across the South we now intend to extend the voting clinics to help Negroes overcome the contrived and artificial obstacles to their registering and voting," King said in a statement issued after he met Mr. Nixon.

"We hope the campaign will culminate in simultaneous mass attendance at the registration offices in 10 cities across the South." King said the 10 cities hadn't been selected yet.

Poll Tax Measure Sent To Senate

Committee OKs Women-Juror Bill

MONTGOMERY, June 27 (AP)—A constitutional amendment to revive Alabama's old cumulative poll tax law came out of a legislative committee today despite an attempt by opponents to forestall any action.

The Senate Constitution Committee reported the bill out without recommendation even though Chairman E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa had announced at the outset of the meeting that no controversial matters would be considered.

Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox County, the author, forced the committee to act with a motion to call the measure up for a vote without debate. That motion carried by a 6-4 vote and the bill was reported out 6-3.

It would repeal a constitutional amendment adopted in 1953 erasing all unpaid poll taxes beyond two years.

If the new amendment clears the Legislature and is ratified by the voters, Alabama will go back to the old system of requiring delinquent voters to pay $1.50 a year for every year between the ages of 21 and 45. Some would have to pay a lump sum of $36 before they could vote.

After the Constitution was changed in 1953, no one was required to pay more than two years' back poll taxes, or $3.

The committee's action will put the bill on the Senate calendar either next Tuesday or, in the event of a fourth of July holiday, the day that the Legislature reconvenes.

But it faces a stormy road ahead and perhaps a filibuster before it can come to a vote on the Senate Floor.

Meanwhile, the Senate Judiciary Committee found itself forced to take an unscheduled vote on legislation to allow women to serve on juries, and after a brief outburst of debate, approved the bill 9-5.

Women are now prohibited from serving on juries in Alabama. The proposed bill would make them eligible for jury duty if they wish it but would not make it mandatory.

When Sen. Harlen G. Allen of Cullman, author of the bill, asked the committee to consider it, Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva promptly made a motion to report the bill out. The motion carried after the committee first refused to postpone action until a later date.

Skidmore, a committee member, opened the measure on the grounds that "the ladies in my county that I know of are not in favor of this bill."

Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens told his colleagues: The type of women that we would want to serve won't want to, but every Negro woman in my county would be there."

Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa, supporting the bill, reminded the committee that a woman, Judge Annie Lola Price of the Court of Appeals, is a member of Alabama's second highest court but that members of her sex are prohibited from serving on juries.

At one point, Lamberth snapped at Black Belt opponents of the bill "you can't go forward with these Black Belters. They are against any progress."

Like the poll tax measure, the jury bill faces rough sledding in the senate. Similar measures have been killed repeatedly in the past.

While committees were working on bills already introduced, spokesmen for private and publicly owned utilities told of another measure impending which, they said, might save consumers from a potential $11 million rate increase.

The bill, which will be introduced tomorrow or the following legislative day, would require the state to pay 10 per cent of the cost of relocating utility lines to make way for the new interstate highway system.

Under federal law, Uncle Sam will pay 90 per cent of the cost, but the state must bear the rest. Utility spokesmen said it will take a legislative act in Alabama because under present law the highway department doesn't have to pay any of the relocation cost.

And Harry Lackey, Alabama manager for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., said highway directors "don't like to give up even a dollar of road money unless they have to."

Lackey presided at a news conference at which the utility program was outlined to reporters.

The utilities said the estimated cost of moving power, telephone, light, gas and sewer lines under the interstate highway system in Alabama is slightly more than $11 million over the 13-year span of the new road program.

Under the proposed bill, the federal government would pay all but about $1,100,000; the state the difference.

If the legislature fails to act and the utilities have to bear the cost, they said it might mean a substantial rate increase to the consumers.

President Jack Owen of the Public Service Commission, attending the news conference, endorsed the measure in the interest of "keeping utility rates down. He said a rate increase seemed to be the only alternative.

Utility spokesmen said the problem affects small independent and municipally owned systems more than big companies because they are less able to stand the added cost.

Executive Director Ed Reid of the Alabama League of Municipalities pointed out that a city might have to move light, gas, water and sewer lines all at the same time to make way for a new highway, and that might "bankrupt" some municipal systems.

Although it would cost the Highway Department more than a million dollars, the utilities said Alabama taxpayers will have to bear a much greater cost later through increased rates.

Voter Officials Are Subpenaed

Montgomery Action Speeds Committee

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 28 (AP)—With three voter registration officials called before a Federal Grand Jury, a legislative committee speeded action today on a bill allowing registrars to destroy old records.

The Judiciary Committee of the state Senate quickly approved the measure in the wake of disclosure that all three members of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars had been subpenaed before the Grand Jury meeting here Sept. 9.

Passed by the House yesterday, the bill empowers boards of voter registration throughout the state to dispose of questionnaires filled out by applicants who were turned down.

The records must be preserved 30 days after the boards act on applications, however.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the Montgomery board, said she had no idea what prompted the Grand Jury summons for her and the other two members, Mrs. Atticus Mullin and George W. Penton.

But Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford, speaking for the board, said the investigation "undoubtedly pertains to records of persons who have either been accepted or turned down by the board."

Under Alabama law, all prospective voters are required to answer written questionnaires prepared by the state Supreme Court. Among the questions is one defining the duties and obligations of American citizenship. The pending legislative act would allow registrars to destroy unsatisfactorily-completed questionnaires.

Whether the Federal Grand Jury subpenas called for the production of any records before the inquisitorial body wasn't made known. Mrs. Willis said as far as she knows, however, no records have been requested.

U. S. Dist. Atty. Hartwell Davis declined to say whether the investigation resulted from a complaint to his office or whether it was ordered by the Department of Justice.

The Justice Department in Washington, likewise, refused to say whether it had issued any order.

FBI agents investigated complaints from Negroes last October but whether that has any connection with the Grand Jury investigation was undetermined.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro organization, has undertaken a campaign to get members of their race registered to vote. But Rufus Lewis, chairman of the Voting and Registration Committee, said neither he nor anyone he knows of has been subpenaed before the Grand Jury.

Montgomery County, with a population ratio of 75,000 white and 50,000 Negro residents, has approximately 2000 Negro voters and 25,000 white voters.

Rev. King Calls Meet To Discuss Vote Rights

Negro leaders from throughout the South will discuss a campaign to increase registration of Negro voters and other civil rights topics at a meeting here Aug. 8.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Leadership Conference called a meeting of the conference for that date. King led the year-long bus boycott which brought an end to bus segregation in Montgomery.

The meeting will be concerned primarily with "ways and mean through which we may increase the number of Negro voters in the South at this particular time," King said. He added that the Negro leaders will also discuss the civil rights bill pending in the Senate, and each community represented at the conference will be asked for a report on "progress made toward desegregation."

The Negro conference, which was created in Atlanta last January, organized the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom at a later meeting in New Orleans. Thousands of Southern Negroes made the Pilgrimage to Washington.

A meeting of the conference's executive committee is scheduled for Aug. 7. King said the committee will discuss "important organizational matters" to make the conference work "more effective in the South."

Conference officers and a member from each of the Southern states compose the committee.

REGISTRATION DRIVE WILL BE DISCUSSED

Commercial Appeal

Dixie Negro Leaders To Meet In Montgomery

Sun, 7-28-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27. (AP)—Negro leaders from throughout the South will discuss a campaign to increase registration of Negro voters and other civil rights topics at a meeting here Aug. 8.

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Leadership Conference, called a meeting of the conference for that date. Rev. King led the year-long bus boycott which brought an end to bus segregation in Montgomery.

The meeting will be concerned primarily with "Ways and means through which we may increase the number of Negro voters in the South at this particular time," Rev. King said. He added that the Negro leaders will also discuss the Civil Rights Bill pending in the Senate, and each community represented at the conference will be asked for a report on "progress made toward desegregation."

The Negro conference, which was created in Atlanta last January, organized the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom at a later meeting in New Orleans. Thousands of Southern Negroes made the pilgrimage to Washington.

A meeting of the conference's executive committee is scheduled for Aug. 7. Rev. King said the committee will discuss "important organizational matters" to make the conference work "more effective in the South."

Conference officers and a member from each of the Southern states compose the committee.

All Must Have Right To Ballot

Journal + Guide p. 13

Vote Crusade Launched By Leaders In South

Sat. 8-24-57 Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—One hundred and fifteen Negro leaders declared at a conference here on Thursday last week that the "right of every citizen to vote is not only a practical necessity but a moral imperative."

The group representing 11 southern and border states including 30 cities and communities, gathered here for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference called by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., to plan a southwide "Crusade for Citizenship." The group concluded that "Negroes in the South will not be demoralized, defeated or deterred from their vigorous pursuit of the free exercise of the franchise."

* * *

THE CONFERENCE adopted Rev. Mr. King's proposals to get "thousands of Negroes registered for the 1958 and 1960 elections." It took steps to establish a central office at Atlanta, Ga. with an executive director and an adequate staff to raise an operating fund of $200,000.

These five major objectives of the registration-voting drive were emphasized by Rev. Mr. King:

* * *

1. "**TO AROUSE** the masses of Negroes to realize that, in a democracy, their chances for improvement rest on their ability to vote."

2. "To establish voting clinics throughout the South to educate Negroes on the techniques of registration and voting."

3. "To collect evidence so that when constitutional rights are violated there will be a basis for action."

* * *

4. "**TO AROUSE** the conscience of the nation through radio, TV, newspapers, public appearances of southern leaders as to conditions that exist, progress being made and the responsibility of the entire nation to help ensure for Negro citizens these elementary rights."

5. "To provide educational material, technical and professional services to the local communities in the interest of achieving the highest degree of coordination and effectiveness in the south-wide voting drive."

The conference strongly condemned "as un-Christian and undemocratic the actions of the Legislature of Alabama and Alabama's Attorney General John Patterson for "gestapo-type" action and "atrocities" against the Negroes of Tuskegee, Ala. The resolution further declared, "This current disenfranchisement and the subsequent gestapo-type suppression of the Tuskegee Civic Association in its struggle for social justice brings to dramatic focus the urgent need for more adequate federal protection of citizens in pursuit of their most fundamental rights."

* * *

THE ACTUAL date of launching the drive was not fixed but another meeting will be held in Memphis "in the immediate future", Dr. King said. The matter of appointing the executive director was likewise deferred for later action. To finance the crusade the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, treasurer of the conference, stated that an organized fund-raising drive will be launched to appeal to churches, labor unions, civic and social organizations throughout the country.

The first gift to the fund was announced by Russell Lasley, vice-president of the United Packing House Workers of America, AFL-CIO who said that his union had already raised $11,000 with more expected by September.

* * *

THE OFFICERS include the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president; the Rev. C. K. Steel, Tallahassee, Fla., first vice-president; the Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, second vice-president; the Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Atlanta, Ga., third vice-president; the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La., secretary; Medgar Evans, Jackson, Miss., assistant secretary; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Montgomery, treasurer; Dr. Lawrence Reddick, Montgomery, historian; the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville, Tenn., chaplain, and Louis Berry, New Orleans, parliamentarian. Each state selected a representative to serve on the executive committee, and the states represented at the meeting were Ala., Ga., Ark., La., Fla., N. C., S. C., Miss., Tenn., Texas and Virginia.

The conference session covered two days, with the executive committee meeting Wednesday afternoon at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, and the full conference met all day Thursday closing with a mass meeting at Holt Street Baptist Church. More than 1,200 persons attended the closing meeting.

Montgomery Pastor Speaks at A. U.

Courier p. 12

Abernathy Calls For Leadership

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 8-3-57

ATLANTA, Ga.—The spirit of calm in this age of dramatic social change is due to religious leadership, Rev. Ralph Abernathy said at Atlanta University.

Speaking at the summer school assembly, the vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and close collaborator with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., in the Montgomery bus boycott, called for more religious leaders who are not afraid and who will stand above fear in private duty and private thinking.

Of the recent conference which the Rev. Mr. King and he had with Vice President Nixon, he said they told Nixon that the Negro, who was once willing to accept jim crowism, will now suffer for his freedom.

They urged the Vice President not to be misled by demagogues who said that only a few Negro agitators want freedom, for the masses in one Southern city after another are organizing for freedom.

"Some Negroes are crying to go back to segregation," he said, "but these are the old and feeble and the young and afraid. They are, however, in the minority.

"The masses of Negroes have left the Egypt of segregation and inequality, have crossed the Red Sea of transportation, and are now wandering in the wilderness of education and recreation, but they have seen the Promised Land and will not be turned back."

The role of the religious leader is of particular importance, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy said, because he has access to the "ears of the people."

Through leadership, communism can be defeated and freedom can be extended to all.

Leadership Conference To Oppose Anderson Amendment

Defender Sat 7-23-57 p. 2

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, (ANP). — The Leadership Conference, consisting of Representatives of 51 National organizations, went on record last week as opposing the Anderson amendment which would strike Section III from the civil rights bill now being considered in the Senate.

Section II which proposes "to strengthen the civil rights statutes" is the controversial part of the bill which is being used by opponents as a weapon to kill the entire measure.

Senator Richard Russell of Georgia has contended that this section would give the Federal Government authority to send troops into the south to enforce integration in the schools, swimming pools and other places of amusement.

His inference that this section had been sneaked into the bill was disputed by Roy Wilkins, spokesman for the Leadership group. In a statement outlining the legislative history of the bill, the Conference pointed out that it was made clear from the time that the legislature was introduced that it was intended to protect civil rights other than voting.

This fact was brought out in the Attorney General's testimony in the hearings, in the Republican Party platform, in the President's State of the Union message, in the House debates, and in the House and Senate reports.

The proposed legislaiton has constantly been referred to as a "point four program."

Wilkins said the Leadership Conference was in agreement with the statement issued by President Eisenhower on July 16 urging the passage of the four-point measure. The statement made by the President on the following day implying that he might accept a watered-down version of the bill was not a "finalized" statement, said Wilkins.

As far as the charge about federal troops was concerned, the NAACP executive secretary said they had never suggested the use of federal troops. And any such reference might be deleated from the bill without effecting it in any way.

When questioned on whether the Association would be willing to accept a bill which dealt only with the right to vote, Wilkins replied that the organization wanted to see all civil rights of American citizens protected. He could not see how the Department of Justice could protect one right of citizens and refuse to protect other rights.

Wilkins would make no definite statement on whether they would accept any compromise in the bill. In reply to questions he merely stated that Part III is a valuable paragraph in the bill. It may need some clarification but any substantive change is not desirable.

The Leadership Conference held a two-day meeting in the Nation's Capitol to lend their support to the pro-civil rights leaders.

Rev. King Calls Meeting To Map All Out Drive For Ballot

Weekly Defender Sat 8-3-57 p. 1

New Orleans La.

Montgomery, Ala. - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is calling a meeting of the Negro leaders of the South in Montgomery, Alabama, on Thursday, August 8, beginning at 10 a.m. This will be an official meeting of the Southern Leadership Conference of which Dr. King is president. This organization was formed in January, 1957 in Atlanta, Georgia. The last session of this Southern Leadership Conference was held in the spring in New Orleans, La., where the organization agreed to lead the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom to Washington, D. C. This will be the third meeting of this organization and it will be held at the Holt Street Baptist Church of which Dr. A. W. Wilson is pastor.

According to Dr. King, more than one hundred leaders from at least nine southern states are expected to attend this meeting. "We hope to have every major southern city represented at the conference," said Dr. King. He has also announced that several important issues will be discussed in the conference. The main item on the agenda is the problem of Negroes registering and voting. Dr. King further said that, "Ways and means through which we may increase the number of Negroes voters in the South at this particular time, will be our most important concern in this meeting." Also important on the agenda will be a discussion of the Civil Rights Bill. Each community represented will be asked for a report on progress made toward desegregation in that particular community.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Leadership Conference will meet a day earlier to discuss important organizational matters to make for the smooth operation of the conference and the work of this organization more effective in the South. The meeting of the Executive Committee will begin at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, August 7. The Executive Committee consists of the officers of the organization and one representative from each of the southern states. Officers other than Dr. King are: Rev. C.K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla., 1st vice-president; Rev. A.L. Davis, New Orleans, La., 2nd vice-president; Rev. T.J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La., secretary; Mr. Medgar Evers, Jackson, Miss., assistant secretary and Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala., historian; and Rev. R.D. Abernathy, Montgomery, Ala., treasurer.

Public Invited To Hear King

Advertiser p. 2-B Sun. 7-21-57

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will speak at 3:30 p.m. Sunday at the First Baptist Church, North Ripley and Columbus streets. The pastor, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy has extended an invitation to the public to hear the address.

The occasion will be the culmination of Woman's Day at First Baptist.

Montgomery Ala.

The service will be under direction of the Sisterhood of First Baptist Church of which Mrs. Beulah R. Lewis is chairman and Mrs. Violah H. Williams is co-chairman. Other officers include Mrs. Juanita J. Abernathy, secretary; Mrs. Esther A. Adams, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Rebecca Wright, treasurer.

The program committee chairman is Mrs. Odessa M. Wilson. Special music will be rendered by the Women's Chorus of First Baptist, under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy P. Jones, and the choir of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. These choirs will offer anthems, spirituals, and lead the congregation in singing hymns.

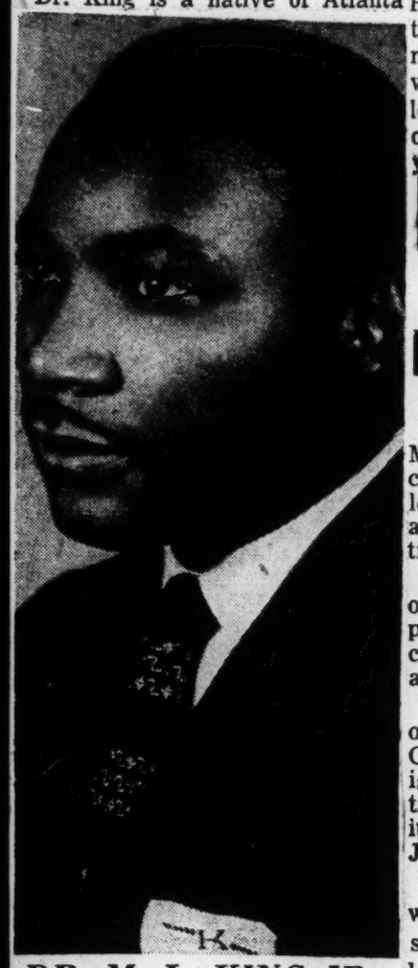
This service will be presided over by Mrs. Beulah R. Lewis. Mrs. Dorothy P. Jones will play the organ prelude and postlude. Other participants will include Mrs. Azalee Averhart, Miss Martha Will Potts, Mrs. Jule C. Lewis and Rev. Mose Pleasure, the executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

A financial goal has been set for $2,000 to be used exclusively for the repair of the church and general expenses. Mrs. Inez R. Grant, chairman of the finance committee and Mrs. Onie H. Nelson, co-chairman, have made a special appeal for support.

Rev. Abernathy is asking all friends of First Baptist to help.

Mrs. Rosa K. Lewis is serving as chairman of the courtesy committee and Mrs. Portia S. Daniels is chairman of the publicity committee.

Dr. King is a native of Atlanta



DR. M. L. KING JR.

and presently pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and the president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. He received his B.A. degree from Morehouse College in 1948. After graduation, Dr. King entered Crozer Theological Seminary where he graduated at the head of his class of 1951. While at Crozer, he served as president of the student body and received the Pearl Plafkner Award for being the most outstanding student in his class during his three-year course of study at the seminary. He also received the J. Lewis Crozer Fellowship which gave him the opportunity to work toward the Ph.D. degree. On June 5, 1955, Dr. King was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Boston University in the field of systematic theology. He has done further study at the University of Pennsylvania and at Harvard University. Recently Dr. King was awarded three honorary degrees: Doctor of Humane Letters by Morehouse College, Doctor of Divinity by Chicago Theological Seminary of the Federated Facilities of the University of Chicago, and Doctor of Laws by Howard University. He has received more than 40 awards for his leadership. Recently, a Gallup Poll revealed that he is one of the most admired religious leaders in the world. Time Magazine has selected him as one of the most outstanding personalities of the year.

Dr. Martin Luther King calls meeting of southern leaders

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57 P. 9

Baltimore Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has called a meeting of southern leaders for Thursday, (Aug. 8), at 10 a.m. at Holt Street Baptist Church here.

He said that the main item of business will deal with the problems of colored Americans with respect to registering and voting.

It will be an official meeting of the Southern Leadership Conference of which Dr. King is president, marking the third time the body has met since its organization in Atlanta in January.

The last time the group met was in New Orleans in the spring when the body agreed to lead a Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom to Washington.

* * *

MORE THAN 100 persons from nine states are expected to attend the conference. King said every major "southern city" is expected to be represented.

The executive committee will meet on Wednesday to discuss organizational matters to make for a smoother operation of the conference and its works.

The dynamic pastor and leader of the Montgomery bus boycott said the conference will discuss ways and means by which the number of colored voters can be increased.

Also to be discussed is the Civil Rights Bill. It was also stated that each community represented will be asked to report on progress made toward desegregation in that community.

* * *

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN meeting on Wednesday consists of officers of the organization and one representative from each of the southern states.

In addition to Dr. King, other officers of the body are Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla., and Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, first and second vice presidents repectively;

Also Rev. T. J. Jamison, Baton Rouge, La., secretary; Medgar Evers, Jackson, Miss., assistant secretary; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, historian; and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, city, treasurer.

Commitment To Rev. King Calls For Area Confab

World P. 1 Wed. 6-19-57 Nixon, Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Vice President Nixon has promised to bring the Government Contracts Committee, which forbids discrimination in employment involving federal work, South, probably to Atlanta for its next regional meeting.

The promise in the form of a commitment was made to the Rev. M. L. King Jr. and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy Montgomery Ala. bus boycott leaders during a conference with the vice president on condition in Dixie.

The statement was released Friday by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell who was present at the meeting. Mitchell who is vice chairman of the contracts committee quoted Nixon as saying one of the cities in the South would be a point which the committee visit in the near future.

Atlanta was suggested by Rev. King during the conversation and he was assured the matter would be taken up next Wednesday when the committee meets.

The Rev. Mr. King declared after the conference that the problem in the South is "very important" and it is "important and significant" for Nixon to go South and make some type of statement in that area to speak out and take a positive stand."

Rev. King said this "would be a step. I am not saying it is a total solution."

PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL

Rev. King added it was made clear during the discussion that "there are many white people of good will in the South and that the real problem is that these people are afraid He told Nixon the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan represent a minority view.

The Government Contracts Committee is concerned with the policing of the clause in standard government contracts forbidding the contractor of subcontractor to discriminate in employment under such contracts. Nixon is chairman of the committee.

The two Alabama ministers came to the nation's capitol to hold talks on problems the Negro race is facing in the South. The conferees also discussed the equal job opportunities program and the work of the contracts committee.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

The two ministers pointed out the small number of colored people in the South who had any voting rights and the difficulty Negroes are experiencing in obtaining those rights in most if not all of the Southern states.

The Rev. King disclosed that he had accepted in invitation to convey to the executive branch of the government through Nixon the conditions which exist in the South for 11,00,000 colored people, including the bombing of Negro homes and churches to such an extent that it is "a scandal, morally and legally."

Rev. king said he sought to give Nixon a clear "glimpse into the hearts and spirit" of Negroes. united in efforts to obtain their rights, and make it clear he does not believe either political party has done enough with the moral and spiritual tools available.

Conference Called By King To Air Rights Progress

World P. 1 Nixon, Ala. Wed. 7-31-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is calling a meeting of the Negro Leaders of the South in Montgomery, Alabama, on Thursday, August 8, beginning at 10:00 a. m.

This will be an official meeting of the Southern Leadership Conference of which Dr. King is President. This organization was formed in January, 1957 in Atlanta. The last session of the conference was held last Spring in New Orleans, where the organization agreed to lead the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom to Washington, D. C. This will be the third meeting of this organization. It will be held at the Holt Street Baptist Church of which Dr. A. W. Wilson is pastor.

100 LEADERS EXPECTED

According to Dr. King, more than one hundred leaders from at least nine southern states are expected to attend this meeting. "We hope to have every major southern city represented at the conference," said Dr. King.

He has also announced that several important issues will be discussed in the conference. The main item on the agenda is the problem of Negroes registering and voting. Dr. King stated:

"Ways and means through which we may increase the number of Negro voters in the South at this particular time will be our most important concern in this meeting." Important on the agenda will be a discussion of the Civil Rights Bill. Each community represented will be asked for a report on progress made toward desegregation in that particular community.

EXECUTIVES MEET

The Executive Committee of the Southern Leadership Conference will meet a day earlier to discuss important organizational matters to make for the smooth operation of the conference and the work of this organization more effective in the South. The meeting of the Executive Committee will begin at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, August 7. The Executive Committee consists of the officers of the organization and one representative from each of the southern states.

Officers other than Dr. King are: Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla., 1st Vice president; Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, 2nd Vice-president; Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, secretary; Medgar Evers, Jackson, Mississippi, assistant secretary and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, historian and Rev. R. D. Abernathy, Montgomery, treasurer.

Southern Leaders Hit Rights Bill In Policy Statement

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Here is the full text of the policy statement approved by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Aug. 8, 1957 at the Holt Street Baptist Church.

BLASTS SENATE VERSION OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

This statement concerning the Civil Rights Bill was passed unanimously in today's session of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"I. Position on the Civil Rights Legislation; Relation of "Crusade for Citizenship" to Southern struggle and Civil Rights Legislation.

(1) The United States Constitution guarantees the right to vote to every citizen regardless of race, creed or national origin. The achievement of this right in America today is crucial to the growth of the democratic ideal in this age of world conflict and moral crisis. Moreover, if our nation is to prosper and our civilization flourish, the right of every citizen to vote is not alone a political necessity. It is a moral imperative."

(2) "Thus it is the duty of the United States Congress to insure the sacred right of every citizen to vote. Yet by inserting the "jury trial clause" in the Civil Rights Bill now before Congress, the United States Senate abdicated its sworn duty and made a tragic error which will not create a more peaceful or united South or nation. For a denial of freedom to anyone is a threat to the liberty of all."

(3) "We must admit to grave disappointment over the Senate version of the Civil Rights Bill. It is our hope that the House version will ultimately prevail. However, the full effect of the bill will depend in large degree upon the program of a sustained mass movement on the part of Negroes."

(4) "Irrespective of the outcome of this bill, Negroes in the South will not be demoralized, defeated nor deterred. We shall forthrightly continue the effort for justice and self respect. In our long night of struggle we have learned finally to depend on our own sense of worth and dignity."

(5) "Yet we seek the understanding and cooperation of white southerners. By faith we believe that all people of the South must come to realize that our choice lies between our common destiny or our common doom."

(6) "In this faith, we call for a southwide crusade for citizenship—a non-violent movement to gain now the right to vote for all. This crusade will not merely seek to gain for Negroes alone the right to vote. Beyond this legitimate aim, such a campaign by its adherence to non-violence can become a reconciling force which can unite the South and redeem the nation."

CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON TCA PROTEST LEADERS

"The Southern Christian Leadership Conference strongly and unanimously condemn as unchristian and undemocratic the actions of the legislature of the State of Alabama and Alabama State Attorney General John Patterson in the current atrocities against the Negro citizens of Tuskegee, Alabama. This current disenfranchisement and the subsequent vicious and gestapo-type suppression of the Tuskegee Civic Association in its struggle for social justice brings to dramatic focus the urgent need for more adequate federal protection for citizens in the pursuit of their most fundamental rights.

"The continued silence of many well thinking people in this state and throughout the South is an index to and a support of the reign of terror which constricts the southern heart with fear. We urge that more and more, all those who cherish freedom and justice step forward and be heard; for when freedom and justice are denied to some the yare ultimately denied to all."

"We commend the Negro citizens of Tuskegee and the Tuskegee Civic Association for the valiant stand they are ultimately denied to all." class citizenship through the use of the ballot. We further pledge our whole-hearted support and instruct the leaders of this organization to render every assistance to the Tuskegee movement in the name of this conference."

"Let us stand together as a bulwark against the unchristian, undemocratic, and immoral forces of social injustice which move as a blight across our great nation."

SUPPORTS M.L. KING AS THEIR SOLID LEADER

"In light of the critism leveled against Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his associates in the Montgomery struggle for freedom, we, the members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference do unanimously reaffirm our faith and confidence in this leadership. We further maintain that because of this leadership a new Negro, determined to be free has emerged in America.

"We recognize that only those forces in the nation which will profit from immorality and social injustice would seek to smear this great and fearless leader and those who are associated with him. This nation under God, can ill-afford to be with out the genius and dignity of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the great surge for Democracy that his influence is bringing about in our land."

In following the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. we are confident of victory because in him we follow Ghandi of India, under whose leadership a whole nation was freed, and we follow the Christ of Nazareth through whose works the Kingdom of God will come."

Dixie Christian Leadership Launches Drive For $200,000

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—The Southern Christian Leadership Conference plans to launch a campaign for a $200,000 budget to back up its Southwide Crusade for Citizenship.

The decision was reached at a two-day meeting of the Conference which ended at Holt Street Baptist Church here Aug., 8. The delegates changed the name from Southern Leadership Conference to Southern Christian Leadership Conference to emphasize that the momentum and leadership of the Conference would come from the church.

Officers of the Conference headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., announced that a central office for the Region-Wide Massive Registration Campaign would be set up in Atlanta under a staff which includes an executive director, two assistants, and an office secretary. The campaign will be launched by simultaneous mass meetings in the major cities of the South.

Dr. King explained at a news conference that the central office would seek to collect evidence of any registration problems, provide factual information on which corrective action may be taken and devise strategy for meeting any obstacles in the way of prospective voters.

He added that publicity would be given to the campaign through radio, TV and the press.

The Executive Committee is expected to formulate the machinery for launching both the fund-raising drive and setting up the central office at a follow up meeting to be held within a few weeks. Meantime, a meeting of the conference will be held in Memphis, Tenn., to consider the plans which are drafted.

As Dr. King explained it, the SCLC would seek to cooridinate the working of other registration programs and give supplementary and complementary help to such efforts. The program is designed, as he outlined it in broad terms, to try to stimulate voter registration without competing with or duplicating any activities now being carried on in local areas. The conference took no action on other areas of civil rights in-so-far as setting up any type of program.

However, at the Aug. 8 session, the more than 100 delegates from 14 states heard reports on the progress of integration in the respective communities from which the delegates came.

Dr. King emphasized that the selection of areas of work in the field of integration would come from the community leadership which would have to assume the initiative, sponsorship and responsibility for such work. He added that the Conference would be willing to give moral support and what ever assistance within its power, but that it had no funds or formula available for such integration activities.

On raising funds for the Southwide Registration Campaign, Dr. King said the campaign would be waged through the churches and appeals made to trade unions and foundations.

Other officers of the Conference are the Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., 1st vice-president; the Rev. A. L. Davis of New Orleans, 2nd vice-president; Doctor Samuel W. Williams of Atlanta, Ga., 3rd vice-president; the Rev. T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La., secretary; the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., corresponding secretary; Medgar Ebers of Jackson, Mississippi, assistant corresponding secretary; the Rev. R. D. Abernathy of Montgomery, Ala., treasurer; Dr. L. D. Reddick of Montgomery, historian; the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville, Tenn., chaplain; Atty. Louis Berry of New Orleans, parlimentarian. Members of the Executive Committee are the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile, Ala., Daniel B. Speed of Tallahassee, Fla., the Rev. R. Julian Smith of Atlanta, Ga., Atty. I. M. Augustine of New Orleans; C. M. Watson of Cleveland, Mississippi; the Rev. Douglas Moore of Durham, N. C.; R. K. Young of Little Rock, Ark.; the Rev. Hill of Houston, Texas; Matthew McCullough , Orangeburg, S. C.; R. E. James, Knoxville, Tenn., and Walter Hamilton of Norfolk, Virginia.

Leaders Organize For Southwide Drive For Citizenship

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
(Staff Writer)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. president of the Christian Leadership Conference here Thursday called for a massive voter-registration drive at the morning's session.

The eminent leader said it would entail political education, tactics, public relations and coordination with central headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. King explained that the crusade for new voters would neither compete with nor duplicate any existing program and does not seek to replace any organization. Instead, he said it would seek to supplement and complete the work presently conducted by local organizations.

He said the program to secure new voters would include persuasion, legal action and direct action. He added that the work would be specialized and limited.

Meanwhile leaders also said insertion of the jury trial clause into the Senate version of the Civil Rights Bill was branded "a tragic error" by the Southern Christian Leadership conference.

The leaders from 14 states adopted the strongly-worded policy statement at the wind-up business session of a two-day meeting where a Southwide crusade for citizenship was formulated. A voter-registra-

tion drive to be financed by a proposed budget was approved.

Meantime a second resolution condemned the state legislature for passage of the Tuskegee city-shrinkage law and openly criticized Attorney General John Patterson for an alleged "Gestapo-type of Pressure" used by him against the leaders of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

POLICY STATEMENT

The adopted resolution appealed for federal protection of the leaders who are victimized by state and other forces.

Conference leaders in their policy statement said they were "gravely disappointed over the Senate version of the Civil Rights Bill." The leaders added that they wanted "the House version of the Bill to obtain."

The Senate passed the diluted Civil Rights Bill 72 to 18 Wednesday evening. It also differs from the House version by deleting section 3.

The resolution said that the right to vote is not merely a political necessity but a moral imperative. It added that the Congress has the responsibility to insure the right to vote.

Conference leaders in their statement on the Tuskegee vote protest noted the "Silence" by persons in high places and called upon the responsible voices of goodwill "to step forward and be heard."

In reporting for the budget committee, Dr. Samuel Williams of Atlanta, Ga. said the proposed minimum budget would be used for voter-registration education, organization work and a staff of workers.

Among delegates from Birmingham were W. C. Patton, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Rev. E. S. Hardge, Rev. N. H. Smith and from Bessemer, Asbury Howard, William Thomas and Will Arnold.

ATLANTA DELEGATES

Atlanta delegates included Rev M. L. King, Sr.; Dr. W. H. Borders; Rev. A. Bell; Rev. R. Julian Smith, Rev. W. W. Weatherspool and Rev. R. B. Shorts.

The meeting closed out Thursday night with a giant mass meeting. Over 100 delegates attended the two day conference.

S. C. L. leaders present at the press conference were Reverends Theodore J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La.; F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham; C. R. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla; M. L. King, Jr., A. L. Davis, New Orleans, La. and A. L. Scott of Shreveport.

S. C. L. C. President King said the aim of the Dixie-wide registration drive was to increase the number of Negro voters for the 1958 and 1960 elections. He declared that the movement was non-political and would get under way within a few weeks.

King Named President

New Rights Group Launched in Dixie!

By TREZZ ANDERSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Climaxed by a mass meeting attended by over 2,000 persons, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was officially launched here with Dr. Martin L. King Jr. as president.

Registration lists compiled by hostesses Helen Goldston and Mentha Johnson listed persons registered from 12 states and the District of Columbia, in answer to the call of the Southern Leadership Conference formed last year at New Orleans.

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THREE LABOR leaders, a New York woman and the Rev. Russell Roberts, Atlantic City, N. J. preacher, were guests of the meeting.

The labor leaders were: Theodore Brown, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.; Chris Hayes, United Packinghouse Workers, and Russell R. Lashley, international vice president of the UPW, both of Chicago, and Ella J. Baker of New York City, of the In Fellowship organization.

Purpose of the conference is to organize a Southwide register-and-vote campaign among Negroes, Dr. King explained. A national office will be set up in Atlanta, Ga. to coordinate the programs of the conference, Dr. King said. This office will have a full-time director, two assistants and a secretary. It is expected to be in operation before the end of this year.

Funds for the new organization will come from church contributions, trade unions, foundations and other areas, Dr. King said at a press conference following the organization meeting.

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THE VOTING GOALS will be sought for the 1958 and 1960 elections, Dr. King said. The organization will also put on a public relations program to educate the Negro public, and conduct voting clinics around the South.

No date was set for the next meeting, but it will be held in Memphis, Tenn., Dr. King announced.

Officers of the Conference are: Dr. King, president; Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, first vice president; Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, second vice president; Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Atlanta, third vice president; Rev. Theodore J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, secretary; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, corresponding secretary; Medgar Evars, Jackson, Miss., assistant secretary; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Montgomery, treasurer; Dr. Lawrence Reddick, Montgomery, historian; Rev. Kelley Miller Smith, Nashville, chaplain; Atty. Louis Berry, parliamentarian.

The Conference adopted three resolutions. One called for a strong civil rights bill and decried intimidations of Negroes in the South. Another deplored the "gestapo-type suppression of the Tuskegee Civic Association," and urged "more adequate federal protection for citizens in the pursuit of their fundamental rights."

and third, public relations, to arouse the conscience of the public through all media, newspaper, radio and meetings of the progress and efforts involved to secure voting rights for Negroes.

Headquarters for the organization will be set up in Atlanta, with a full time staff of president, two assistants and an executive secretary. The duties of the executive secretary will be to coordinate the functions of voting throughout the South.

It was brought out that the SCLC would meet quarterly in different areas of the South, the next meeting scheduled for Memphis, Tenn.

During the press conference with the Revs. Theodore J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, La.; F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights, Birmingham; C. K. Steele, president of the Inter-Civic Council, Tallahassee; A. L. Davis, New Orleans; Moses Pleasure, executive secretary of MIA; and A. L. Scott, executive secretary of the United Christian Movement, Shreveport, La., taking part, it was brought out by the discussants, that every southern state will be worked, but according to the Rev. Shuttles-Worth, "Boycotting" will not be used as a weapon, only as a last resort. Harmonious relationship is

community fights, but that the mo ral weight of the organization wil be thrown behind all communities Tuskegee specifically was mention ed in a news release statement tha was passed out to the newsmen stating, "The SCLC strongly an unanimously condemn as un-Chris tian and undemocratic the action of the legislature of the State o Alabama and Alabama State A torney General John Patterson i the current atrocities against th Negro citizens of Tuskegee."

Boycotting To Be Last Resort

Montgomery, Ala. — "A Crusade For Citizenship" was launched here recently at the two-day session of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference with approximately 100 leaders representing 14 states at the Holt Street Baptist Church.

The purpose of this non-partisan group, is to get thousands of Negroes registered by the 1958 and 1960 elections. Aims were listed as: educational, to inform the public of ways and means of obtaining citizenship status; tactical establishment of voting clinics throughout the South and where resistance is encountered to collect evidence and data so that the proper authorities may be notified and act

the aim, not putting anyone out of business." As to the boycott itself, said the Rev. C. K. Steele, "it is only non-cooperation with evil."

Rev. King Tells Scope of Crusade

No plans were made during the meeting to have another Pilgrimage, but the "Crusade For Citizenship" will be launched by simultaneous mass meetings all over the South, stated President Martin Luther King, Jr., with all communities adhering to the spirit of non-violence.

Money to be used in this organization will come from various groups in member cities, churches, fraternal groups, labor groups, etc. But it was disclosed there would be no finances available to help i

Negroes Rap State Solons In Resolution

By ART OSGOODE

Negro leaders from all over the South, meeting here yesterday to plan a campaign to register "thousands" of Negroes to vote, took time out to condemn the Alabama Legislature and Atty. Gen. John Patterson for "gestapo-type supression" of Negroes.

In a strongly worded resolution, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference used such words as "vicious" and "atrocities" in condemning the actions of the attorney general's office in raids carried out against the Tuskegee Civic Assn.

Another resolution reaffirmed "our faith and confidence" in the leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King, who is president of the conference and who led the Montgomery bus boycott.

A third resolution rapped the United States Senate for abdicating "its sworn duty" in attaching the jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill.

The voting registration campaign envisioned a coordinated drive to educate Negroes on voting qualifications and to get them to register in large numbers by the 1958 and 1960 elecions.

Another objective is to gather information regarding efforts to prevent Negroes from registering, which will be forwarded to the U.S. Department of Justice.

FIVE AIMS

King listed five aims in announcing the "Crusade for Citizenship." They are:

1. "Arousing masses of Negroes to realize that in a democracy their chances of improvement rests on their ability to vote."

2. "To establish voting clinics throughout the South to acquaint Negroes with the techniques of voting and registration."

3. "Collecting evidence so that Constitutional rights are violated there will be a basis for action."

4. "Using the news media to publicize the situation as it exists, and what is being done."

In a press conference following the meeting here, it was announced that the voter registration drive will be directed from Atlanta under a full-time executive secretary who is yet to be named.

Actual launching of the drive has not been announced. However, another meeting will be held in Memphis "in the very near future," it was said.

Start of the crusade was planned for simultaneous mass meetings throughout the major cities of the South. Leaders emphasized that local organizations will be based on churches of all denominations.

King said the new voter drive does not mean that Negro leaders will slacken their efforts against segregation in schools and public places.

The Negro leaders are counting on contributions from churches, labor unions, foundations, and other groups in carrying out their drive, according to King.

The central office in Atlanta would have the job of forwarding literature and educational material to local groups.

In attacking Alabama legislators and legal officers for the gerrymandering of Tuskegee and subsequent raids against the Tuskegee Civic Assn., the Negro leaders saw the need "for more adequate federal protection for citizens in the pursuit of their most fundamental rights."

The resolution also commended Tuskegee Negroes for the valiant stand they are making," and pledged "our whole-hearted support."

Expressing "grave dissapointment" over the Senate version of the civil rights bill, another resolution expressed the hope that the House version of the bill "will ultimately prevail."

The same statement also declared that "we seek the understanding and cooperation of white Southerners."

Officers of the conference, which was renamed yesterday to become the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (inserting Christian), include the Rev. King, Montgomery, president; C. K. Steel, Tallahassee, Fla., first vice president; A. L. Davis, New Orleans, second vice president; Samuel W. Williams, Atlanta, Ga., third vice president; T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge, la., secretary; Medgar Evans, Jackson, Miss., assistant secretary; Ralph Abernathy, Montgomery, treasurer; Dr. Lawrence Reddick, Montgomery, historian; Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville, chaplain; and Louis Berry, New Orleans, parliamentarian.

All officers are either ministers or prominent lay members of churches.

All told, 100 Negro leaders from 14 states attended the conference at the Holt Street Baptist Church.

Set $200,000 goal to teach principles—

Negroes launch crusade for voting rights at meeting in Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9—(AP)—A $200,000 fund-raising drive to help Southern Negroes become registered voters before the 1958 and 1960 elections was opened here last night at a three-hour mass meeting attended by 1200 Negroes.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization composed of Negro leaders from throughout the South, announced a non-political "crusade for citizenship" at the conclusion of their meeting.

The movement will have two main purposes, said the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the conference.

IT WILL ESTABLISH voting clinics throughout the South to teach Negroes the technique of voting and assist them with the educational requirements of voter registration.

In areas where resistance is encountered, he said, officials of the crusade will gather facts and present them to duly constituted authority.

Current plans, King said, call for employing a full-time executive secretary and staff. Central headquarters will be in Atlanta, Ga.

NO DEFINITE TIME was set for the launching of the crusade, the Negro minister said.

The Rev. A. L. Davis of New Orleans, La., urged Negroes to help support the expenses of the movement. "The White Citizens Councils are spending more than this to keep us in slavery," he said.

Integration leaders from throughout the South spoke. They included the Rev. M. L. King Sr., father of the conference president, who said the Negro has "reached the point of no return in his fight for freedom."

THE CRUSADE which was launched yesterday will also try to "arouse the conscience of the nation by press, television and radio as to conditions which exist, progress which is being made and the responsibility of the rest of the nation to help secure voting rights for the Negro."

The conference also issued a prepared statement which expressed "grave disappointment" over the Senate version of the civil rights bill now before Congress.

THE STATEMENT also condemned the Alabama Legislature and Atty. Gen. John Patterson in the "current atrocities" against Negroes of Tuskegee, and pledged "wholehearted support" of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. and the Negro citizens of the area.

The statement further referred to Patterson's raids on TCA headquarters as "vicious and Gestapo-type suppression" saying the situation in Tuskegee "brings to dramatic focus the urgent need for more adequate federal protection for citizens in the pursuit of their most fundamental rights."

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization composed of Negro leaders from throughout the South, announced a nonpolitical "crusade for citizenship" last night.

The movement will have two main purposes, said the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the conference:

- It will establish voting clinics throughout the South to teach Negroes the technique of voting and assist them with the educational requirements of voter registration.
- In areas where resistance is encountered, he said, officials of the crusade will gather facts and present them to duly constituted authority.

The conference expressed "grave disappointment over the Senate version of the civil rights bill."

Negroes Meeting On Vote Problem

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 6 (AP)—Negro leaders begin gathering here tomorrow for a Southwide conference to discuss plans for an intensified campaign to push voter registration in the South.

Although the conference doesn't begin until Thursday, a meeting is scheduled at noon tomorrow for members of the executive board of the Southern Leadership Conference.

$200,000 Drive Opens To Register Negroes

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9 (AP)—A $200,000 fund-raising drive to help Southern Negroes become registered voters before the 1958 and 1960 elections was under way today.

Discussion sessions are planned throughout the day Thursday and the conference will wind up its session with a mass meeting tomorrow night at the Holt Street Baptist Church at 7 p.m.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the mass Negro boycott of segregated city buses here and conference president, called the meeting primarily to consider the problem of voting.

A spokesman for the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which will be host to the conference, said approximately 100 Negro leaders from over the South are expected to attend.

In his announcement, King said the meeting was called to consider "ways and means through which we may increase the number of Negro voters in the South at this particular time."

King said each community represented will be asked for a report on progress being made toward desegregation.

That Call For Massive Registration

That massive stroke for all out voter registration made by Dr. M. L. King, Jr., in Montgomery, Ala., before leaders gathering from 14 states is having a telling effect upon the tides now rolling in from these current struggles now before the Congress and the American people in general.

It is of interest that apparently the move for the protection of voters received a token gesture from the deep South where Negro voting in the early nineteen hundreds dwindled into insignificance. Wholesale disfranchisement was the policy of the Southern states and with its one-party system, fortified further by a county unit, there came to it a representation and a government by minority of the voters.

Dr. King would proclaim a new crusade; a struggle meant for the Negro group to attempt to vote much of their troubles out on the political front.

With the right to vote protected, it can be said that there is still left some life in the Civil Rights bill.

Let the Negro, if this is all that avails for him at the present, make the most of this half loaf left in his hands. Let the movement begun in Montgomery spread throughout the southland and may our people make full use of this effective instrument left in their hands.

The meeting also condemned the Patterson practice of reprisal made against certain citizens and upon their peaceful institutions.

In a raid at his behest, private offices and a printing office were swooped down upon and matter seized. Such as our civil orders in peace time has never witnessed.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Tuskegee Shrinkage law introduced by Alabama State Senator Englehardt for the obvious purpose of outlawing Negro voters living within the confines of Tuskegee proper.

Certainly these glaring disclosures would deserve the all out challenge of a struggling people.

Be it said to those who were disappointed with the Congressional action, the powerful media of the right to vote still remains; it is the guiding star to our liberties and to that fuse may be flung a torch which would blow the lid from political slavery, civic transgression and defiance glorified!

TREMENDOUS RESPONSE

Sen. Engelhardt Says Drive For WCC Members Successful

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter said yesterday a membership drive initiated by the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils has gotten off to a "flying start."

"We have had a tremendous response throughout the state," Engelhardt said. "Today alone we brought in countless applications for membership blanks."

The drive for new xmbers in the pro-segregation organization was initiated in the wake of the racial dispute in Little Rock highlighted by President Eisenhower's action in ordering federal troops on the scene.

The Council's membership drive was kicked off Sunday by a large advertisement in the Advertiser warning "It Could Happen Here" in reference to the use of federal troops.

Engelhardt, executive secretary of the organization, also reported renewed activity among existing WCC chapters in the state.

The Crenshaw County Council will meet Thursday night in a membership rally. All likely candidates for governor in the 1958 primary have been invited to appear and speak.

Next week a big rally is scheduled in Selma where the main speaker will be Amos Gutheridge of Little Rock, legal adviser to the Little Rock Citizens Council.

The Selma rally will be held Thursday night, Oct. 10, at the Selma Junior High School.

The following week Congressman Frank Boykin will address a Marengo County rally in Linden.

Montgomery Registrars Subpoenaed

MONTGOMERY (AP) — All three members of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars have been subpoenaed to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in an apparent investigation of voter registration.

Mrs. C. B. Willis, chairman of the board which registers new voters, said she and the other two members, Mrs. Atticus Mullins and George W. Penton, were subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury which convenes here Sept. 9.

But Mrs. Willis said she has no idea what the jury wants to ask the registrars.

The Alabama House of representatives yesterday passed a bill giving registrars throughout the state authority to destroy application blanks of prospective voters turned down for registration.

But whether the Grand Jury investigation has any connection with voting records wasn't determined. U. S. Atty. Hartwell Davis declined to discuss it.

However, Mrs. Willis said as far as she knows board members haven't been asked to produce any records for the jury.

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford, who as state's attorney represents the registrars, said that investigation "undoubtedly pertains to records of persons who have either been accepted or turned down by the registrars."

VOTING RECORD BILL OK-ED BY COMMITTEE

Alabama Senate Group Backs Segregation Measure TO HINDER U.S. ACTION

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 28.—The Senate Judiciary Committee gave unanimous endorsement Wednesday to a House-passed bill which would allow Alabama registrars to destroy records of those who failed to qualify as voters.

The segregation measure was approved within 24 hours after the Montgomery County Board of Registrars was subpenaed to appear before a Federal Grand Jury Sept. 9.

Sen. Vaughn Hill Robison of Montgomery explained the measure would hinder Federal authorities from producing evidence that Negro voters were denied the right to vote in Alabama.

Passed House Tuesday

The bill cleared the House without dissent Tuesday.

The Senate Finance and Taxation committee approved minor "technical amendments" to education and general appropriation budget bills, paving the way for passage Friday if the upper chamber will stop its quarreling long enough to vote.

Chairman Broughton Lamberth of Alexander City said he plans to substitute the Senate bills for the House measures already on the calendar and thereby save a legislative day.

If the Senate substitutes are passed they will go across the rotunda where the house is expected to nonconcur. A conference committee will be selected to thresh out the differences.

Other Bills Approved

The Judicial Committee also approved a measure to revamp the three-judge panel which hears all appeals to Public Service Commission rulings. The House-approved measure would authorize the presiding justice of the State Supreme Court to appoint three circuit judges, one from the county in which the appeal is made, to hear the case. Heretofore, Montgomery County circuit judges have heard the appeals.

The committee approved a bill which would allow rural mail carriers to install flashing safety lights on their motor vehicles.

The only other committee scheduled to meet, House Education, adjourned without obtaining a quorum.

Gerrymander session to rob 21 counties of vote

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The possibility of a special "gerrymandering session" of the State Legislature to curtail the colored vote in Alabama counties where colored residents outnumber whites loomed this week.

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County said that the question has been discussed with Gov. James E. Folsom, but that no definite plans have been made.

Governor Folsom himself told reporters that while he had no immediate plans for calling a special session, that he had never been hesitant about calling them.

* * *

HE MADE IT clear, however, that any question of redrawing county lines or combining two or more counties to balance the weight of heavy colored populations and potential voting strength would be left entirely up to the Legislature.

Already effected in this session of the legislature has been a gerrymander of the city of Tuskegee, county seat of Macon County.

As a result, all save 10 of the city's 420 colored voters, in its 2,700 colored population have been shifted outside of the city limits.

* * *

THRITEEN OTHER counties would be likely targets for a gerrymander since they have more white than colored residents. Nine others have colored populations in excess of 40 percent.

Those in which colored residents predominate are: Macon, 85 percent; Barbour, 53.4; Bullock, 73.6; Choctaw, 52.5; Dallas, 65; Greene, 83; Hale, 70.3; Lowndes, 82.2; Marengo, 69.4; Monroe, 51.1; Perry, 67.5; Russell, 52; Sumter, 76.1 and Wilcox, 79.1.

Counties with more than 40, but less tran 50 are: Autauga, 46; Butler, 44.8; Clarke 49.7; Conecuh, 45.3; Henry 48.7; Montgomery, 43.6; Pickens 47.9; Pike, 44.2, and Lee, 40.2.

Outlook in Montgomery, Ala.

Attempt to Nullify Negro Voting Power Thru Arrests Political Gerrymandering

Montgomery, Ala.—The Montgomery Improvement Association under the leadership of its president, The Rev. Dr. Martin L. King, will observe its second anniversary Dec. 5-9 with an Educational workshop including special seminars on non-violence and social change organized and developed around the theme: "Freedom Through Civic Responsibility."

At the opening night mass meeting Dr. King will be the principal speaker. The sessions also include youth meetings and oratorical contests, and wil climax Sunday afternoon, Dec. 8, at another mass meeting with Dr. Archibald Carey, pastor of the Quinn Chapel AME Church of Chicago.

General Outlook

In its general outlook reports the MIA finds (1) that practically all the 27,000 Negroes who lived within the city limits of near-by Tuskegee have been gerrymandered out of the city by legislative action designed to shrink the city to an all-white population, with all but 10 Negroes being disfranchised by the action.

Abolish County

To add to this injury, the people of Alabama will go to the polls on Dec. 17 to vote on whether the whole county (Macon) in which Tuskegee is located, will be abolished so that the possibility of Negroes ever gaining control of the ballot will be eliminated. If this move is successful, 12 other counties with dense Negro population stand ready for similar action.

(2) City architects are building a $900,000 Museum-Library for whites and at the same time are making plans for a "branch" library for the 46% Negro population costing only $100,000.

Arrests

(3) The park situation is just as unsatisfactory with several Negroes being arrested in the past months for "recreating."

(4) Attorney Fred Gray was arrested for "sitting" in the white section" of the Montgomery airport.

(5) Vandals sabotaged a cable and caused a blackout of the interview of Dr. Martin L. King by NBC television several weeks ago.

(6) The NAACP is still inactive in Alabama as a result of the $100,000 contempt fine by a circuit court judge, for failure of the organization to produce records of memberships and the case is now pending in the U. S. Supreme Court.

(7) Negroes have redoubled their efforts to become registered voters despite stiff resistance by the Board of Registrars.

(8) Many of the supermarkets have fired, or dismissed most or all of the Negro help. Even some of the truck drivers for leading stores have been replaced by white drivers.

Dec. 17 Election—XII

While it is of remote interest to them, the voters of Alabama must decide Dec. 17 how certain elected officials in Walker County should be paid.

As of now the elected officials involved—probate judge, sheriff, tax assessor, tax collector, circuit clerk and court register—are paid on a fee system. If the amendment is ratified they would be placed on a fixed salary.

The amendment specifies that if ratified, then legislation could be enacted to make the change. But actually the legislation has already been passed. Sen. Reuben Newton of Jasper pushed the local bill through the legislature last summer; however, it has remained inoperative pending the outcome of the amendment.

It is at this point where this amendment differs from other similar proposals. If No. 12 receives a favorable vote statewide and also in Walker County on Dec. 17, then the Newton bill will go into effect at the beginning of the next terms of the offices affected. If, however, the amendment fails in Walker County but is approved statewide then another local bill must be passed by the legislature. However, no further vote of the people—statewide or local—would be necessary. The point being that it will be the voters of the state, rather than those in Walker County, who will be the final authority in determining in what manner the Walker County officials shall be paid.

The same officials in this county were taken off the fee system in 1947 and at that time the plan proved abortive. In 1948 the officials were returned to the fee basis.

Sources in Walker County call No. 12 an effort to get uninformed voters in the 66 other counties to settle a political scrap between opposing factions in Walker.

20 Proposed State Constitutional Amendments Are Favored, Five Opposed In Dec. 17 Election

The News here presents a summary of its viewpoint on each of the 25 proposed amendments to the Alabama Constitution to be voted on Tuesday Dec. 17.

We favor proposed Amendments Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

We are against proposed Amendments Nos. 1, 11, 13, 18 and 19.

Amendment 2

Proposed Amendment No. 2 would authorize a $3,000,000 bond issue for building and improvement purposes at the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind at Talladega. The ancient buildings there urgently call for improvements for the well-being and safety of several hundred children and young people being trained in the institution.

For Safety of Learning Children

Amendment 3

Proposed Amendment No. 3 authorizes increase from 3 per cent to not exceeding 4½ per cent in the interest rate on $4,000,000 of bonds ratified Nov. 6, 1956, for buildings at the state mental hospitals. The people deem the bond issue as needed; the financial authorities must have greater latitude for offering an interest rate on them that will assure their sale.

Amendment 4

Proposed Amendment No. 4 authorizes $4,500,000 in bonds for building and improvement purposes at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham. We are sure that the people want to see this vital Alabama medical and health agency soundly developed as rapidly as possible.

Amendment 5

Proposed Amendment No. 5 would authorize a $4,500,000 bond issue for building and improvement purposes at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. Facilities at Auburn should be strengthened to help meet the needs of both scientific and general higher education in this state.

Amendment 6

Proposed Amendment No. 6 authorizes increase from 2½ per cent to not exceeding 4 per cent in the interest rate on $2,000,000 in bonds ratified Nov. 6, 1956, for hospitals, health centers, tuberculosis hospitals and related medical facilities. This proposal is in the category with proposed Amendment No. 3, and should be approved for the same general reason.

Amendment 7

Proposed Amendment No. 7 would authorize a $3,000,000 bond issue for public school buildings in Mobile County. The Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners or other Mobile County governing body would have authority to issue and finance the bonds by levying a special tax, if needed, without again submitting the question to the people. It is understood that no special tax will be needed and presumably the county's governing body would be governed in the matter of issuance by the preference of the people of the county as indicated in the Dec. 17 election. We favor this amendment as one having to do with a local matter with which the people of the area themselves could best deal.

To Help Voters

Today The News offers a concise summary of its opinions on all 25 of the amendments to be voted on Dec. 17. We have earlier dealt in some detail, in separate editorials, with them. This today is only a short summary. Next Sunday The News will print an even more concise table of our stand on the 25.

Amendments 8 and 9

Proposed Amendments No. 8 and No. 9 have to do with the levying of special school taxes in Cleburne and Russell Counties. This amounts to local self determination about taxes for education. These amendments also merit approval.

Amendment 10

Proposed Amendment No. 10 would provide that the Legislature may authorize the use of any portion of the proceeds of any special public hospital county taxes for the purpose of providing hospital care for certain indigent residents of the county. We favor this amendment, which clearly provides that bonds, warrants, notes and other obligations must be paid before any extra funds are devoted to the indigent care problem, a pressing problem throughout the state.

Amendment 12

Proposed Amendment No. 12 relates to the abolition of the fee system in Walker County. It empowers the Legislature to fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salaries of public officials in the county. This proposal, we believe, should be approved. The fee system is outmoded and often costly to taxpayers. We think the Legislature should have this proposed power as to court costs and charges.

Amendment 14

Proposed Amendment No. 14, applying to Bullock County, would authorize that county to take certain steps to encourage new industries or industrial development. Believing in a wide latitude for local decision by the people on such matters and in local government generally, we favor proposed Amendment No. 14, since it contains provision for special elections for project approval by the people of that county.

Amendments 15, 16, 17

Proposed Amendments No. 15, No. 16 and No. 17, applying to Tallapoosa, Colbert and Butler Counties, are similar to proposed Amendments No. 8 and No. 9—having to do with special school taxes. We favor them for the same reason.

Amendments 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24

Proposed Amendment No. 20, applying to DeKalb County, would allow the Legislature to fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of certain county officers.

No. 21 is similar, applying to Madison County; it would allow the Legislature to fix and regulate the fees or salary of the judge of probate or any other officer of Madison County.

No. 22 would allow the Legislature to fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of any county officer in Colbert County.

No. 23 would allow the Legislature to fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of any county officer in Cullman County.

No. 24 would allow the Legislature to fix and regulate the fees or salaries of certain county officers in Dallas County.

We are in favor of these proposed amendments, for the same reasons as we favor approval of proposed Amendment No. 12.

Amendment 25

Proposed Amendment No. 25 would permit the Legislature, by general or local laws, to fix, alter and regulate the costs and charges of courts in Montgomery County, and the method of disbursement thereof. The purpose of the amendment is to permit the establishment of a public law library in the new court house just being completed in the capi

tal city. The funds would be provided by the charging of a nominal amount of court costs in connection with each case filed in the local courts. We think this proposed amendment should be approved.

Amendments Opposed

These are the amendments we oppose:

Amendment 1

Proposed Amendment No. 1, authorizes a $10,000,000 bond issue for navigable waterway docks. We strongly favor sound river developments. But we do not believe that plans and needs so far indicated justify a bond issue of such proportions at this time. We cannot recommend approval of this proposal.

Amendment 11

Proposed Amendment No. 11 provides that obligations for public improvements or school houses, shall not, under certain circumstances, be deemed an indebtedness in municipalities of less than 6,000 population. This proposal we consider in conflict with a basic principle of obligation and seems to us to make for possible unlimited indebtedness.

Amendment 13

Proposed Amendment No. 13, applying to Marion County, is similar to proposed Amendment No. 14, applying to Bullock County. Unlike No. 14, however, No. 13, contains no provision for subsequet special elections for project approval by the people of that county, for which reason we oppose it.

Amendment 18

Proposed Amendment No. 18 would provide that the Legislature may alter, reduce, or abolish Macon County, and transfer its territory to contiguous counties. Whatever may be the desirability of changes in county lines, such alteration without definite provision of a separate vote by the people directly affected does not seem advisable to us. We oppose this amendment.

Amendment 19

Proposed Amendment No. 19 provides that no municipality in Walker County shall have power to levy or collect any license, tax or fee on the right to work for wages or salaries. While we question the advisability of entrance into this field of taxation by local governments, it seems to us authority or prohibition in that regard should be on a statewide rather than a county basis. We oppose the amendment.

Vote Drive Slowed

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Booker T. Washington once said: "In order to keep a man in the ditch, you'll have to get in the ditch with him."

Alabama boards of registry are still trying their best to keep its colored populace from becoming registered voters and stay out of the ditch, too.

But last week another movement of the Montgomery Improvement Association, a drive to register every eligible voter, began to pay off as colored citizens went to the boards in masses.

Some 250 made an attempt to register at the local board, but only 75 were successful in filing applications as board members slipped in some new stalling tactics.

* * *

RUFUS LEWIS, chairman of the MIA Voter Registration

Registrars accused in Montgomery

Committee, charged the board "purposesly" slowed down registration procedures by using only one table when there were two for use.

He added that "the board is unfair to us, of that I am sure. A white person can go in and fill out the form and be told right away whether he passed or not. Colored persons must wait weeks or months and those who fail never know it.

"And they have made up their own rules which prevent a person who fails from trying again for three or four months. There is nothing in the law that says a person can't try again in a few weeks . . ."

* * *

IN DENYING the accusation made by Lewis, Mrs. C. B. Willis, board chairman, said it took them "a long time" to fill out the forms, adding: "We don't hurry them."

She also said the second table was for the use of white voter applicants. Each table seats four persons.

In pointing out the alarming situation of colored voters, Lewis noted that Montgomery has a colored population of 61,000 yet there are only 2,300 colored voters.

Of the 80,000 white populace, some 26,000 are registered voters, including 800 within the last 18 months. Only 65 to 70 colored persons have been registered during that period.

* * *

MEANWHILE, more than 40 colored persons were registered at Elmore County Board at Wetumpka.

Herbert Moore, a board member, said that figure "exceeded what we have done over a whole year." He said only one white person was registered.

R. H. Wideman, board chairman, failed to say how many colored persons showed up during the day, but indicated that the board employed stalling tactics when he said;

"We had more colored people to apply today than the total colored application during the past two years."

* * *

AND THE Macon County Board of Registrars, meeting for the first time in two years, opened for business, but closed immediately afterwards.

"No office equipment" was the reason given for their action.

"I'm not going to sit on the floor," said board member H. G. Rogers of near Tuskegee. "I came up here this morning to go to work, but we don't have any office supplies."

E. P. Livingston is chairman of the board and J. W. Zachary is the other member. Both claimed they came prepared to receive applications for registration.

* * *

THE BOARD is located in a room of the county court house. According to the board of revenue office equipment was ordered on April 24.

An adjoining room contained several chairs and a table and a courtroom also had several chairs and a table that could have been used.

But Rogers declared: "We have got to have our own furniture."

Small groups of colored persons showed up to file applications, but left on learning of the board's inactivity. Word of the board's actions quickly spread.

* * *

ONLY 4,000 of Macon County's population of 27,500 are white, but only 1,000 of the county's 3,900 voters are colored.

Despite this fact, Rogers declared that as soon as the board got its furniture it would register "every man of any race, creed or color . . . if he qualifies."

Negro Voting Likely Target Of New Move

Bill Would Ask Return To Old Cumulative Levy

MONTGOMERY, May 14 (AP)—A segregation-inspired move developed in the legislature today to stiffen Alabama's poll tax requirements after three and a half years of relaxed restrictions.

Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox County disclosed plans to introduce legislation to repeal a 1953 constitutional amendment which canceled all unpaid poll taxes beyond two years.

Cooper said he will sponsor another amendment to the state's organic law putting the requirements back where they were before the voters relaxed them by statewide referendum Dec. 15, 1953.

Under the previously existing system, voters marking their ballots for the first time, or those who got behind in their poll taxes, had to pay $1.50 for every year between the ages of 21 and 45—or in some instances a total of $36 in a lump sum before they could vote.

The amendment ratified in 1953 cut all unpaid taxes beyond two years, or $3.

Cooper didn't mention segregation in explaining his plans to introduce a repealer Friday, commenting merely that "we need the revenue" the cumulative tax would bring in. He had no estimate of the amount it would produce.

However, other senators said the purpose of the plan is to prevent mass Negro voting.

The Legislative Reference Service said no estimate is available on the number of Negroes who have registered and paid the softer poll tax since the amendment was adopted, but that the number would be in the "thousands."

The Legislature began the second week of its 1957 session today and both houses expressed again their opposition to the civil rights bills pending in Congress.

First the Senate and then the House gave overwhelming approval to a resolution by Sen. Joe Davis of Lowndes County commending Alabama's congressmen for their part in fighting the measures.

Several bills, most of them local in character, were passed by the Senate during the day and sent to the House. The lower chamber had no calendar because no bills have been reported out of committee.

Among the measures approved by the Senate was one by Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County to allow gasoline distributors a discount for collecting the state's gasoline tax.

The discount rate would be 2 per cent of the first $5000 in taxes collected and 1 per cent on all over that, but no distributor could claim more than $200 in any month.

Meanwhile school finances came in for attention on both sides of the capitol. Companion measures were introduced in the House and Senate to give the schools a deficiency appropriation of a $1.5 million for the balance of this fiscal year to halt the proration of education funds.

The proration was started several weeks ago because revenue from school taxes wasn't enough to meet the full appropriations voted by the Legislature. It meant an 8¾ per cent cutback in spending.

Sen. George Yarbrough of Randolph County, who sponsored the Senate bills, said a surplus had built up in the treasurer's general fund while a deficit exists in the educational trust fund.

House members saw a scrap between Russell County Reps. J. W. Brassell and Homer Cornett over the election of a judge of Juvenile Court in that county. Brassell's son, Bowen, was finally re-elected.

Under a local act passed four years ago under Brassell's sponsorship, the judge is elected by the House of Representatives. Bowen Brassell was elected the first time shortly after the law was enacted.

Cornett tried to put off today's election and when that failed he nominated Allen Carpenter, Boys Club secretary at Phenix City. He pointed out that another of Brassell's sons, Jack, is tax collector in Russell County.

Young Brassell was re-elected 64-23.

The House also approved unanimously a resolution by Calhoun County Rep. Woodrow Albea calling on Congress for a constitutional amendment to require the President of the United States to submit a balanced budget each year.

Alabama's constitution requires the governor to do that now.

Although the House went along without a dissenting vote, the Senate shunted the resolution to its Rules Committee.

Among the other bills introduced today were those by:

SEN. COOPER—To require [illegible] purchases through the state purchasing agency or to take competitive bids. It applies to all purchases exceeding $100.

FLOWERS—To carry out the administration's indigent sick care program costing $500,000 a year.

SEN. ALBERT BOUTWELL OF JEFFERSON—To create a special commission to make a long-range study of school needs.

BOUTWELL—To establish clinics for the treatment of alcoholics.

SEN. E. L. ROBERTS OF ETOWAH—To make women eligible for jury duty.

REP. VIRGIS ASHWORTH OF BIBB—To change the time of primary elections from May to June.

REP. M. B. McCLENDON OF BULLOCK—A constitutional amendment to prohibit levying of additional taxes without approval of the people in a statewide referendum.

REP. HUGH MERRILL OF CALHOUN—To allow circuit judges to retire at age 65 if they have held office at least 10 years.

REP. FRANCIS SPEAKS OF CHILTON—To open the records of the Pensions and Security Dept. to public inspection.

REP. A. J. BROOKS OF LOWNDES—To require automobile owners to have liability insurance before they can take out license tags.

REP. GEORGE HAWKINS OF ETOWAH—To create a three-member state board of insurance commissioners to supervise operation of insurance companies in Alabama.

$10,000 Invested In South's Ballot Fight

Votes at 101

NEW YORK — Since January 1 a total of $10,000 has been allocated by the NAACP to an educational campaign to register voters in the Southern states, it was announced here Saturday.

The work is being done in Georgia, Virginia and in a small section of Mississippi. A program is scheduled to get underway in South Carolina in June and in North Carolina later in the year.

The state organizations of the NAACP are handling the program on the local level. Virginia is adding a man to its staff by vote of its executive committee and part of the expense will be met by a grant of $3,000 from the national headquarters. In the intensive registration period in Georgia in March and April just prior to the election there, local registration clinics were assisted in the amount of $2,500.

S. C. STAFF MAN

A staff man will be added to the South Carolina state organization, accordiny to Rev. J. M. Hinton, state president, and a grant of $3,000 will be made by the national office, Mr. Wilkins said.

The North Carolina program will be a careful one in Congressional districts and will be nnder the direction of Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, state NAACP president.

"These are purely educational, non-partisan campaigns,' Mr. Wilkins said, "and will feature the giving of information and instructions to voters on how to register. No work will be dne for any political party and the campaign will be in the hands of NAACP members or in non-partisan committees of which the NAACP is a part. The grants themselves are going only to NAACP state organizations in order to insure non-partisan activity.

"We believe that practical work must be done to get voters on the rolls as a matter of good citizenship and for this reason our state units are translating their determination into action.

"Our funds for this work are limited by the demands being made for other aspects of our program, and for the defense of the NAACP ayainst the attacks made upon it by southern state governments, but we feel that increased registration of Negro voters is of first importanie. Contributions to this registration fund will be welcome."

Courier-Journal Photo

Her 101 years didn't keep Mrs. Rachel Moore, 135 William, from voting in yesterday's primary. She walked a block from her home to the polling place at Frankfort and Pope.

The Poll Tax Reversion Bill Should Be Killed

ALABAMA'S old cumulative poll tax law, deemed archaic and laid to rest by the voters in 1953, has been resurrected in the legislature under the guise that it will help preserve segregation.

The sponsor of the proposed constitutional amendment, Senator Roland Cooper of the Black Belt's Wilcox County, insists the restoration of the cumulative feaure is a "must" if the "Southern way of life is to be preserved."

And Macon Senator Sam Engelhardt has echoed with the observation that the reinstatement of the old plan "will serve as a deterrent to Negro voter registration."

Appealing though this argument may be, it is fallacious. The record does not justify the injection of the racial question, a fact which Engelhardt reluctantly admits.

What the proposal seeks to do is repeal an amendment adopted by a comfortable 3-2 margin in 1953 which set a $3 maximum on the amount of poll tax a registered voter must pay to cast a ballot. Prior to that time the registrant was forced to pay any and all back poll taxes up to a maximum of $36 before being eligible to vote.

Admittedly the repeal of the cumulative clause resulted in a tremendous upsurge of voter registration. But by and large the registrants were white voters, particularly white women. Negro registration increased, but it was more than offset by the big jump in white voter registration.

★

WHAT should be emphasized is the fact that there is absolutely no connection between becoming a qualified voter and the payment of the poll tax. The payment of the poll tax does not automatically qualify any one to vote. The determination of who shall and who shall not have the right to vote is in the hands of the all-powerful county boards of registrars. These boards pass on the qualifications of applicants. And only after an applicant has been approved by the board does the poll tax enter the picture.

As to the argument that the return of the cumulative law might deter Negro voters, this too is perhaps debatable. There seems little likelihood that any Negro approved by a board of registrars would have any difficulty securing whatever amount that might be needed to pay his back poll taxes, be it $1.50 or $36.

Negroes are too anxious for members of their own race to become voters to let a little thing like $36 or less stand in their way. In fact, there is a good chance the cumulative feature would create more of a hardship on whites than Negroes.

★

AND finally, the question might be asked as to who would be affected by this change. Persons over 45 years of age are exempt from any and all poll taxes, so are veterans. And most other persons who prior to 1953 had allowed their poll taxes to accumulate have since taken advantage of the new law and are now qualified, paid-in-full electors. Thus there would be but relatively few who would be affected by the bill one way or another.

But its adoption by the legislature and ratification by the people would serve one purpose—it would give enemies of Alabama and the South both at home and abroad just one more weapon for use in their seige of ridicule.

The Senate Constitution Committee will do well to kill the bill outright.

Summary: the know-how-to-register clinics. **If you are a non-voter, this newspaper urges you to desert that status. Unless you vote you default in helping to determine how your city is run. When you fail to present yourself for registration, you allow the politicians to misuse you. Every non-voter permits the politicians to count him as a political invalid.**

The ballot makes you equal politically to any other man at the ballot box. No matter has ever had as his own more than one voter-registration certificate in a democracy. The ballot tends to even men up at the polls. That alone should serve to inspire non-voters to become electors.

We urge support of the campaign to add new voters to the poll list.

On Voter-Registration

Voter-registration in Jefferson County is a year-round privilege, opportunity, and even challenge. Three days of just about every week of the year one can register as an elector on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

In addition to three-days-a-week, registration in Alabama is permanent. Persons over 45 years of age and veterans of the various wars are exempted from poll tax payment. Even those still required to pay it, can never owe more than $3 at any one time. Poll tax is only $1.50 a year. One can pay poll tax from October 1 to February 1.

A number of community organizations conduct year around voter-registration programs. Helpful assistance on the requirements procedures and mechanics of voter registration are provided at

Alabama's Negro Vote By Counties

The rock bottom race issue in the South is not race mixing in schools, but the registration of Negro voters. In the Senate debate over providing jury trial in the civil rights bill, the enemies of jury trial say away at the theme that white Southerners would not vote for conviction and Negroes are excluded from juries because they are not qualified voters. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois argued last week:

> We believe that in the interest of justice . . . this cause will be better aided by having the judges, who are Southern whites, who come from Southern communities, and who share the mores of those communities, but who are somewhat insulated from improper pressure by life tenure, make the decisions, than by having cases tried by juries chosen from carefully culled jury lists, which either completely or preponderantly exclude Negroes.

In this connection, Senator Douglas had inserted into the *Congressional Record* a county-by-county breakdown on the number of Negro voters in Alabama. His figures were supplied by the Southern Regional Council. There is no perfectly accurate count of Negro voters, but this compilation is perhaps as accurate as any available:

County—	1950 potential Negro Voters	1956 number of Negroes registered
Autauga	4,042	73
Baldwin	4,493	625
Barbour	7,158	220
Bibb	2,801	235
Blount	429	
Bullock	5,425	6
Butler	6,024	805
Calhoun	8,304	1,800
Chambers	7,175	649
Cherokee	736	250
Chilton	2,027	350
Choctaw	4,822	112
Clarke	6,434	700
Clay	1,010	
Cleburne	380	60
Coffee	3,114	600
Colbert	4,509	921
Conecuh	4,435	960
Coosa	1,828	450
Covington	3,157	175
Crenshaw	2,801	600
Cullman	249	81
Dale	2,454	380
Dallas	18,145	275
DeKalb	443	
Elmore	5,543	226
Escambia	5,425	1,606
Etowah	7,672	2,000
Fayette	1,497	326
Franklin	700	200
Geneva	1,686	300
Greene	6,628	157
Hale	7,041	130
Henry	3,929	600
Houston	7,211	1,700
Jackson	1,242	
Jefferson	121,667	7,000
Lamar	1,204	100
Lauderdale	4,022	495
Lawrence	3,010	408
Lee	8,954	500
Limestone	4,013	800
Lowndes	6,512	
Macon	14,539	1,100
Madison	10,333	1,500
Marengo	10,226	170
Marion	384	200
Marshall	604	
Mobile	45,493	6,400
Monroe	5,914	140
Montgomery	34,079	2,176
Morgan	4,641	
Perry	6,351	300
Pickens	5,547	600
Pike	6,866	720
Randolph	2,728	1,171
Russell	10,135	560
Shelby	3,356	375
St. Clair	2,363	750
Sumter	8,700	295
Talladega	9,318	1,134
Tallapoosa	5,083	
Tuscaloosa	14,157	5,500
Walker	3,850	2,800
Washington	2,835	600
Wilcox	8,218	
Winston	63	
1950 census, nonwhite, 21 years and over	516,245	
1956, number of Negroes registered	53,336	
Per cent registered	10.3	

ALABAMA

Folsom's Antics On The Bid Bill

By Bob Ingram

GOV. JAMES FOLSOM'S decision to offer an executive amendment to the state purchasing bill could very well have been the death blow to any legislation of that type during this session of the Legislature.

INGRAM

Just what prompted Folsom to take such action is not immediately discernible. In so doing he contradicted the facts twice.

When the measure finally passed the Senate after weeks of costly debate the governor agreed to make but one executive amendment, that to correct a technical mistake. Otherwise, he wanted the bill just as approved by the Senate. He told Sen. Joe Calvin of Decatur just that.

And later in a press conference Folsom had nothing but good words to describe the measure.

"It's a good workable bill," Folsom declared. Everybody present assumed from that statement that the governor was satisfied.

Then without warning he reversed himself and attached an executive amendment which would give preference to Alabama bidders. Actually this proposal has considerable support in the Legislature.

Appealing To Home Industry

REP. JOE DAWKINS of Montgomery has sought to amend the original bill to give a 5 per cent advantage to Alabama bidders. It failed to win approval by a scant seven votes in the House.

On the surface such preferential treatment for Alabama firms has some merit. The idea of keeping Alabama money at home is appealing.

But the primary purpose of the state competitive bid bill was to save Alabama taxpayers money. That means buying the produce at the lowest price possible. And if it is economy which the Legislature is interested in then Folsom's suggested amendment is out of order.

Rep. Pat Boyd of Troy, who has teamed with Rep. George Hawkins of Gadsden in pushing the bill through the House, isn't expected to go along with Folsom's amendment.

His argument to date has been that if a firm from Georgia, Mississippi or Maine can supply the desired product at a price less than that offered by an Alabama firm, then the contract should go to the out-of-state firm.

"My interest in the legislation is to save the money of the taxpayers," Boyd said in opposing the Dawkins amendment several weeks ago. "There is no place for any preference in legislation of

Bill affecting illegitimacy voting favored

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9—The Senate privileges and election committee yesterday gave a favorable report to a bill which would deny voting rights to illegitimate children and their parents and unmarried men and women living together.

Backers of the bill conceded that it would chiefly affect Negroes. It is one of several bills introduced in the Legislature which seek to restrict Negro voting.

Most of such bills made their appearance after it appeared that a civil rights bill would be passed by Congress to aid Negroes in their efforts to register as voters.

Marengo County's Sen. E. O. Eddins said according to the available statistics a big majority of illegitimate children in Alabama are Negroes.

this type."

Boyd, however, has not indicated whether he will stick to this contention if it means jeopardizing the passage of the bid measure.

The Senate Is In Doubt

EVEN IF BOYD and his House colleagues agree to the amendment there is still considerable doubt about what may happen in the Senate. So congested is the situation in the upper house that there is a good chance a vote for or against the amendment may never be reached.

If that happens and the bill dies Gov. Folsom will be compelled to accept full responsibility for its death. He has made a lot of noise about wanting a bid bill, but actions still speak louder than words.

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Folsom's monkeyshines on the bid bill gave a big boost to speculation that when the lawmakers leave Montgomery in mid-September they won't be gone for long.

There are growing reports that the governor is giving thought to a special session early in October, and possibly others to follow.

If the bid bill now pending fails to win approval this session it would make an excellent subject for a special session. So would the proposed Judicial Reform Bill, now dying a slow death in the Senate.

No less important is the fact that Folsom could pay off some political obligations by calling a series of special sessions. A good number of lawmakers fare far better on their legislative compensation than they do back home. And they are ready and willing to trade a few votes here and there if given assurance of more sessions to come.

Board Of Revenue Change

A LOCAL BILL has been introduced in the House by the Montgomery delegation which proposes to alter the manner in which members of the Board of Revenue are elected. The bill's sole purpose is to lessen the liklihood of a Negro candidate being elected in the future.

The measure specifies that all five members of the board would be elected by a vote of the entire county. Under the present law the members are elected by districts — three from the northern, one each from the southeastern and southwestern districts.

The legislation was conceived as a direct result of a measure now pending which proposes to abolish Macon County, giving a sizable hunk to this county. Most of the area which would be annexed by Montgomery would become a part of the southeastern district and conceivably Negro voters would outnumber whites in that particular area.

However, this can be evaded by requiring all revenue board candidates to run on a countywide basis where the white voters will still prevail.

The measure goes one step further in that it provides that a candidate for any of the three districts must have resided in the district he seeks to represent for at least five years.

Collect Votes Dry

THE WET-DRY referendum in Colbert County last week once again pointed up at least one inconsistency in the "liberal" tag attached to the North Alabama counties.

Liberal they may be on most subjects, but as far as liquor is concerned the Tennessee River Valley counties rightly deserve their title as the "Bible Belt."

Colbert's decision to abolish legal liquor sales left but one wet county north of Birmingham — Madison (Huntsville). It also left but 20 wet counties in the entire state.

And it is interesting to note that more than a third of the wet counties — seven to be exact — can be found in the nine-county Second Congressional District, of which Montgomery is included.

Bill To Disfranchise Illegitimates, Parents Clears Senate Committee

Post-Herald Fri. 8-9-57 P. 1
Birmingham Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 8 (AP)—Legislation to disfranchise illegitimate children and their parents and unmarried men and women living together cleared the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee today.

But an attempt to get a vote on another measure to abolish the poll tax in Alabama fell flat when two Black Belt senators walked out and broke a quorum.

Downstairs, the Senate Banking Committee tried to work out details of a proposed new small loan law, but gave up for the time being because some members were called away to another committee meeting.

The bill to disqualify illegitimate children and their parents as voters is aimed, its sponsor said, at Negroes. So is the provision disfranchising men and women living in concubinage.

Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo County said statistics show a big majority of illegitimate children in Alabama are Negroes. He said the same thing applies to unmarried couples living together.

The measure is one of several aimed at restricting Negro voting in light of the civil rights bill in Congress.

Sen. B. L. Cantrell of Colbert County in North Alabama, where the Negro population is small, objected to denying illegitimate children the right to vote.

"They can't help it because they are illegitimate," he protested. "They have a hard enough time anyway."

Cantrell sought to table a motion to report the bill out favorably, but he couldn't get a second for his tabling motion.

Before the committee could proceed with other scheduled business, Sen. Harlan G. Allen of Cullman got permission to bring up his anti-poll tax measure, and that broke the meeting up.

A motion to postpone consideration failed on a 3-3 tie vote. Before another vote could be taken, Sen. Herman Vann of Madison, another committee member, entered the room, making seven members present instead of the bare quorum of six.

With a motion to report the measure out still pending, Sens. Roland Cooper of Wilcox and Walter Givhan of Dallas walked out of the room and the meeting ended abruptly with the quorum broken.

Post-Herald P. 2

Cooper and Givhan represent counties with heavy Negro populations.

The sudden adjournment also blocked scheduled consideration of a House-approved bill directing grand juries to inspect 10 per cent of the votes in all primary elections.

Members of the banking committee discussed a compromise small loan law but took no action because Chairman Albert Boutwell of Jefferson and Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston had to leave for a meeting of finance subcommittees working on the big educational appropriation and general appropriation bills.

Those subcommittees were trying to complete their work in time to report the huge money bills back to the Senate tomorrow.

The House Ways and Means Committee also worked on its version of the general appropriation measure which finances non-educational functions of government. An educational appropriation bill has passed the House.

Other committees were idle today in perhaps the lightest schedule of committee activity thus far in the 1957 session. ....

The House and Senate reconvene tomorrow.

Educational leaders said they hope to get the House-approved corporation income tax increase bill up for consideration in the upper chamber.

But they indicated they would hold off if it meant causing a "big fight."

The bill would disallow federal income taxes as deductions in the state income tax on corporations, providing an estimated $7¾ million more each year for the schools.

Montgomery Adopts Law For Registration Of Ex-Cons

Post-Herald Wed. 8-14-57
Birmingham Ala. P. 13

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 13 (U.P.)—The City Commission passed a law today requiring anyone who has been convicted or served time for a felony to register with the chief of police within 24 hours after arrival in the city.

Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said the law was passed to cope with a recent wave of safe burglaries, and also to encourage ex-convicts released from nearby Kilby Prison to move along quickly.

Under the law, felons will be required to sign a registration book kept at City Hall under the supervision of the chief of police. They will be given identification cards signed by the chief or one of his assistants. Failure to have such a card will be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or up to six months in prison.

The law does not apply to those now living in Montgomery, or those who have not been convicted of any felony or served time within the past five years.

IF RIGHTS BILL BECOMES LAW

Senators Predict Registration Machinery Breakdown

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

A group of state senators predicted today that voter registration machinery may break down in some Alabama counties if the civil rights bill pending in Congress becomes law.

The prospect of a federal court injunction to compel the county boards of registrars to add thousands of Negroes to the voting lists would make it difficult if not impossible to get board members to serve, the legislators agreed.

Consequently, they said, some counties, particularly the 13 where Negroes outnumber white residents, may be left without the machinery to register any new voters, white or Negro.

Registrars are appointed by a board composed of the governor, state auditor and commissioner of agriculture. They serve four-year terms coinciding with the terms of those officials.

A member of the Madison County board, Mrs. Martha Witt Smith, said all three members of her board would "have to resign unless we get some protection."

Mrs. Smith, who is a reporter on the Huntsville Times and serves on the registration board as a part-time job, said the board there is concerned primarily over the threat of damage suits against the members.

"Nobody with an income or property or potential income or even a pension could afford to take the chance of losing everything he has," she explained.

"Unless we get some protection, no one could afford to serve on the board except paupers or those who are willing to register everyone who walks in regardless of qualifications."

Madison County, in north Alabama, doesn't have the heavy proportion of Negro population that confronts other counties in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Smith said, "We have registered applicants for voting regardless of race. But we are not willing to abandon all qualifications for voting under the threat of a federal court injunction or lawsuit."

The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved a bill to authorize the state government to assume the financial liability in the event of civil rights damage suits. But some committee members have questioned its constitutionality.

A voter qualification amendment written into the state constitution several years ago designates registrars as judicial officers, but many constitutional authorities are doubtful whether that makes them immune to lawsuit.

The qualification amendment which guides the registrars says prospective voters must be of "good character" and must answer a written questionnaire to the satisfaction of the registration officials.

But even if the registrars are given immunity from damage suits, some legislators said they anticipate difficulty getting board members to serve.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, who has introduced a bill to abolish his county to break up the 6-1 Negro population majority there and spread it among five adjoining counties, predicted unequivocally that "they wouldn't serve" in his county.

Macon County has undergone similar experiences in the past, sometimes as long as 18 months without a registration board because appointing officials were unable to find white men and women willing to serve.

Sen. George Little of Barbour County agreed with Engelhardt's analysis as far as Barbour is concerned.

The 13 counties with a population majority of Negroes are Macon; Bullock, which Engelhardt also represents; Barbour, Marengo, Lowndes, Wilcox, Dallas, Hale, Greene, Perry, Monroe, Choctaw and Sumter.

Similar predictions of a potential registration breakdown came from Sens. Albert Davis, who represents Sumter; David M. Hall of Greene and Hale; Roland Cooper of Wilcox; Joe Davis of Lowndes; E. O. Eddins of Marengo; H. P. James, who represents Perry; Gerald Bradford, representing Choctaw; Ralph Jones of Monroe and Walter Givhan of Dallas.

IN THE SENATE

Committee Votes Today On Ballot Box Measure

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee will meet briefly today to vote on a measure which its author claims will "cut out 90 per cent of the vote frauds" which take place in Alabama elections.

The meeting was called by Sen. David Hall of Eutaw, in a session

SMITH

LITTLE

of that same group which yesterday heard Rep. Ryan deGraffenreid of Tuscaloosa, outline the measure. DeGraffenreid, author of the bill which has passed the House, said it would require that election official turn over ballot boxes to county grand juries after each "general" primary, for the selection of 10 per cent of them to be inspected.

He said that if fraud is found in any of the 10 per cent, it would lead to investigation of other boxes.

Sens. Joe Smith of Phenix City, and George Little of Eufaula, indicated they will seek approval of the measure if amended to spell out the handling of ballots in counties with two courthouses.

Coffee and Jefferson each have two courthouses.

Gov. James E. Folsom's legal adviser, E. E. (Bud) Boswell of Geneva, had asked permission to appear against the bill, but failed to show up at yesterday's session.

Voter League Bills Get Committee Okay

Six measure pushed by the Alabama League of Women Voters won approval yesterday of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee.

The measures would broaden the powers of boards of registrars, with one lengthening the meeting periods of boards in cities in the population bracket from 130,000 down to 50,000.

Mrs. Martha Witt Smith of Huntsville, who joined Montgomery's Mrs. Marie Futrell in pushing the bills, said that particular measure ommitted Jefferson, Mobile and Montgomery counties because they have local laws setting the number of meeting days.

Mrs. Smith said that most counties now have 54 registrar meeting days per year, with the new bill upping this to as many as 77 in Madison County. Ranging downward, Dallas would have 56, with smaller counties unchanged.

The bill also provides that registrars meet at places designated by the board, and would kill a requirement that they visit each annually.

Another would provide the purging of voter lists during any session of boards, rather than every two years, while another would permit the boards to reinstate voters without re-registration when stricken through error.

Lone Plate Measure Is Given Approval

Alabama will require only one auto tag in the future if a bill given a favorable report by the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday becomes law.

The measure cleared the committee with the backing of Sen. Roland Cooper of Camden, who was opposed by Sen. Ben Reeves of Troy. Reeves, former sheriff of Pike County, said he felt the front tag is needed in spotting cars sought by officers.

Cooper, an auto dealer, argued

REEVES

COOPER

however that a front tag can't be read from a speeding car, and that no tag can be read at 200 feet.

Anti-'Classroom' Bill For Voters Approval

A bill aimed at preventing "classroom" instruction of potential voters in filling out questionnaires won approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday.

It was one of two measures of affecting boards of registrars passing that committee with the backing of Mrs. Martha Witt Smith, a member of the Madison County Board of Registrars.

The measure would provide that the State Supreme Court annually prepare new questionnaires for persons applying for registration, and

Engelhardt

VANN

revise these questionnaires as it sees fit.

Authored by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter, and Sen. Herman Vann of Huntsville, the bills admittedly are aimed at ending the practice—particularly among Negroes—of meeting in groups to study forms, then answering them strictly by number when applying for registration.

The other measure, backed by a bill which came out of the Privileges and Elections Committee, would authorize county governing bodies to provide supplies and equipment necessary to keep index files on voters.

The measure coming out of the Privileges and Elections Committee would require that such files be kept.

Negro Voting Estimates Hit By Sparkman

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Sens. Olin Johnston (D-SC) and Sparkman (D-Ala) today disputed estimates by the Southern Regional Council that only part of the eligible Negroes in Southern states are permitted to register to vote.

In an offshoot of the civil rights debate, Johnson said the reports on Negro voting "are highly misleading, in error, and in fact were distorted purposely in order to slander the South."

He said the figures, publicized in the Senate by Sen. Douglas (D-Ill), "for the most part, were pulled from the air and are, in fact, as meaningless as an estimate of the number of grains of salt in the ocean would be."

SENATE EXCHANGE

Sparkman, in an earlier Senate exchange with Douglas, estimated that 1,500 Negroes are registered to vote in his home county of Morgan in Alabama. He said the council report cited by Douglas showed no registered Negro votes with some 4,641 estimated eligible.

Sparkman told Douglas that he knew Negroes voted in Morgan County and questioned the accuracy of the council's report.

Douglas conceded there may be some errors in the council report on Negro registration but he said "it's the total picture that counts." He cited estimates that only 4 per cent of the eligible Negro voters in Mississippi are registered and only about 20 per cent in Virginia.

SPARKMAN ARISES

When Sparkman arose to question Douglas's contentions, Douglas told him:

"I have always had the deepest affection for the senator from Alabama but I've hesitated to express it for fear I would hurt him in his home bailiwick."

Sparkman thanked Douglas but said he probably could "find some bad pockets" on registration of voters in Illinois, Douglas' home state.

"But not as many as Alabama," Douglas put it.

"But a lot larger ones," Sparkman replied.

FOR THE RECORD

For the first time during the current civil rights debate in the Senate, statistics on the number of potential Negro voters in the South and the number of Negroes registered (not those who vote) have been produced. During the next few weeks, The Courier will publish these statistics for each Southern state. They should prove invaluable to persons interested in the denial of the vote to Negroes in the South.

ALABAMA

COUNTY	1950 potential Negro voters	1956 number of Negroes registered
Autauga	4,042	73
Baldwin	4,493	625
Barbour	7,158	220
Bibb	2,801	235
Blount	429	—
Bullock	5,425	6
Butler	6,024	805
Calhoun	8,304	1,850
Chambers	7,175	649
Cherokee	736	250
Chilton	2,027	350
Choctaw	4,822	112
Clarke	6,434	700
Clay	1,011	—
Cleburne	386	60
Coffee	3,114	600
Colbert	4,519	921
Conecuh	4,435	960
Coosa	1,828	450
Covington	3,157	175
Crenshaw	2,801	600
Cullman	249	81
Dale	2,454	380
Dallas	18,145	275
DeKalb	443	—
Elmore	5,543	226
Escambia	5,425	1,606
Etowah	7,672	2,000
Fayette	1,497	326
Franklin	700	200
Geneva	1,686	300
Green	6,628	157
Hale	7,041	130
Henry	4,029	600
Houston	7,211	1,700
Jackson	1,242	—
Jefferson	121,667	7,000
Lamar	1,204	100
Lauderdale	4,022	435
Lawrence	3,610	403
Lee	8,954	500
Limestone	4,013	809
Lowndes	6,512	—
Macon	14,539	1,100
Madison	10,333	1,500
Marengo	10,226	170
Marion	384	200
Marshall	604	—
Mobile	45,493	6,400
Monroe	5,914	140
Montgomery	34,079	2,176
Morgan	4,641	—
Perry	6,351	300
Pickens	5,547	690
Pike	6,866	720
Randolph	2,728	1,171
Russell	10,135	560
Shelby	3,356	375
St. Clair	2,363	750
Sumter	8,700	295
Talladega	9,318	1,134
Tallapoosa	5,083	—
Tuscaloosa	14,157	5,500
Walker	3,850	2,800
Washington	2,835	600
Wilcox	8,218	—
Winston	63	—
1950 Census, Non-white, 21 years and over		516,245
1956, number of Negroes registered		53,366
Per cent registered		10.3

IT rights bill passes—

Voter registering breakdown looms

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27 —(AP)—A group of state senators predicted Saturday that voter registration machinery may break down in some Alabama counties if the civil rights bill pending in Congress becomes law.

The prospect of a federal court injunction to compel the county Boards of Registrars to add thousands of Negroes to the voting lists would make it difficult if not impossible to get board members to serve, the legislators agreed.

Consequently, they said, some counties, particularly the 13 where Negroes outnumber white residents, may be left without the machinery to register any new voters, white or Negro.

A similar warning came from a member of the Madison County Board. Mrs. Martha Witt Smith. She said all three members of her Board would "have to resign unless we get some protection."

Mrs. Smith, who is a reporter on The Huntsville Times and serves on the Registration Board as a parttime job, said the Board there is concerned primarily over the threat of damage suits against the members.

"NOBODY WITH an income or property or potential income or even a pension could afford to take the chance of losing everything he has," she explained.

"Unless we get some protection, no one could afford to serve on the Board except paupers or those who are willing to register everyone who walks in regardless of qualifications."

Madison County, in North Alabama, doesn't have the heavy proportion of Negro population that confronts other counties in the Southern part of the state.

And, said Mrs. Smith, "We have registered applicants for voting regardless of race. But we are not willing to abandon all qualifications for voting under the threat of a federal court injunction or lawsuit."

The Senate judiciary committee has approved a bill to authorize the state government to assume the financial liability in the event of civil rights damage suits. But some committee members have questioned its constitutionality.

A VOTER QUALIFICATION amendment written into the state constitution several years ago designates registrars as judicial officers, but many constitutional authorities are doubtful whether that makes them immune to lawsuit.

The qualification amendment which guides the registrars says prospective voters must be of "good character" and must answer a written questionnaire to the satisfaction of the registration officials.

But even if the registrars are given immunity from damage suits, some legislators said they anticipate difficulty getting Board members to serve.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt Jr. of Macon, who has introduced a bill to abolish his county to break up the 6-1 Negro population majority there and spread it among five adjoining counties, predicted unequivocally that "they wouldn't serve" in his county.

Macon County has undergone similar experiences in the past, sometimes as long as 18 months without a Registration Board because appointing officials were unable to find white men and women willing to serve.

SEN. GEORGE LITTLE of Barbour County agreed with Engelhardt's analysis as far as Barbour is concerned.

The 13 counties with a population majority of Negroes are Macon; Bullock, which Engelhardt also represents; Barbour, Marengo, Lowndes, Wilcox, Dallas, Hale, Greene, Perry, Monroe, Choctaw and Sumter.

Similar predictions of a potential registration breakdown came from Sens. Albert Davis, who represents Sumter; David M. Hall of Greene and Hale; Roland Cooper of Wilcox; Joe Davis of Lowndes; E. O. Eddins of Marengo; H. P. James, who represents Perry; Gerald Bradford, representing Choctaw; Ralph Jones of Monroe and Walter Givhan of Dallas.

Write-in vote rumor is rife in city election

Reports of write-in votes ran wild over Birmingham today as three unopposed candidates sought City Commission seats in the city's general election.

Polls will close at 7 p.m.

Mayor James W. Morgan and Commissioner J. T. Waggoner, along with former Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene Connor, were unopposed for the three commission seats.

Rumors of write-in campaigns floated freely through the city, however, and appeared responsible for a larger turnout than had been expected for the general election.

Most of the rumors centered around the city's Negro population. Reported write-in candidates included the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro Atty. Arthur D. Shores, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro preacher from Montgomery, who would not be eligible in the city election.

THE MAJORITY of the rumors singled out Connor, who is seeking the office he held for 16 years, as the object of the write-in campaigns. Connor defeated incumbent Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh in the Democratic promary runoff by 104 votes.

Several reports had it that the write-ins would be for mayor, however.

None of the rumors could be pinned down as definite, however.

THE RUMORS began circulating yesterday, causing considerable action as political leaders scurried around to promote a large turnout for the election.

Interest in the general election had been almost nil, since the three candidates appeared unopposed.

Only one ballot was cast in the absentee voting which ended last Wednesday.

The general election is necessary since the May election was only a Democratic Party primary election. Although it has been considered a "formality" of confirming the Democratic nominees for the commission seats, the general election costs about $8000.

The state code provides that Birmingham city general elections be held on the second Monday in October.

18,000 Negroes Live in Fear

Wilcox County, Ala. Land of Terror!

By TREZZ ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)
(First in a Series)

WILCOX COUNTY, Ala.—Remember this name: "Wilcox County, Alabama." When history looks back upon these last few years it will speak that name in infamy, disgust, contempt and scorn whenever thoughts are turned to the 18,566 Negroes and 4,910 whites who live here.

Here is where Francis Scott Key's immortal words, "Land of the free, home of the brave," mean absolutely nothing . . . nothing . . . nothing!

This is where Negroes — intelligent and trained Negroes, along with unlettered Negroes — walk with fear and terror in their hearts by day and by night.

■

AND WITH GOOD reason: Here is where lawlessness has become a part of "the law" and these Negroes are cowed by fear that at almost any time and almost for any excuse they may be killed — by a lawman whose duty normally is to uphold the law.

It is that way, The Courier has learned, because of the many "incidents" which fear-ridden Negroes speak about in whispers — and turn away in doubt and mistrust if you are a stranger, as I was. They won't talk, because they are scared to talk.

As The Courier came by it, it would take almost no excuse at all for a "talking" Negro to be goaded into doing something which would give the law its excuse to execute him — or her — on the spot. They say it has been done.

IT WAS in the county seat — Camden — where just a few weeks ago Willis Martin Sr., 42, with hands handcuffed behind his back, was lynched in jail.

But who'll speak out among the Negro prisoners who were in that jail when it happened? Whoever speaks out signs his own death warrant, everyone says, and so there's silence. But the fear some looks!

■

YES, THIS COUNTY has its share of intelligent, educated and trained Negroes — there are some 200 Negro school teachers here — but they, too, live in fear for their lives, if they but slightly offend the white man.

This writer sat and listened in amazement and unbelief as a charming, intelligenut Negro mother told me how a strapping Georgia State highway patrolman had beat her over the head with his blackjack last year. Although that was about 10 months ago, she still carries the bruises from the blows. Her hair cushioned the blows.

You can hardly believe such things would happen in a so-called civilized place, but they have happened. There surely must be some "good" white people in Wilcox County, but they — like the cowed Negroes — also hold their peace. They are such a tiny minority anyway.

■

BUT WILCOX COUNTY has its good points as far as Negroes are concerned. It has turned out Negroes who have risen to the cloth of the bishopric such as Bishop Bonner of the AME Zion Church; it has produced a pair of Ph. Ds. in the Bridges brothers.

Wilcox County, too, has its Negro farm owners, some of them having substantial holdings. For example, the late Dave Carstaphen owned more than 1,000 acres of farmland. There are current farm owners like Will McIntosh, James Carstaphen, Shelley Spencer, Richard Bryant, Charlie Henry and others.

County Farm Agent W. R. Street, a Tuskegee alumnus, tells you these farmers are substantial citizens and are doing well with their lands.

You wanted to ask Mr. Street about other phases of their lives in Wilcox. But you had already perceived the tense atmosphere and you wouldn't ask him about anything but farming, because you didn't want to get him involved in any angry reprisal by Wilcox County whites. You had heard too much about the nature and character of those reprisals.

■

UP IN BIRMINGHAM a bit later you were to hear Grand Master Charles V. Hendley of the Alabama Prince Hall Masons tell you how his order had made mortgage loans to some of Wilcox County's Negro farmers, in spite of efforts by whites to discourage their accepting "outside" monies.

So you felt that these farmers constituted a bright spot in the dark night which covers Wilcox County, Alabama. They were facing the stiff handicaps of possible oppression and forging an economic barrier between themselves and those who might not like them would like to see them fail. You admired those Negro farmers.

When you strolled up to look at the newly built Prince Hall Masonic lodge home, a neat, two-story concrete block edifice slated to become a key community center for Negroes, you also felt encouraged. "There is 'some' hope left here," you thought to yourself.

■

MR. STREET, Worshipful Master of the lodge for some 10 years, tells you the lodge has the money needed to finish the building already in hand, thanks to Grand Master Hendley, and you feel happy for those Masons, too.

He tells you there are between 80 and 90 men in the lodge and about 70 women in the Order of Eastern Star.

That's encouraging. Some day these fraternal brothers and sisters may help throw off the yoke of oppression that now shackles Negroes in Wilcox County, Alabama. (Don't forget that name.)

There is another bright spot. That one is found on the educational side, where Mrs. Bessie Mundsen is supervisor of Negro schools.

This dedicated woman, a native of nearby Perry County, tells you there are seven Negro high schools in Wilcox, four of them accredited, two by both the state and the Southern Association.

There are nine junior high schools and some 20 elementary schools. These employ some 200 teachers, who are members of their own Wilcox County Teachers Association.

There is some encouraging and bright news from that group of teachers, too, and you can see there is a will-to-do here in their hearts.

■

THIS TEACHERS' association has bought 20 acres of land and these teachers themselves have taken to the hoe, the hammer and the shovel, and they are building a recreation center for Wilcox County youths.

Baseball grounds, basketball courts, tennis courts, swimming pool, all these things these Negro teachers are building with their own hands for their children

The county — which normally — and elsewhere usually does — has the responsibility for this, has built a road into the area, and is doing the grading.

Many Wilcox County Negro teachers hold high educational certificates, master's degrees, etc. Principal of the leading high school, Camden Academy in Camden, is A. C. Peoples, a Knoxville College graduate. There are a number of Knoxville College graduates in this area, and for a reason mostly historic.

The schools attended by Negroes now were built mostly in the late part of the last century — in the 1890s — by the United Presbyterian Assembly which also built Knoxville College in Tennesee.

The schools here were called "mission schools," and Knoxville College graduates were sent here to teach. Wilcox County has since taken over the operation of the schools in the main, but the Knoxville College influence still remains.

■

AS IN THE CASE with Mr. Street, this writer wanted to ask Mrs. Munden other questions about the school situation in Wilcox County, but again my mind was sobered by the thoughts of "the hereafter." Mrs. Munden has a pretty home and she certainly wants to keep it, I am sure.

Therefore, I did not ask her any questions which would lead to information which might bring reprisals against her after I left Wilcox County.

Such was the general tenor of the situation. You could easily sense how anxious everyone was to actually tell you things, many things, but you could in the same flash just as easily see how scared they were to talk, and you just had to play ball with them.

There are other ways of finding out what you want to know, and I used those other ways rather than jeopardize any of these fine, good Christian — and scared — people.

The things we have recounted in this installment have brought you the complete picture of all that is bright in Wilcox County, Alabama, except that I should tell you that a number of Negroes own nice, neat, but definitely unpretentious homes.

■

THERE ARE TWO Negro homes in Camden that have telephones. Mrs. Munden's is one of those.

One of the prettiest yards this writer ever saw surrounded the home of an automobile mechanic whose name I learned was Edward Watts. The Wattses evidently had put in many years of labor and sacrificing to get their home and its surroundings as they had them when I saw it.

Yet, someone told me Mr. Watts was seriously considering leaving his home and going elsewhere to live and work, as many others have been doing in recent years. I wondered why, until I thought of some of the things I had learned in Wilcox County, Alabama. Then I wondered no more.

34e 1957 ALABAMA WINSTON COUNTY

Bill Seeks To Oust Winston County Demos

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

A bill to cut off a hunk of Winston County and divide it between neighboring Franklin and Marion counties was introduced in the House yesterday by Rep. Emmett Oden of Russellville.

ODEN

KELLY

Purpose of the proposed annexation, according to the Franklin representative, is "to get the Democrats out" from among the Republicans who control the north Alabama county elections. He said the bill had "absolutely nothing" to do with segregation.

HAIN

Under the measure, 31 ssuare miles, or sections, in the northwest corner of Winston would be annexed by the other two counties, Franklin getting 23 and Marion eight. Marion also would get the city of Haleyville, just across the county line, with an estimated population of near 5,000.

Oden said "the areas properly belong to these two counties," since they have "the same kind of people and same kind of farming." He said the bill "very definitely is going to pass."

Winston Rep. J. H. Kelly, who lives in Haleyville, said he would have "to discuss it with the people to see what they want." But he said the proposed annexation would shift most of the Democrats and the biggest Democratic beat out of the Republican county.

Kelly introduced a bill making mandatory the "rotation" of senators among the three counties of the third district—Blount, Cullman and Winston. His county, because of its small population, has been able to have only one senator from the county since 1901. The practice in other districts of more than one county is to "rotate" between the counties the election of a senator, taking a candidate from one county and then another.

34e 1957

ALABAMA

BILL- INTRODUCED BY REP. EMMETT ODEN
TO DIVIDE WINSTON COUNTY
(AMONG FRANKLIN AND MARION COUNTIES)

Oden Seeking To Carve Up 'Free Winston'

Post-Herald
Thurs 7-25-57
Birm, Ala

Would Give Part Of County To Marion And Franklin P.A

Post-Herald Capital Bureau

MONTGOMERY, July 24—A bill introduced by Rep. Emmett Oden of Russellville would take a 29-square-mile chunk out of Winston County and divide it up among Franklin and Marion Counties.

Oden's bill was a surprise to the House members from both Winston and Marion counties. Oden is from Franklin.

ODEN

In effect, his bill would take the chunk out of the northwest corner of Winston and give it to Franklin and Marion. Franklin would get the northernmost part and Marion would annex Haleyville.

Said Rep. Jack Kelly of Winston:

"I didn't know about the bill, and I'll have to check on it before I make any comment. And I'll have to check with the people back home to see what they think about it."

He said that "sometimes Mr. Oden introduces things as a joke."

Said Rep. Rankin Fite of Marion County:

"We in Marion County would be glad to have any territory that anybody is willing to cede to us." He said he didn't know Oden was going to introduce the bill.

Oden said that Republicans and Democrats "are constantly at war in Winston and we can solve that with this bill."

He said Haleyville and the rest of the northwest corner was Democratic and should be in with Franklin and Marion counties.

Generally, the part which would go to Franklin County would include the towns of Littleville, Waldrop Church, Pebble, Maxwell Chapel, Center, Corinth Church, and some other small communities.

The part which would go to Marion would include mostly Haleyville. Oden said that Haleyville was "growing over into Marion County anyway." Haleyville is near the western boundary line of Winston, and is only a couple of miles from the Marion County line.

Oden said the rearrangement would take some 29 square miles of Winston, which includes "about 5000 or 6000 population." Haleyville has a population, according to a map Oden showed here today, of 3331.

Winston, which has been called the "free state of Winston" is the one county in Alabama which votes predominantly Republican.

The part of Winston County which would go to Franklin County is shaped somewhat like a rectangle.

Beginning at the northwest corner of Winston, the line would extend four miles south, five miles east, one mile north, one mile east, and three miles north to the county line.

The part which goes to Marion would begin at the Winston-Marion line about two miles north of Haleyville. The line would extend four miles east, one mile south, two miles west, two miles south, and two miles west to the county line.

34e 1957

The 'Negro Vote' Failed To Show In '56

Advertiser Thurs. 5-16-57

Montgomery Ala.

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON.

WHY did the landslide vote for President Eisenhower fail to elect a Republican Congress in 1956?

P.4-a

Partly, but not entirely, because the coattail theory of politics broke down.

That is the conclusion of a new study of the mysterious 1956 election based on a just-published compilation of official congressional district returns for President and Congress.

Angry farmers, an outburst of independent voting, some local slippage of the President's popularity and a complete failure of the "Negro revolt" enabled the Democrats to hold Congress in the face of the Eisenhower landslide, the study shows.

The whole issue—at least as far as the House of Representatives was concerned—was decided in just 36 of the 435 congressional districts. These were the districts that elected Republican representatives in 1952 and Democrats in 1956, or vice versa.

34e

TWENTY-EIGHT of the 36 districts switched from Republican to Democratic and eight from Democratic to Republican, thereby reducing the GOP delegation in the 435-member House from 221 in 1953 to 201 in 1957.

Democrats picked up 17 Republican seats in 1954, 11 more in 1956. The GOP took five districts from the Democrats in 1954 and another three in 1956.

The remarkable thing about these 36 districts that switched their party allegiance in voting for a representative, is that only one of them changed sides in the presidential voting from 1952 to 1956. That one — in West Virginia — flipped into the Eisenhower column. Mr. Eisenhower carried 32 of the switch districts in both campaigns and the other three were steadfastly for Adlai E. Stevenson.

What happened to the presidential coattails in those districts? They had some effect, but not as much as the Republican in 1856 House contests. In creasing popularity of split-ticket voting killed any dreams of a sweeping victory for the whole GOP slate.

Republicans can thank the President for the three districts that switched Republica nin 1956 House contests. In Connecticut's first (Hartford), where all voting was on machines, the President and the GOP House candidate ran an identical 7.5% better than they did in 1952, enough of an increase for the Republican to win the seat.

In New Jersey's 14th (Jersey City), the President's whopping 16.1% gain to 66.6% of the vote was enough to carry the Republican House candidate to a narrow victory in a normally Democratic district.

Similarly in West Virginia's first district (Wheeling), the President's gain of 6.5% was reflected in a gain of 3.2% for the GOP congressional candidate, and they both carried the district after losing it in 1952.

Against these three coattail victories, there were 104 districts won by President Eisenhower in 1956 where Republican House candidates failed to make the grade. In 25 others the President carried, the GOP did not even have a candidate to grab for the coattails.

The 11 districts that switched to the Democrats in 1956 House races were wearing coattails inside out. Though Mr. Eisenhower improved on his 1952 showing in more than two-thirds of the nation's districts, his share of the vote was down from 1952 in all but one of the districts captured by a Democratic representative in 1956. The exception was in Maine, where the presidential and congressional elections were held on separate dates.

Republican candidates in these 10 districts might argue they got less assistance from the President than they had reason to expect. But the fact is that the President carried all those districts in 1956, as he had done in 1952, and the falloff in his vote was nowhere as great as the drop in the Republican congressional vote.

THE President was down an average of 6.6% in these 10 districts, while the GOP House figure was 14.7% below its 1952 mark.

Coattails were even less of a factor in those districts that first switched parties in the 1954 congressional election.

The 17 districts that elected Republicans to the House in 1952, then voted Democratic in 1954 and 1956, all favored the same presidential candidate in 1956 as they had in 1952. Eight of the districts even gave Mr. Eisenhower a higher share of the vote in his second race, but that did not shake the Democratic representatives' hold on their newly won seats.

On the other hand, the five Republicans who first took seats away from Democratic representatives in 1954 and held them in 1956 outgained the President in their districts. One of them, Rep. John F. Baldwin Jr. (R-Calif), even managed to pick up and hold a seat in a district that went for Stevenson in both 1952 and 1956.

What kind of districts were they?

The five that first switched Republican in 1954 included two small town districts in the Midwest and big cities like St. Petersburg-Tampa, Dallas and the San Francisco Bay area. Negroes and industrial workers were numerous in three of them, farmers in only one.

The three House seats the Republicans picked up in 1956 were in eastern cities with plenty of factory workers, few if any farmers. None of the three had more than 3.2% Negro population.

The 17 districts that first switched Democratic in 1954 were spread from Virginia to Oregon, included seven rural and small town areas, sections and suburbs of Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Kansas City, Portland, Milwaukee and New York. Three of them had more than 10% Negro population; in five districts more than one-fifth of the workers were farmers.

The biggest city gained by the Democrats in the 11 districts they picked up in 1956 was Stockton, Calif. The other 10 wins came in rural and small town areas of the West and Midwest (and Maine). Negro percentages in the districts that switched Democratic were as low as in the three that went Republican in 1956, none topping 3.7%.

The pattern shows some Republican gain in industrial districts, more Democratic wins in farm areas.

Most surprising is the fact that despite the unusual attention paid to it, the "Negro vote" was unimportant in settling the fight for congressional control.

ALABAMA

Alabama Voters

Advertiser P.4-a

Nobody Knows Just How Many There Are; Probate Judges Ignore The Law

Mon. 5-13-57

Montgomery Ala.

By Don McKee
Advertiser State Editor

HOW many registered voters are there in the state of Alabama?

To find the answer to this question, it would be necessary to contact at least 45 judges of probate in that many counties.

Records on file in the secretary of state's office at the Capitol are so incomplete, it is impossible to even hazard a guess as to the number of registered voters in Alabama.

McKEE

Mrs. Sara Blackerby, chief clerk, has tried since 1951 when she joined the staff to get probate judges to comply with the law and file a list of voters with that office. The response has been small. "We've asked for the lists, but that's all we can do," she said. "We have no police power."

THE LAW SAYS

ALABAMA law requires the judge of probate in each county to furnish the secretary of state with a list of voters.

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Section 54, Title 17, reads:

"The board of registrars shall each year within two weeks after the expiration of the time prescribed for registration, make a copy of the list of names registered, stating the residence, color, and sex of the persons registered by precincts . which copy, along with the registration list, must be returned to the office of the judge of probate of the county. The judge of probate shall certify an alphabetical list to the secretary of state."

The law specifies the list is to contain only the names of newly registered persons and not a complete list of all registered voters.

"The probate judge is required to prepare for the secretary of state a list of all registered voters of the county containing only the names of the newly registered voters," an opinion of the attorney general adds in the Alabama Code of 1940.

The judges are entitled to 2½¢ per name for submitting the lists.

EMPTY FILES

EXTENT of the negligence by probate judges in this duty is emphatically evidenced in the secretary of state's files:

There are 45 folders—each representing a county—which are empty. Not one list of registered persons has been submitted from those 45 counties since Mrs. Blackerby began work in the office in 1951.

And some of the other files are incomplete.

True, some counties have registered but few voters in the past six years; however, the names of those who are registered should be on file.

Unless such lists are recorded, it would appear easy for any registrar board to "purge" the lists as it saw fit.

Counties which do not have a single report in their files (from 1951-1957—earlier lists stored in Capitol basement):

Baldwin, Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Calhoun, Coffee, Colbert, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Dallas, DeKalb, Escambia, Etowah, Fayette,, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marion, Mobile, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tuscaloosa, Wilcox and Winston.

22 HAVE DONE BETTER

THE other 22 counties are fairly well up-to-date, generally. Populous Jefferson County fills half a drawer with its complete lists for the 5½-year period. Russell, Montgomery, Houston, Marengo, Conecuh, Autauga, Barbour and Cullman are well represented in the files.

Estimates of the number of registered voters in the state at present would put the figure somewhere between 850,000 and 875,000, or maybe more—there's no accurate way of telling.

Of course, in fairness to everyone concerned, the files would vary each month as the boards of registrars hold two sessions monthly as required by law. However, a close approximation could be made if every county furnished a complete annual list.

The Legislative Reference Service sent out questionnaires with stamped return postcards to probate judges in November, 1956, in an effort to get a complied. The total from 60 counties was 775,614. This figure contained some estimates, and omitted Montgomery, Sumter, Lawrence, Coosa, Barbour, Clay and Tuscaloosa.

300 Register to Vote in Alabama All-Out Effort

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—More than 300 Negroes from Montgomery and Elmore Counties marched on their respective voting registration boards and made application to vote, in an all-out effort to exercise their constitutional privilege of becoming voters. In a third county, Macon County, where the board is in Tuskegee, doors of registration boards were immediately closed upon appearance of Negro applicants.

ALABAMA MOVE AFOOT TO STIFFEN POLL TAX

Would End Years Of Relaxed Restrictions

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 14.—(AP)—A segregation - inspired move developed in the Alabama Legislature Tuesday to stiffen poll tax requirements after 3½ years of relaxed restrictions.

Senator Roland Cooper of Wilcox County disclosed plans to introduce legislation later in the week to repeal a 1953 constitutional amendment which canceled all unpaid poll taxes beyond two years.

Senator Cooper said he will sponsor another amendment to the state's organic law putting the requirements back where they were before the voters relaxed them in a statewide referendum Dec. 15, 1953.

Under the previously existing system, voters marking their ballots for the first time, or those who got behind in their poll taxes, had to pay $1.50 for every year between the ages of 21 and 45—or in some instances a total of $36 in a lump sum before they could use the franchise.

The amendment ratified in 1953 cut out all unpaid taxes beyond two years, or $3. Thus a voter who had never paid the tax can now bring himself up to date with $3 whereas under the old requirements it might have cost him $36.

Senator Cooper did not mention segregation in explaining his plans to introduce a repealer, commenting merely that "we need the revenue" the cumulative tax would bring in. He had no estimate of the amount it would produce.

However, other senators said the purpose of the plan is to prevent mass Negro voting.

Negro Voting Likely Target Of New Move

Bill Would Ask Return To Old Cumulative Levy

MONTGOMERY, May 14 (AP)—A segregation-inspired move developed in the legislature today to stiffen Alabama's poll tax requirements after three and a half years of relaxed restrictions.

Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox County disclosed plans to introduce legislation to repeal a 1953 constitutional amendment which canceled all unpaid poll taxes beyond two years.

Cooper said he will sponsor another amendment to the state's organic law putting the requirements back where they were before the voters relaxed them by statewide referendum Dec. 15, 1953.

Under the previously existing system, voters marking their ballots for the first time, or those who got behind in their poll taxes, had to pay $1.50 for every year between the ages of 21 and 45—or in some instances a total of $36 in a lump sum before they could vote.

The amendment ratified in 1953 cut all unpaid taxes beyond two years, or $3.

Cooper didn't mention segregation in explaining his plans to introduce a repealer Friday, commenting merely that "we need the revenue" the cumulative tax would bring in. He had no estimate of the amount it would produce.

However, other senators said the purpose of the plan is to prevent mass Negro voting.

The Legislative Reference Service said no estimate is available on the number of Negroes who have registered and paid the softer poll tax since the amendment was adopted, but that the number would be in the "thousands."

The Legislature began the second week of its 1957 session today and both houses expressed again their opposition to the civil rights bills pending in Congress.

First the Senate and then the House gave overwhelming approval to a resolution by Sen. Joe Davis of Lowndes County commending Alabama's congressmen for their part in fighting the measures.

Several bills, most of them local in character, were passed by the Senate during the day and sent to the House. The lower chamber had no calendar because no bills have been reported out of committee.

Among the measures approved by the Senate was one by Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County to allow gasoline distributors a discount for collecting the state's gasoline tax.

The discount rate would be 2 per cent of the first $5000 in taxes collected and 1 per cent on all over that, but no distributor could claim more than $200 in any month.

Meanwhile school finances came in for attention on both sides of the capitol. Companion measures were introduced in the House and Senate to give the schools a deficiency appropriation of a $1.5 million for the balance of this fiscal year to halt the proration of education funds.

The proration was started several weeks ago because revenue from school taxes wasn't enough to meet the full appropriations voted by the Legislature. It meant an 8¾ per cent cutback in spending.

Sen. George Yarbrough of Randolph County, who sponsored the Senate bills, said a surplus had built up in the treasurer's general fund while a deficit exists in the educational trust fund.

House members saw a scrap between Russell County Reps. J. W. Brassell and Homer Cornett over the election of a judge of Juvenile Court in that county. Brassell's son, Bowen, was finally re-elected.

Under a local act passed four years ago under Brassell's sponsorship, the judge is elected by the House of Representatives. Bowen Brassell was elected the first time shortly after the law was enacted.

Cornett tried to put off today's election and when that failed he nominated Allen Carpenter, Boys Club secretary at Phenix City. He pointed out that another of Brassell's sons, Jack, is tax collector in Russell County.

Young Brassell was re-elected 64-23.

The House also approved unanimously a resolution by Calhoun County Rep. Woodrow Albea calling on Congress for a constitutional amendment to require the President of the United States to submit a balanced budget each year.

Alabama's constitution requires the governor to do that now.

Although the House went along without a dissenting vote, the Senate shunted the resolution to its Rules Committee.

Among the other bills introduced today were those by:

SEN. COOPER—To require county governing bodies to make purchases through the state purchasing agency or to take competitive bids. It applies to all purchases exceeding $100.

FLOWERS—To carry out the administration's indigent sick care program costing $500,000 a year.

SEN. ALBERT BOUTWELL OF JEFFERSON—To create a special commission to make a long-range study of school needs.

BOUTWELL—To establish clinics for the treatment of alcoholics.

SEN. E. L. ROBERTS OF ETOWAH—To make women eligible for jury duty.

REP. VIRGIS ASHWORTH OF BIBB—To change the time of primary elections from May to June.

REP. M. B. McCLENDON OF BULLOCK—A constitutional amendment to prohibit levying of additional taxes without approval of the people in a statewide referendum.

REP. HUGH MERRILL OF CALHOUN—To allow circuit judges to retire at age 65 if they have held office at least 10 years.

REP. FRANCIS SPEAKS OF CHILTON—To open the records of the Pensions and Security Dept. to public inspection.

REP. A. J. BROOKS OF LOWNDES—To require automobile ownere to have liability insurance before they can take out license tags.

REP. GEORGE HAWKINS OF ETOWAH—To create a three-member state board of insurance commissioners to supervise operation of insurance companies in Alabama.

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILL REQUIRING PRIMARIES

Republicans Affected By Arkansas Measure

FAUBUS SNIPES AT GOP

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, March 11.—Gov. Orval Faubus Monday signed into law a bill requiring Republicans to choose their candidates by primary rather than by the present convention system.

The bill, written by Senator Guy Jones of Conway and sponsored in the House by Republican Representative F. A. 'Pat' Teague of Berryville, doesn't mention any party by name. But it says no candidate for public office in the state shall be chosen except through party primaries.

Ends Crossing Lines

In addition, voters would be banned from participating in more than one primary—a provision which hits at the practice of crossing party lines in Arkansas elections.

Some Republican Party officials of the state reportedly had urged the Governor not to sign the measure. In doing so, the Governor took some verbal shots at them, without singling out any individual.

Asked if he thought the bill would strengthen the Republican Party, the Governor replied:

"No, I think a good attitude toward the common people would strengthen it more than anything else. I'm speaking about Republican leadership."

Position Told

In an earlier discussion of the bill he had said he didn't want to take the unfair position of hurting the Republican Party, but that he also didn't want to be in a position of helping it.

He noted there was nothing in the new law to prevent a Democrat from voting in a Republican primary, or a Republican from voting in a Democratic primary.

"They just couldn't vote in both," he said.

Democrats voting in a Republican primary could, if challenged, be barred from voting in the next Democrat primary, he also pointed out.

ARKANSAS VOTE QUIZ IS RENEWED BY FBI

Agents Looking Into Reports Of Irregularities

From The Commercial Appeal
West Memphis Bureau

WEST MEMPHIS, March 2.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has renewed its investigation of reports of irregularities here in the November general election.

Reports from Little Rock have placed the number of agents conducting a door-to-door survey in Ward Four South at 25. Mayor Howell B. Price said he knows of only eight.

One of the persons interviewed by the agents was Cloyis T. Craft, chief of The Commercial Appeal Bureau in West Memphis.

Questions he was asked include: How did you vote in the presidential election? How did you vote on the interposition question? Did you receive any help in marking your ballot? What time did you vote? Was the polling place crowded at that time? Did you know anyone at the polls? Did you vote for all measures on the ballot? Did you personally purchase your poll tax? Was it in your possession at all times? What was the number of your ballot? Did you give your completed ballot to anyone?

The investigation was renewed following testimony Monday of Robert Chowning before the Federal Grand Jury in Little Rock. Mr. Chowning, editor of the West Memphis Daily Sun, charged in his newspaper that a survey he made reveals discrepancies.

He said 109 persons out of 347 contacted denied voting in the election. Official results of the election show that 562 of 574 eligible voters in the ward voted, he added.

GRAND JURY TO PROBE CORRUPT VOTE CHARGE

Irregularities Were Reported In West Memphis Ward

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 16.—Alleged voting irregularities in a West Memphis ward in the November general election last year will be taken up again here in September by a Federal Grand Jury.

Federal District Attorney Osro Cobb said Friday the Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted a probe of the election since the February term of court here, and that the FBI will have "something to report to the Grand Jury next month."

Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley Thursday ordered the Grand Jury to reconvene here Sept. 23.

The February Grand Jury ordered three ballot boxes in Ward 4-South impounded for an investigation into charges of the voting irregularities. The February jury returned no indictments, but a further investigation was ordered on the basis of its report.

The district attorney declined to state what the FBI investigation had disclosed. He said merely that the question of voting irregularities "will be considered" by the September jury, "along with other cases."

The February Grand Jury in its report said it had heard testimony that balloting procedures in the ward had been corrupt, and that Federal law violations may have occurred through fraud and misconduct on the part of election officials "and other parties presently unknown."

MORE IN ARKANSAS QUALIFIED TO VOTE

About 563,000 Eligible For Next Summer's Primary

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 21.—About 5,000 more voters will be qualified to participate in next summer's Arkansas primary elections than in the 1956 primaries, poll tax sales indicated Monday.

State Auditor Jimmie Johnson announced that 74 of the state's 75 counties this year had reported sales totaling 554,875. Yet to be heard from was Poinsett County, which had a poll tax sale of 9,300 for last year's presidential election year.

The 5,000 increase over the last primary election year is predicated on the assumption that Poinsett voter registration will come close to its last year's sale of 9,300 receipts, which would make this year's statewide sales about 563,000, or an all-time high voter qualification for a primary election year.

The voter qualification for last year's primaries, based on sales in all 75 counties before Oct. 1, 1955, was 558,197.

The $1 poll tax is the voting requirement both for Arkansas primaries and general elections. Oct. 1 is the annual purchasing, or registration, deadline.

This year's sales have lagged behind the 1956 sale of 580,000 receipts, but last year's purchases went up because last year was a presidential election year. The auditor's office said the more truly comparative figures would be this year's sales against those of 1955.

At least three key East Arkansas counties lagged behind 1955 sales this year—Crittenden, Mississippi and St. Francis. Craighead, Jefferson and Pulaski Counties were among those showing increases.

Pulaski County's registration jumped from 64,460 for the 1955 primary to 72,190 eligible to vote in next summer's elections.

Little Rock Attorney Warns Against Negro Bloc Voting

By NORMAN SPELL
News and Courier Staff Writer

The attorney for the Little Rock Ark. Citizens Council warned a Charleston audience of 500 last night that the organized Negro vote is becoming the "balance of power" in key elections.

Amis Guthridge, speaking in Hibernian Hall, said an election in Little Rock Nov. 5 to elect city directors for that city's new manager - directors government "was rigged from the beginning."

Guthridge said 7,000 Negroes voted in the election, with a total vote of 21,000. He said a split vote cost the pro-school-segregation candidates a majority of seats on the city board of directors.

Guthridge's appearance here last night was sponsored by the Citizens Council of Charleston County.

Micah Jenkins, president of the group, arranged a dinner here before the meeting for Guthridge and Charleston County legislators and educators.

The talk here was one of four scheduled in South Carolina. Guthridge spoke in Florence Monday night, Elloree Tuesday, and will appear at Lower Richland High School near Columbia Thursday and in Conway tomorrow.

Guthridge attacked editor Harry Ashmore of the Arkansas Gazette Tuesday night in his Elloree Speech as "a comfort to the Communists," but said he was "not sure" Ashmore carries a Communist Party membership card.

Ashmore's reaction to Guthridge's remarks in Elloree brought a renewed attack from the Arkansas attorney here last night.

Ashmore said in New York, where he is attending a director's meeting of the Fund For The Republic, that Guthridge "has been making the same speech for years."

Guthridge retorted last night that he would "probably be making the same speech on my dying day, since all I believe in is the Constitution, State's Rights, Jesus Christ and racial integrity."

Guthridge said South Carolina was "fortunate in its political leadership," and drew a long ovation for his praise of U. S. Sen. Storm Thurmond's filibuster against the "civil rights" bill passed by the last Congress.

Guthridge commended the S. C. General Assembly for its 1952 stand on preserving segregated public schools by cutting off tax money if a federal court orders such schools integrated.

He said The News and Courier is "one of the greatest newspapers in the U. S.," and its editor, Thomas R. Waring is "a great editor and a man who believes in you and your customs. He will fight for you."

He compared Ashmore's editorials in the Little Rock newspaper as "only different from those in the Communist Daily Worker because Ashmore's are a week later."

Guthridge pointed out that the Little Rock situation had taught him the integration movement is "a Communist-inspired conspiracy, and a death struggle by people dedicated to destroying our American republic."

Guthridge charged the agencies of the Federal government are practicing methods "which they tell us are illegal." He pointed out that the Army's Counter Intelligence Corps has tapped his telephone and recorded all conversations, even though wire-tapping is a Federal offense.

"We can't win with violence, but we'll fight honorably and legally to preserve racial integrity," Guthridge declared, "but we do intend to fight."

AMIS GUTHRIDGE TALKS WITH CITIZENS COUNCIL LEADERS
(L-R) T. H. Carter, Guthridge, Micah Jenkins (Staff Photo.)

34e 1957

D.C.

Ike Urges Grass Roots Drive for D. C. Suffrage

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower yesterday advised District home rule advocates to get grass roots support back in the states to convince Congress of the need for local self-government.

The President told a home rule delegation that he didn't need any convincing himself. He has favored home rule for the District since 1926 when he first came to the city.

District Commissioners Robert E. McLaughlin and David E. Karrick headed the group that visited the White House seeking home rule support as the second day of hearings that would give the city some say in its own affairs got under way before a Senate District Judiciary Subcommittee. Hearings resume at 9:30 a. m. today.

During the two hours of testimony more than a dozen representatives of civic groups called on Congress to turn over operation of the city to voters.

Bow to "Half Loaf"

While a majority of the speakers declared they favor a bill giving the city an elected mayor and city council, they said they will accept the "half a loaf" provisions of a bill introduced by the Commissioners and backed by the White House.

The Administration bill sets up a territorial form of government with a governor and lieutenant governor appointed by the President and an elected legislative assembly.

Both bills give the city an elected non-voting delegate in the House.

Visiting the White House with the Commissioners were Mrs. Henry Munroe and Mrs. Harvey Moore, of the District League of Women Voters, and Philip Brown and George P. Fleming of the Washington Home Rule Committee.

President "Enthusiastic"

McLaughlin described the President as "most enthusiastic about home rule" and said he told the delegation he had insisted on a District home rule plank in the Republican platform.

Mrs. Munroe gave the President a metal license plate reading "The D. C. Wants To Vote" and urged that he put it on his car.

The President said the tags should be on cars all over the country since Congressmen respond to votes. He added that more good arguments are needed to get home rule through Congress.

Shortly after leaving the White House ,McLaughlin told the subcommittee that city apathy over local affairs will disappear with home rule.

Support From Allott

Sen. Gordon L. Allott (R-Colo.), another witness, supported the Administration bill as "a major step forward in establishing the principle of self-government."

He said the bill was "apparently" theh best that both houses of Congress would approve. Eventually, he said, this could lead to a better kind of home rule. Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), chairman of the subcommittee, questioned witnesses who said they favored an elected mayor on whether they would accept the "half a loaf" offered in the Administration bill.

"I think I belong to the half a loaf school myself," Clark said.

Mrs. Richard Simonson, District League of Women Voters, told the subcommittee that "true self-government requires that the chief administrative officer be elected or appointed by an elective body."

"In the spirit of compromise and in the hope that the appointed governor may afford a beginning toward the goal," she said the League would go along with the Administration bill.

In testifying before the committee, McLaughlin expressed surprise that one of the controversial issues of the Administration bill is a provision allowing the elected legislative assembly to decide how the schools should be administered.

Stand on Schools

This is one of the points that Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Or.), a sponsor of the elected mayor-city council bill, had criticised in a scathing denunciation of the Administration bill when he testified Monday. Morse favors an elected school board.

The Oregon Senator also denounced the appointed chief executive and a provision requiring that 25 per cent of voters must sign a referendum petition.

McLaughlin said he would not quarrel with any member of Congress who wanted to spell out an elected school board in the bill, but thought it "more democratic' to leave it up to the elected assembly.

Referendum provisons of the bill calling for 25 per cent of voters signatures were defended by the Commissioner. He said the 25 per cent referred to the number who voted in t he last election and not to registered voters.

The bill sponsored by Morse and Sen. Matthew Neely (D-W. Va.) requires signatures of 10 per cent of registered voters for a referendum.

School borrowing provisions in the Administration bill were described by McLaughlin as containing "sound limitations" on city indebtedness while providing safeguards that will permit the District to "obtain favorable rates of interest in a highly competitive market."

The city will be able to borrow up to 12 per cent of assessed value of taxable real and personal property. Only half of the amount, though, can be borrowed for capital outlay. The remainder will be for self-liquidating projects such as water mains and sewers.

Other witnesses who said they preferred home rule legislation that would allow citizens to elect a mayor but who would go along with the Administration bill to get some measure of self-government were Arthur W. Jackson, Washington Bar Association; Terry Cafritz, Young Democrats; Alan Olshine, B'nai B'rith; Minnie P. Hackney, National Council of Negro Women; and Herbert Leeman, Central Suffrage Committee.

William H. Thomas, Federation of Civic Associations, urged passage of the Morse-Neely bill.

Speaking for the Administration bill were Louis Brown-law, a former District Commissioner; Mrs. Bernard J. Oliver, Women's Alliance, All Soul's Unitarian Church, and Samuel R. Portwine, Young Republica

Associated Press

A delegation of home rule supporters called on the President yesterday and were told that he has endorsed the idea since he first came to Washington in 1926. Left to right are Mrs. Henry Monroe, Mrs. Harvey Moore, both of the D. C. League of Women Voters and Commissioner David B. Karrick.

'Clean' Voting Bill Advances

A "clean elections" bill permitting tax deductions for campaign contributions and overhauling the system of collecting, spending and reporting campaign funds was approved yesterday by the Senate Rules Committee.

The bill was sent to the floor by a 7 to 2 vote with Sen Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) and Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) reportedly opposed.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr (D-Mo.) said that if the bill is sidetracked by a civil rights fight this session he will try to bring it to a vote early next year.

The bill was a compromise Hennings issued a statement saying it was "too weak" in several respects but that it will go a "long way toward eliminating many of the evils that have arisen in our election processes."

It was prompted by complaints that old spending ceilings are unrealistically low and easily circumvented, that present reporting practices are virtually meaningless and that small contributors should be encouraged by tax help.

The bill bears Hennings' name. To get it out of Committee he had to yield on one major point to limit total contributions a person may make during a campaign to $10,000. The bill retains present provisions under which a person may give only $5000 to any one candidate or committee, but can give $5000 to as many candidates or committees as he wants. Hennings said he will try to change this on the floor.

As approved by committee the bill would:

• Give a special income tax credit to small contributors by permitting them to deduct half their contributions, but not more than $10, from their annual tax payment. This gives maximum benefit to a $20 contribution. As an alternative, bigger givers could take a $100 income tax deduction.

• The present "unrealistic" $3 million ceiling on spending by National Committees in presidential campaigns would be replaced by a formula of 20 cents for each vote cast in the highest of the last three presidential elections. Under this formula each party could have spent about $12 million last year. They spent an estimated total of about $30 million.

• Raise limits on Senate and House campaigns from $25,000 and $5000 to $50,000 and $12,500 or an alternative method based on the number of votes cast at the last election for the seat.

• Require complete reporting by candidates and all committees working for them on campaign funds received and spent. Hennings considers provisions requiring candidates to publish lists of authorized committees, widening the term to include all groups raising or spending $1000 or more and reporting all money the most important part of the bill.

The Comptroller General would administer the act, publish campaign reports and report any violations to Congress. In addition, reports of campaign funds would be filed with officials in each state to permit easy public scrutiny.

• States that "equal time" on radio and television during presidential campaigns need not be given to splinter parties. It would grant immunity to broadcasters from suit resulting from defamatory speeches made by legally qualified candidiates, unless the broadcaster "knowingly participated with intent to defame."

Because of Threats and Violence

Thousands Go Voteless In Some Florida Counties

By AL DUNMORE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—While state lawmakers are ranting and raving in the legislative sessions, little has been said about how thousands of citizens are being deprived of the right to vote.

Probably the greatest disregard of the rights of a citizen to vote is being carried on right in the backyard of the state capitol. Gadsden County, of which Quincy is the major population center, has been long regarded as one of the sore spots of the state as far as granting civil rights is concerned. This county is adjacent to Leon County, in which Tallahassee is located.

In a survey made by Dr. Emmett W. Bashful, professor of political science at Florida A. and M. University, it has been revealed that only three Negroes were registered to vote in May, 1957, in Gadsen County. This in spite of the fact that 56.1 per cent of the population of this community is Negro.

Bashful points out that there are 152 Negro teachers alone who live in this county. According to a report to Bashful from one of these teachers, the following prevails:

"Only a few Negroes vote in this county. They are those who were personally approached by a white person and informed that it was all right for him to vote. I think they should have refused until they allowed every Negro to vote. Because of these few Negro voters, our county passes as a full voting county for both races."

Another teacher reported to Bashful: "Attempts were made previously to begin county-wide voting for Negroes (two to my knowing). Each time the person was either threatened or attacked."

SEVERAL teachers appealed for suggestions as to how the barrier could be broken. "We teachers know what would happen if we attempted to vote."

Statements obtained by Bashful from teachers throughout the state, particularly in the northern tier of counties which have continually fought for the maintenance of segregation at any cost, have indicated that pressures are being brought to bear by politicians to prevent Negroes from voting.

The recent occurrence in Liberty County where Negroes withdrew their names from the books after registering, was widely publicized throughout the nation, but nothing was done about it.

■

THE NEGROES themselves state their anxiety to vote but they claim they can not withstand the pressures brought to bear on them without some form of outside assistance.

The Courier knows that both the state and Federal authorities have been informed that this situation exists, but nothing has been done about it. As a result Negroes are openly disfranchised through threats and at times have been actually beaten when they attempted to go to the polls.

Vote Record Of Florida Lawmakers

WASHINGTON — (AP) — How Florida members of Congress were recorded as voting on recent roll calls:

SENATE

On Bricker (R.-Ohio) amendment, rejected 61-29, to civil rights bill to require a presidential directive for injunctive enforcement action. Against: Holland, Smathers.

On Cooper (R., Ky.) amendment, rejected 81-8, to same bill to limit attorney general's intervention to cases in which a court ruling has been obtained by a person seeking relief. Against: Holland, Smathers.

On amendment, adopted 52-38, stripping civil rights bill of all enforcement authority except for protection of voting rights. For: Holland, Smathers.

HOUSE

On passage, 254-154, of bill authorizing $3,116,833,000 foreign aid program. For: Cramer, Fascell, Matthews. Against: Bennett, Haley, Rogers, Sikes. Not voting: Herlong.

(Herlong was paired against the bill.)

On passage 379-38, of bill to increase pay of 518,000 postal workers by $546 a year. For: Bennett, Cramer, Fascell, Haley, Herlong, Matthews, Rogers, Sikes.

On motion, adopted 208-203, to strike enacting clause of school aid bill (thus, in effect, killing the bill). For the motion: Bennett, Cramer, Fascell, Haley, Herlong, Matthews, Rogers, Sikes.

FOR THE RECORD

For the first time during the current civil rights debate in the Senate, statistics on the number of potential Negro voters in the South and the number of Negroes registered (not those who vote) have been produced.

During the next few weeks, The Courier will publish these statistics for each Southern state. They should prove invaluable to persons interested in the denial of the vote to Negroes in the South.

Florida statistics are presented this week.

Florida

COUNTY	1950 Potential Negro Voters	1956 Number of Negroes Registered
Alachua	9,430	3,153
Baker	818	361
Bay	4,028	2,012
Bradford	1,408	859
Brevard	3,544	2,160
Broward	12,234	6,958
Calhoun	594	231
Charlotte	462	268
Citrus	879	580
Clay	1,230	1,193
Columbia	3,357	1,645
Dade	42,682	19,048
DeSoto	1,229	807
Dixie	387	181
Duval	55,832	27,368
Escambia	14,521	6,733
Flayler	872	54
Franklin	904	521
Gadsden	10,930	5
Gilchrist	203	29
Glades	584	262
Gulf	1,129	481
Hamilton	1,983	507
Hardee	404	375
Hendry	1,034	135
Hernando	869	622
Highlands	2,054	1,243
Hillsborough	24,941	8,856
Holmes	326	130
Indian River	1,764	427
Jackson	5,843	3,430
Jefferson	3,272	183
Lafayette	176	9
Lake	5,110	1,363
Lee	3,017	1,318
Leon	11,213	4,646
Levy	2,107	603
Liberty	333	1
Madison	3,151	1,016
Manatee	4,425	1,686
Marion	8,387	4,324
Martin	1,374	706
Monroe	2,043	1,668
Nassau	2,123	1,223
Okaloosa	1,177	606
Okeechobee	406	348
Palm Beach	22,253	6,520
Pasco	1,713	624
Pinellas	12,118	3,477
Polk	15,492	4,989
Putnam	5,199	1,770
St. Johns	5,053	2,051
St. Lucie	3,732	1,813
Santa Rosa	928	730
Sarasota	2,896	783
Seminole	6,881	2,242
Sumter	1,703	790
Swannee	2,606	565
Taylor	1,945	91
Union	2,453	6
Volusia	10,415	5,781
Wakulla	833	345
Walton	1,051	954
Washington	1,656	743

1950 Census.
Non-white, 21 Years and Over ... 366,797
1956 Number of Negroes Registered 148,703
Per Cent Registered ... 40.2

34,000 Goal

Negro Voting Drive on

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

An all-out drive to double the number of Negro voters on the Dade County registration list has been started by civic and business leaders.

"We hope to increase our voting strength to at least 34,000," said Samuel Moncur, coordinator of the campaign.

"Members of our group have been concerned because we had no voice in planning for metropolitan government, which is of vital interest to us.

"We concluded that one reason is our failure to demonstrate our voting strength."

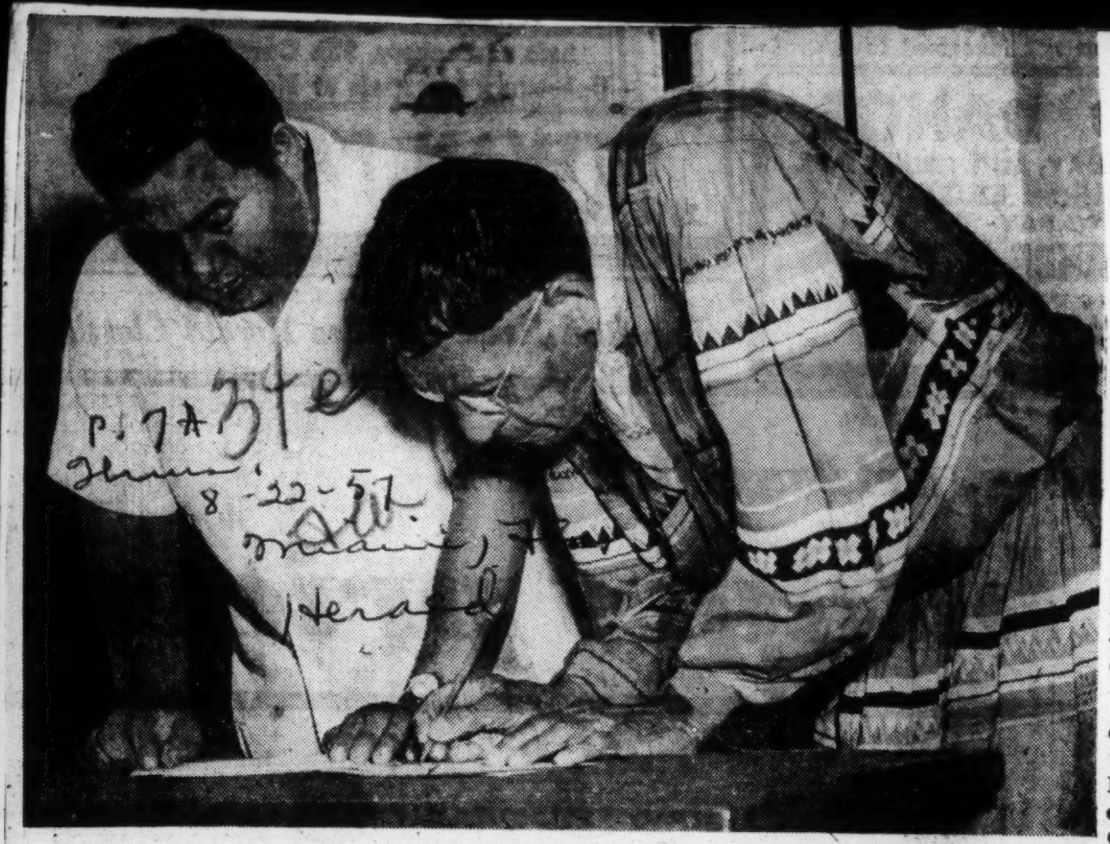
The drive has the full support of the Greater Miami Ministerial Alliance and business and professional organizations in the Negro areas.

The Northwest Junior Chamber of Commerce will provide volunteers for a door-to-door canvass of the estimated 63,000 eligible Negro voters.

There will be spot radio announcements and movie theater shorts. The campaign includes education in the techniques of registering and voting.

Solicitation will be on a nonpartisan basis and the new voters will be asked to register in the party of their choice.

The Rev. Thedford Johnson heads the sponsoring committee. Members includes Daniel Lang, the Rev. Edward T. Graham, Dr. E. A. Ward and Mrs. L. E. Thomas.



—United Press Photo

Dania Chief Billy Osceola Helps Oldest Voter Sam Huff
. . . about 94, Huff sticks with traditional Seminole dress

Indians Vote Heap Big Yes To Set Up Own Government

By DAN BROWN
Herald Staff Writer

DANIA — Seminole Indians at Florida's three federal reservations Wednesday voted almost unanimously in favor of setting up a tribal government.

The vote was 223 to 5, according to unofficial returns. Four hundred and forty eight Indians were eligible to vote.

Although reservation Indians turned out in droves for the balloting, only 22 of the 170 off-reservation Indian voters cast ballots.

Seventeen of the off-reservation votes were cast by absentee ballots and had not been counted Wednesday evening. The remaining five were cast at reservation polls.

All five were "yes" votes.

The largest group of off-reservation Indians — so-called Tamiami Trail Indians — boycotted the election because they are attempting to sit up their own organization under the laws of Florida.

At this reservation the vote was 67 for the government and 1 against.

At the Brighton and Big Cypress reservations the vote was 83 to 1, and 68 to 3, respectively.

In a simultaneous election the reservation Indians voted 218 to 5 to establish a business corporation which will represent them under the name of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Inc.

Only reservation Indians were eligible to vote in the business corporation referendum.

Wednesday's approval of a tribal constitution gives the reservation Indians a voice in the management of Indian Lands and in the application of policies of the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

It also gives the Indians jurisdiction over approximately $253,000 the federal and state governments have been holding in trust for the tribe.

The constitution also makes provision for a healing of the rift which has seperated reseration Indians and the Tamiami Trail group for several years.

On Whether to Govern Themselves

Indians Vote Wednesday

By DAN BROWN
Herald Staff Writer

DANIA SEMINOLE RESERVATION—Indians at this and two other Florida reservations will make a historic decision Wednesday: they will decide whether or not to govern themselves.

Approval of a tribal constitution at the Wednesday referendum could bring to an end a period of partial Indian anarchy which dates from the Second Seminole War, 1832-42.

With the possible exception of Billy Bowlegs, who voluntarily left Florida in 1858, the Florida Indians have acknowledged no chief since Micanopy, Osceola, and Coacoochee led them in the war.

Although many reservation Indians have set up their own businesses in recent years, they have had little voice in the management of government lands they inhabit or in the application of U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs policies.

They have been, in effect, wards of the government, but —contrary to a widespread belief — they have not been recipients of doles of money.

Approval of the constitution Wednesday could change the picture, and give Indians a voice in management of government lands and allow them to have a government structurally similar to a city.

It would also give them jurisdiction over approximately $253,000 the state and federal governments have been holding in trust for the tribe.

An eight-man council would administer the tribal government which would have territorial jurisdiction at all three reservations (Dania, Big Cypress, and Brighton).

If the Wednesday referendum is successful, the Seminoles will be the 210th Indian tribe to set up a tribal government under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

Voters Bar Change in West Miami

WEST MIAMI voters Tuesday rejected a proposed city manager form of government by a vote of 954 to 263.

The town's 5,500 residents will continue to be governed under the strong-mayor type government, which had the backing of Mayor Edmund P. Cooper.

The election was seen as a political victory for Cooper. He opposed the entire five-man Council, which strongly supported a switch to the city manager form.

A total of 1,217 cast ballots in the special charter election. That's little more than a third of the town's 3,032 registered voters.

In pre-election campaigning, Cooper contended a city manager was not needed because Metropolitan government soon would step in and take over many of the town's services.

The Council maintained the present charter is a "hodge-podge that contradicts itself and has caused confusion that legal interpretations and court decisions have not been able to clear up."

WASHINGTON BACKGROUND

Negro Voter Problem For Southern Diehards

By JOHN C. O'BRIEN
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

THE chances that Negro voters in the Southern States may defeat Democratic members of Congress in the 1958 Congressional election are slim.

But, if the Negroes choose to make their fight within the Democratic party in primary contests, they may in some districts keep die-hard segregationists off the ticket.

The potential of Negro votes in many Congressional districts in the 13 Southern States is big. In three districts Negroes comprise more than 50 percent of the population. In four districts Negroes form 45 to 49 percent; in 12 districts 40 to 44 percent; in 19 districts 30-39 percent.

But up till now only a relatively small percentage of the South's Negroes of voting age have registered. In 1956, in the 11 Deep South States, it is estimated that not more than 25 percent of the eligibles qualified to vote.

* * *

THERE are many reasons why the Negroes in the South have not qualified to exercise the franchise. Many have been unable to pass the simple tests required in some States for registration. In many Congressional districts, Negroes have complained that registration officials have put obstacles of all sorts in the way of Negroes registering. Negro leaders also say that Negroes able to meet all tests for registration have failed to do so for fear of reprisals.

But this year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is urging all Southern Negroes to put their names on the voting rolls. Registration quotas have been assigned in every Southern Congressional district and organizers have been named to get out the Negro vote. The organizers have been instructed to report every attempt by registration officials to block the registration of Negroes and the NAACP has indicated that it will initiate court proceedings to enforce the rights of its people.

Should the Negroes succeed in bringing registration into line with the density of Negro population, Negroes voting solidly for a Republican candidate could endanger the incumbent Democratic Congressmen in the 3d district in Mississippi, in the 2d district in North Carolina, and in the first district in South Carolina.

* * *

NOT even the most hopeful GOP leaders, however, believe that the current registration drive can succeed sufficiently to bring any new Republican seats into the House from the Southern States. In order to do so the Negroes would have to utilize the full potential of their strength. But considering the non-voting pattern so long established in the South, the GOP election strategists doubt that this can be changed completely in the few months before the next election.

What is more likely to happen, in the opinion of political leaders of both parties, is that Negroes will direct their efforts toward preventing the nomination in Democratic primaries of the more fanatical white supremacists among the incumbent Democratic Congressmen.

Since many white voters in the South strongly disapprove of the extremist segregation position of such Congressmen, there is a distinct possibility that they may combine with the Negroes to nominate a candidate with a more reasonable approach to the race question.

Three Million Votes

The Pittsburgh Courier hails the announcement of the NAACP and cooperating organizations meeting recently in Atlanta setting a goal of 3,000,000 registered Negro voters in 11 Southern states by 1960.

Coming hard on the heels of Rev. King's recent conference of clergymen in Memphis concerned with the same objective, it would seem that Negroes should play a bigger role in the 1960 elections than would have been anticipated a few years back.

There can be no question about the ability of Negroes to play an important political role in this country if they will take the time and trouble to register and vote.

What surprises us is, however, that neither the NAACP nor its cooperating organizations has launched any campaign to make the American Negro's vast economic potential more effective.

With a $17,000,000,000 annual take, American Negroes could be a great economic force in this country if properly proselytized, propagandized and organized for the purpose of channeling their great power.

We would like to see every Negro a voter, and we think that this would go far toward eliminating many of the ills to which they are heir; but we want to see this same force solidly organized for economic advancement which, up to now, has not been done.

The same 3,000,000 potential Negro voters would be assured of a better future along all lines, national and international, if it were hammered into them that they can use that power effectively for group advancement.

Every Negro should exercise his right to vote but he should understand that politics in the last analysis is the reflection of economic power.

The Crucial Negro Vote

Historically the presence of the Negro in America has been a prime factor in influencing the national course, economically, socially and politically, and today, as during the past century, his vote has been increasingly important and often crucial.

Although the 1958 Congressional elections are 11 months away, strategists of both major parties are maneuvering to win or to hold the Negro vote without alienating the white reactionary vote.

According to a recent study by the American Institute of Public Opinion, Southern Negro voters are doing a whole lot of fence-sitting, feeling that neither party offers them enough for them to make a definite decision although there is a tendency to favor the GOP.

The Democrats are hopeful that the probable defection of many Southern white voters who favored Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 but have been disenchanted by the administration's strong backing of integration will enable them to recoup their political fortunes in Dixie.

The Republicans are hopeful that the growing allegiance of Southern Negro voters and their increased registration will offset the loss of recently gained lily-white support and thus enable them to hold the gains of 1956.

The biggest Democrat concern is the probable defection of many Negro voters outside the South where the party has piled up overwhelming urban majorities since the 1932 elections but where there is growing awareness that a vote for a Northern Democratic candidate is also contributory to continued Southern Democratic Congressional control.

Reflecting this crucial character of the Negro vote is the recent admonition of the AFL-CIO high command (overwhelmingly Democratic) to Northern Negroes not to desert the Democrats because of happenings in the South and vote against pro-labor Democratic candidates in resentment against the anti-desegregation role of the Dixie wing.

The AFL-CIO Council meeting recently in Atlantic City warned against this probable tendency of the Northern Negro voters which it referred to as an "explosive reaction . . . to the current controversy over civil rights."

Whatever may be one's view of the arguments of rival party strategists, the fact is that the Negro vote, growing in importance, will bet a crucial factor in 1958 and 1960.

Democrats Gain in Negro Sections Of N.Y., Jersey but Not Virginia

By the Associated Press

Returns from scattered off-year elections furnished little indications Wednesday of any new political role by Negro voters since enactment of the civil rights bill and the rise of the school integration issue.

This was the assessment of political observers and also of Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., Washington director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I don't think it means much this year where the colored people are concerned," Mitchell said in an interview.

CANCELED OUT

"It would be very difficult, for instance, for the New Jersey election to mean much for the Negro voters, because there were so many things that canceled each other out.

"But I think it will mean something in the (1958) congressional elections, and obviously in the presidential election."

Early comment was cautious or nonexistent from either the Republican or Democratic national committees, where racial integration is viewed as a potential issue of major importance in the 1960 presidential race.

A White House statement took no note of the integration question or the Negro vote.

WELCOME TO IT

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn referred to it briefly in a statement saying: "If Democrats want to take pride in their all-out segregation victory in Virginia, they're welcome to it."

This was in reference to the almost 2-1 win scored by Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr., over Republican Ted Dalton in the contest for governor of Virginia.

Almond campaigned on a platform pledging last-ditch "massive resistance" to racial integration in the public schools. The small Negro vote was heavily for Dalton, who called for moderation and token integration.

Aside from the school issue, Almond's victory continued Democratic domination of Virginia's governorship. It was also Dalton's second defeat.

In New Jersey, Democratic Gov. Robert E. Meyner scored better with the Negroes in winning re-election than he did when he ran four years ago.

IN NEW YORK

In New York, Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner drew a higher percentage of the Negro vote in winning a second term than Adlai Stevenson did in the 1956 presidential campaign.

Both Meyner and Wagner are civil rights advocates and have expressed support of the Supreme Court's integration rulings.

Meyner's Republican opponent, Malcolm S. Forbes, appealed to Negro voters on the basis of the Eisenhower administration's civil rights record.

Meyner retorted that his civil rights record was good and that the campaign should be decided on New Jersey rather than issues in Arkansas where Democratic Gov. Orval Faubus called out the National Guard to block Negroes from attending high school.

Here is the percentage of the vote polled by Meyner in five key New Jersey Negro areas, compared with the percentages they gave in Meyner's first race in 1953 and the presidential campaign in 1956:

Newark Central Ward: 1953 Meyner 61 per cent; 1956 Stevenson 54 per cent; 1957 Meyner 66 per cent.

Trenton, three Negro districts: 1953 Meyner, 78 per cent; 1956 Stevenson 76 per cent; 1957 Meyner 87 per cent.

Atlantic City, seven largely Negro districts: 1953 Paul Troast, Meyner's Republican opponent, 52 per cent; 1956 Eisenhower, 52 per cent; 1957 Meyner, 55 per cent.

In New York, Wagner captured 82 per cent of the Harlem vote compared with 65 per cent for Stevenson in 1956.

The vote was: Wagner 61,297; Robert K. Christenberry, his Republican opponent, 13,225. The 1956 vote was: Stevenson 77,991; Eisenhower 41.563.

In Brooklyn's predominantly Negro section, Wagner took 75 per cent of the vote as against Stevenson's approximately 60 per cent last year. Here the vote was: Wagner 21,381; Christenberry 6,975. The vote in 1956 was: Stevenson 29,947, Eisenhower, 20,119.

In the Virginia election, Richmond City precincts that are predominantly Negro voted as high as 35-1 for Republican Dalton.

In Little Rock, Ark., where President Eisenhower sent troops to enforce a court integration order, six of a slate of seven "good government" candidates for city directorships defeated segregationist opponents.

Negro precincts cast overwhelming majorities for the "good government" candidates. Only one candidate backed by the local Citizens Council won.

The good-government group campaigned on grounds that racial issue was not involved, but the Citizens Council focused its campaign on the integration issue.

Tossup Which Way Negroes Will Vote

...No-Vote Tradition Deeply Engrained
...Huh! Here, We're Just Colored Folks
...Neither Party Has Done Selling Job

Third of a Series

By JOHN M. FENTON
Of the Gallop Poll staff

PRINCETON, N. J. — In the opinion of many political observers, a powerful factor in the South's segregation dispute will be the future voting behavior of whites and Negroes in Dixie.

The Gallup Poll

Any analysis of Southern politics must be divided into two basic investigations. How many Negroes will vote—and with which party will they affiliate? What will white voters do in the South?

Today's article deals with the viewpoints and politics of Southern Negroes. A later article will analyze the effect of the segregation dispute on the politics of the white South.

The Southern Negro is, first of all, a person who until fairly recently was disenfranchised in a good many places in the South — whether this disenfranchisement was self-willed or brought about by white pressure.

In some areas of the South today where the Negro is able to vote, the tradition of not voting has been deeply ingrained.

For these Negroes, their position is perhaps best summed up in the words of a young Negro woman we interviewed in a small Tennessee town near the northern border of Mississippi. When she was asked her political affiliation, she shrugged and replied:

"Huh! Neither Republican or Democrat — here, we're just Colored folks."

Her attitude is typical of many Southern Negroes today. It is perhaps one reason why the total number of Negroes on voting rolls in the Southern states in 1956—as estimated by the Southern Regional Council—did not exceed 25 per cent of the Negroes of voting age in that region.

Still, the number of Negroes who are registered to vote has increased considerably over the last decade. The 25 per cent estimated registered today is nearly twice that of Negroes who were registered in 1947.

And our study revealed that there has been an increase in interest in voting since the last presidential election in 1956. The weight of sentiment with Negroes we interviewed was that more Negroes than ever would register to vote in the next election. Virtually no one said they thought fewer would vote.

In short, the Southern Negro ties increased voting directly to the coat-tails of the segregation problem. As reported earlier, his desire to fight for integration has increased sharply since the first study on the subject 22 months ago by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

As regards plans for registration, this is how those Negroes who say they've never voted answered our staff:

SOUTHERN NEGROES WHO NEVER VOTED

Yes, I plan to register	**57%**
No, do not plan	**14**
Don't know	**29**

Indications are that neither party has yet done a real selling job with Southern Negroes. Traditionally Republican since the days of the Civil War, in recent years the relatively few Negroes who have voted have gone heavily Democratic.

But largely because of Eisenhower's intervention at Little Rock—a move that came as a pleasant surprise to many Southern Negroes—the GOP has a slight advantage today. It is by no means an overwhelmingly support.

The fact of the matter is that a majority of Negroes in the South today (52 per cent) either say they don't know which party Negroes should join or feel that there is no difference between the two.

Among the minority who expressed an opinion, the vote runs in favor of the GOP by about 2-to-1.

Seven out of 10 Southern Negroes today say that each Negro should vote as he pleases. Only one in four feels that all Negroes should stick together and vote for one candidate.

But for the time being, many Negroes are happy just in the fact that they can vote—something they consider a "giant step" forward. Once they are certain that this privilege will not be taken away from them—and many are not—they will no doubt do some serious thinking about how to use it to their advantage.

The Right to Vote

Herald Tribune

There has been an enormous volume of high-minded debate in the Senate about enacting an effective civil rights bill. The talk has dragged on so long that the average citizen is often confused about the aims of such legislation. But the central objective remains simple enough—to assure that every qualified citizen has the right to vote.

Certainly this constitutionally guaranteed proposition cannot be disputed, and no Senator of any region or political faith has ventured to argue otherwise. The problem, then, is to make a working fact out of this principle. Yet obviously enough there is strenuous opposition in some quarters to granting the free and unhampered right to vote to the Negroes in the South. The situation has become obscured by the wrangling over the trial-by-jury issue. There are Senators of intellect and integrity who contend that a court's contempt citation for deprivation of the franchise should be left to jury rather than judge, or that in any event there ought to be a dividing line between civil and criminal contempt. The result is a welter of legal argument which actually threatens long-established precedent about the Federal judiciary's powers to enforce compliance with its orders. This is called compromise, and is the requested price for passing a watered-down civil rights bill.

Now the proponents of the jury amendment have pointed out that it is unfair to impugn Southern juries in advance. But, by the same token, what reason is there to suppose that Federal judges in the South would act without just consideration? The aim, after all, is to enforce the right to vote. Of course, that right already exists; the only trouble is that practice is pretty slow catching up with theory. And if the Senate is going to insist on interposing a jury trial in right-to-vote cases, and by logical extension in every other area of criminal contempt in the Federal judiciary, the whole existing pattern of law enforcement will be in for a horrendous lot of readjustment or worse. Certainly the Negroes who want to vote will still be a long way removed from unchallenged exercise of that supposedly guaranteed right.

The point is that the jury-trial hullabaloo is a spurious distraction. The House voted down the amendment, and the Senate must do likewise if the country is to have a meaningful civil rights bill. The argument will have to be fought out. Compromise cannot go farther. It is to be hoped that the debate will not degenerate into a filibuster. Let the discussion proceed as long as any useful purpose is served. As Senator Knowland said yesterday, "If it is necessary to stay here all winter we are prepared to stay here all winter." That is clear notice that the President and the Republican leadership in the Senate mean business.

FBI Exposes Devices That Curb Negro Vote

Journal + Guide P.1

Sat. 8-10-57

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made public some devices used in the South to keep Negroes from voting. The disclosure was made as the Senate ended and its fight on President Eisenhower's civil rights legislation.

The FBI reports cover investigations of incidents in five southern Louisiana parishes in 1956. The Federal Justice Department presented cases based on the reports to a federal grand jury in Louisiana early this year, but the all-white jury refused to return any indictments.

* * *

IT WAS disclosed that in each of the five parishes hundreds of qualified Negro voters were removed from the registration books to prevent them from voting in the 1956 election.

Some of the highlights of the FBI findings follow:

Many Negroes were disqualified because they had written "Negro" or "colored" in a blank on the registration form that said "My color is —" The federal agency said they were supposed to have indicated "an actual color" such as brown, blue, red or green." So "white" was a correct answer.

* * *

IT WAS reported that Citizens Councils and their members were responsible in some instances for challenging the registered Negro voters. Actually, a majority of those registered was dropped from the polls.

Journal + Guide

A Negro voter who produced three white witnesses to identify him when he tried to resist the vote challenge was told that they were not acceptable because they were of a different race.

P. 2

* * *

FEDERAL investigators reported that in Caldwell Parish 68 of the 450 registered Negro voters were challenged by two white citizens in May, 1956. The challenges were not verified as required by Louisiana law. So nothing was done and the Negroes were prevented from voting at a city election in June.

34e

The Caldwell registrar was summoned to a joint meeting of the local Citizens Council and the parish police jury in September and "admonished." Soon afterwards he challenged 266 Negroes on the basis of alleged errors in registration cards that he had originally accepted. Negroes who tried to resist the challenge were told they had to have three registered Negro voters from the same precinct as witnesses and had to be identified by a police officer. Only two Negroes of the group remained on the voting rolls.

* * *

ACCORDING to the FBI reports similar methods were used in other parishes. In some instances Negro voters were disqualified because they made a mistake of one day or more in stating their exact age in years.

Reports disclosed that similar devises were used in De Soto Parish and other parishes. In some cases whites who were allowed to vote were not qualified by Louisiana law, while Negroes were disqualified by any device that would do the trick.

* * *

THE FEDERAL agency's reports were summarized in a letter sent up to the Senate by Warren Olney 3rd, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division. The letter was published in The Congressional Record just after the vote that added a jury trial amendment to the Senate's civil rights bill.

Ironically, some senators had been trying to get the gist of these findings and other reports on voting practices in the South for some time. Instead every other matter but the one that assertedly was the heart of the bill. Mr. Olney had supplied facts eariler on similar incidents in Ouachita Parish in Louisiana.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, put Mr. Olney's letter in the record. He also introduced statistics indicating that of 3,750,000 potentially eligible Negro voters in eight Southern states, only 850,000— about 23 per cent— were registered. The figure ranged, he said, from 4 per cent in Mississippi to 38 per cent in Texas.

David Lawrence

Herald-Tribune
Thurs. 8-8-57

'Right To Vote' Legislation

Evening Star
P. 16

WASHINGTON—Do the people of the United States really know what is involved in the so-called "right to vote" legislation now pending in Congress?

P. 6

Do the officials of the governments of all the states know that hereafter, if the House or Senate bill becomes law, anyone deprived of a vote can make a federal court case out of it, with the help of the attorney general, no matter what restrictions on voting may hitherto have been enacted by the states?

It is doubtful whether the country as a whole knows what a Pandora's box of troubles will be opened up by the proposed legislation when enforced in conjunction with old statutes. It could really affect many more whites than Negroes and raise issues in all sections of the country.

Up to now the states themselves have exercised final judgment as to who may or may not vote. The federal government henceforth would become the national policeman to supervise elections, whether for state or city or county offices.

One of the states that might immediately be investigated is Rhode Island, whose supreme court in a conscientious but mistaken opinion threw away the ballots of 5,454 absentee voters last November and changed the gubernatorial result from Republican to Democratic by a margin of 63 votes. The Rhode Island court claimed it derived this authority from the constitution of that state but, under the proposed "civil rights" legislation, state constitutions and state laws become subject to federal scrutiny, and the question of whether "equal protection of the laws" has been afforded or whether the "privileges and immunities" will be something on which the federal courts would be asked to rule.

How, for example, can Rhode Island or any other states with absentee-voting laws permit certain persons to vote at any time in advance of election day if absent from home for reasons mentioned in a state law, while denying the opportunity to shut-ins and disabled individuals who cannot get to the polls or perhaps notarize a ballot on a particular day? This is but one of many problems which now would become matters for federal supervision.

Thirty-four states—only five of them in the South—require an oath that the applicant is qualified to vote. Who shall say what is meant by "qualified"?

Seven states require loyalty oaths from prospective voters. Who shall say what constitutes "loyalty," especially in view of recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that make such words as "subversive" or "Communist" a matter of "belief" protected by the first amendment?

Forty-one states deny the right to vote to criminals. What offenses shall permanently disenfranchise a rehabilitated convict? Who will determine this? The courts may have to rule on this, too.

In nineteen states—six in the South—citizens must pass literacy tests to qualify as voters. Who is to decide whether the tests are fair or unfair? This could provide an issue that would challenge officials in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Oklahoma. A federal court would have the right to tell those states whether or not their "tests" were proper.

In six states—Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Utah—citizens are required to own property to vote. Is this a discrimination that violates the fourteenth amendment, which provides that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States"? The federal courts would have to answer.

Most states have laws that provide for a particular period in residence before the voting privilege is granted. Is it fair to make a man lose his vote because he moves? Can he be deprived of his citizenship rights so long as he remains within the United States? That's another question which could be raised through the operations of the proposed law on "voting rights."

For the very title of some sections of existing law is to be changed by both the House and Senate bills to read "voting rights." It is evident that the whole problem will cease to be one that the states solely administer and now will become actively a question for federal jurisdiction. Indeed, a majority in Congress could bestow on the federal government the sole right to determine all voting qualifications, and, using the same principle as in the Steve Nelson case, the Supreme Court could forbid the states to trespass at all in that field.

This is the possible scope of the pending bill. It tends definitely in the direction of abolishing the states and giving the centralized government in Washington complete control of functions hitherto believed to have been reserved to the states under the federal Constitution.

Roscoe Drummond

Constitution P. 4

Right-To-Vote Bill Must Not Be Killed

Sat. 8-10-57
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower and the Republican leadership will, it seems to me, be making a grievous mistake if they try to kill the right-to-vote bill. The polite theory of some of the more politically minded Republicans is that to smother this bill to death now on the ground that it doesn't go far enough and then to return to the fight to get one that goes farther next year would be better.

Better for whom?

Better for the Negroes who aren't being allowed to vote? Or better for the Republican politicians who want to win elections with the support of Negroes already allowed to vote?

If the White House and the Republican leaders want to make possible a genuine advance in protecting the right of all citizens to vote on equal terms, they will accept the amended legislation as a good beginning.

If the White House and the Republican leaders just want to shoot off political Roman candles and make a great show of indignation that the Democrats watered down the bill, they will maneuver to suffocate it.

To some it must look like "smart politics" for the Republicans to stomp this bill to bits in conference over the House and Senate versions in order to show how much better the bill would have been if there had been more Republicans in the Senate.

But when you are dealing with the precious right of Americans to vote, "smart" politics isn't good politics, isn't good government, isn't responsible government.

This is the first right-to-vote legislation which has won a majority vote in the Senate in more than 80 years.

It was debated honestly and constructively. It was argued without filibuster and was brought to a vote without filibuster.

Of course the bill could be stronger. But what help to Negroes wanting to vote would there be in a stronger bill which wasn't passed?

This legislation gives the federal government new and untried powers to protect the right to vote. Should these new powers be thrown away?

These new powers may not be all many would like in behalf of the right to vote, but they will do a lot more than no powers plus a speculation that a better bill might just happen to come into being in 1958.

I don't mean the administration should not protest—and protest as hard as it wants—that the provision for jury trial in all kind of criminal contempt is unwise and should be removed.

What I am saying is that all this Republican-inspired talk about the merit of getting the bill killed in order to try again next year is just too cute, too politically scheming, to be allowed to happen.

Conferees Vote Aid Cut In Rights Warning to Ike

Constitution Fri. 8-9-57
Atlanta Ga.
P. 2

By ALLEN DRURY
(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON. Aug. 8—A Senate-House conference agreed today on a $3,366,000,000 foreign-aid authorization, $498,410,000 below the figure asked by President Eisenhower.

The action came after Senate majority leader Johnson (D-Tex) told newsmen there is a growing sentiment in the country against large foreign aid funds. A bill to appropriate such funds will be debated by Congress after both houses have approved the authorization conference report. This latter action will probably come tomorrow.

RIGHTS ECHO

Johnson's warning—in which he also said he "viewed with grave concern" the possible fate of the aid appropriation—was immediately interpreted in Congress as an oblique warning to the administration not to block passage of the civil rights bill.

In reaching their compromise on the authorization, the conferees split the difference in their $500,500,000 disagreement. The Senate had originally approved $3,617,333,000, and the House $3,116,833,000.

The President asked for $3,864,410,000, and as recently as his press conference yesterday made another plea for its approval.

On the major item before the conference, the conferees agreed to limit the new development loan fund to two years rather than three as the administration had desired. They approved an authorization of $500,000,000 for the current 1958 fiscal year and authorized an appropriation of $625,000,000 for fiscal 1959.

ASKED HALF BILLION

The President had asked for $500,000,000 this year, and borrowing authority of $750,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

The military assistance figure, providing for "hardware" such as guns, planes and tanks for America's allies, was set at $1,600,000,000, in contrast to the $2,750,000,000 asked by the administration. Defense support funds, provid-

DAVID LAWRENCE

The 'Right-to-Vote' Legislation

Bill Seen Making U S. Government A Policeman Over All Elections

Do the people of the United States really know what is involved in the so-called "right to vote" legislation now pending in Congress?

Do the officials of the governments of all the States know that hereafter, if the House or Senate bill becomes law, anyone deprived of a vote can make a Federal court case of it, with the help of the Attorney General, no matter what restrictions on voting may hitherto have been enacted by the States?

It is doubtful whether the country as a whole knows what a Pandora's box of troubles will be opened up by the proposed legislation when enforced in conjunction with old statutes. It could really affect many more whites than Negroes and raise issues in all sections of the country.

Up to now the States themselves have exercised final judgment as to who may or may not vote. The Federal Government henceforth would become the national policeman to supervise elections, whether for State or city or county offices.

One of the States that might immediately be investigated is Rhode Island, whose supreme court in a conscientious but mistaken opinion threw away the ballots of 5,454 absentee voters last November and changed the gubernatorial result from Republican to Democratic by a margin of 63 votes. The Rhode Island court claimed it derived this authority from the constitution of that State but, under the proposed "civil rights" legislation, State constitutions and State laws become subject to Federal scrutiny, and the question of whether "equal protection of the laws" has been afforded or whether the "privileges and immunities of citizens" have been abridged will be something on which the Federal courts would be asked to rule.

How, for example, can Rhode Island or any other States with absentee-voting laws permit certain persons to vote at any time in advance of election day if absent from home for reasons mentioned in a State law, while denying the opportunity to shut-ins and disabled individuals who cannot get to the polls or perhaps notarize a ballot on a particular day? This is but one of many problems which now would become matters for Federal supervision.

Thirty-four States — only five of them in the South — require an oath that the applicant is qualified to vote. Who shall say what is meant by "qualified"?

Seven States require loyalty oaths from prospective voters. Who shall say what constitutes "loyalty," especially in view of recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that make such words as "subversive" or "Communist" a matter of "belief" protected by the First Amendment?

Forty-one States deny the right to vote to criminals. What offenses shall permanently disenfranchise a rehabilitated convict? Who will determine this? The courts may have to rule on this, too.

In 19 States—six in the South — citizens must pass literacy tests to qualify as voters. Who is to decide whether the tests are fair or unfair? This could provide an issue that would challenge officials in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Oklahoma, A Federal court would have the right to tell those States whether or not their "tests" were proper.

In six States — Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Utah—citizens are required to own property to vote. Is this a descrimination that violates the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States"? The Federal courts would have to answer.

Most States have laws that provide for a particular period of residence before the voting privilege is granted. Is it fair to make a man lose his vote because he moves? Can he be deprived of his citizenship rights so long as he remains within the United States? That's another question which could be raised through the operations of the proposed law on "voting rights."

For the very title of some section of existing law is to be changed by both the House and Senate bills to read "voting rights." It is evident that the whole problem will cease to be one that the States solely administer and now will become actively a question for Federal jurisdiction. Indeed, a majority in Congress could bestow on the Federal Government the sole right to determine all voting qualifications, and, using the same principle as in the Steve Nelson case, the Supreme Court could forbid the States to trespass at all in that field.

This is the possible scope of the pending bill. It tends definitely in the direction of abolishing the States and giving the centralized government in Washington complete control of functions hitherto believed to have been reserved to the States under the Federal Constitution.

5,000,000 Voters Registration Goal Set For South

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Vice-President R. M. Nixon is expected to join the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in spearheading a drive to register some 5,000,000 Negro voters in the South this fall, it was announced Rev. King, leader of the successful Montgomery bus boycott, said the drive would be waged by the large organization of Negro ministers on a $200,000 budget and will utilize all available facets of the law.

"We intend to use all facilities of the law and to appeal to the Justice Department whenever it is necessary," Rev. King stated.

With Vice President Nixon supporting the drive, as indicated by Rev. King, the organization expects to enlist large contingents of Negro voters in towns and cities throughout the South. The campaign will be waged by Southern Negroes in order to avoid charges of outside interference.

Campaign headquarters will be in Atlanta.

POWELL ENDORSES

Congressman Powell (D), New York, recently declared: — "I endorse 100 per cent Martin Luther King's registration drive in the South to place on the books one million Negro voters. I will assist him by sending in expert political workers to aid in this effort. I, personally, will come South anywhere and at anytime as needed as I did to spark the Montgomery Bus boycott.

"Negroes must not ally themselves with or think in terms of either party, but should concentrate on the issues and the position of the candidates in relationship to these. This should be the signal for the North to register now as never before. On September 17, 1957, I am returning to the United States to exert all effort toward such registration.

"It is time now for the big city Northern Democrats to do some painful soul-searching."

New Law Authorizes Writs To Protect Voting Privilege

Creates Board To Investigate Complaints

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Correspondent

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—President Eisenhower today signed into law a civil rights measure giving the Federal Government new popers to enforce the rights of Negroes to vote.

His signature on the first civil rights bill passed by Congress in 82 years came as the President awaited new legal moves in the Little Rock school integration controversy.

The new law has no direct bearing on the crisis in Little Rock.

It does repeal a reconstruction era law giving the President power to use Federal troops to enforce court orders in civil rights cases. Obviously Mr. Eisenhower feels he has other powers to deal with the Little Rock situation and hopes to avoid any outright test of force with the Governor.

Can Seek Injunctions

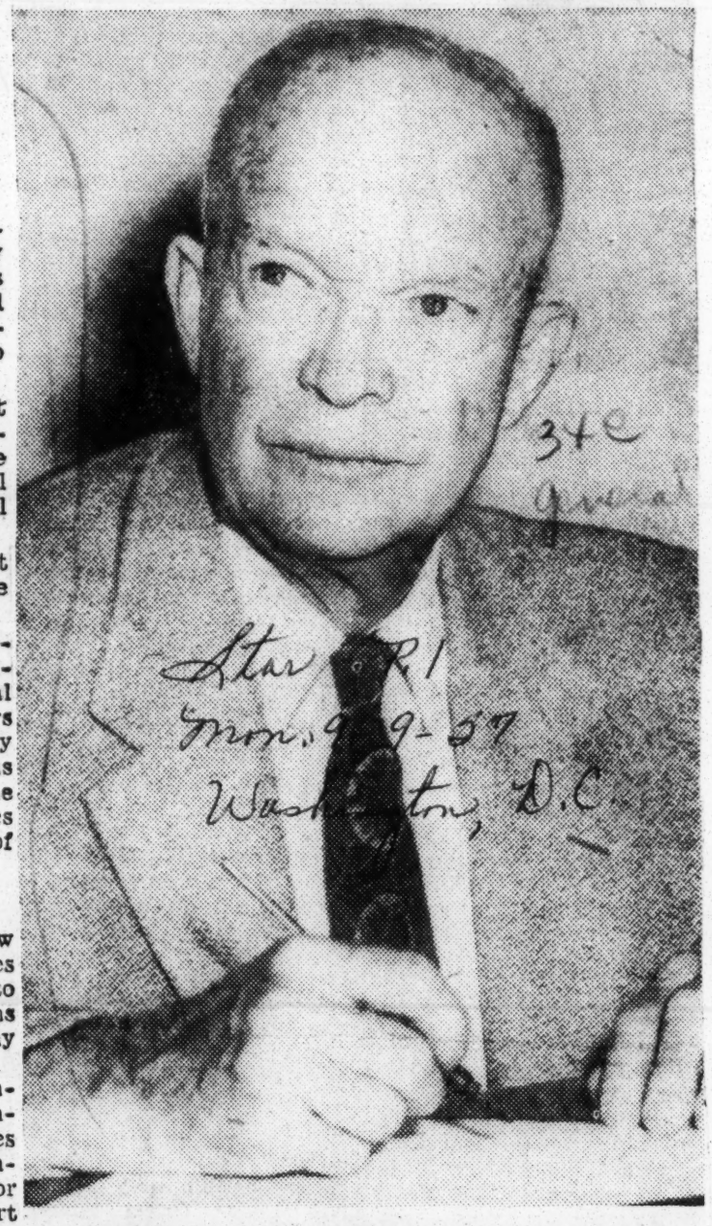
Major provision of the new law gives the United States Attorney General authority to seek Federal court injunctions to protect the right of any citizen to vote.

Anyone violating such an injunction could be cited for contempt of court. Federal judges have the option of trying criminal contempt cases with or without a jury. But if the court proceeds without a jury and imposes a fine of more than $300 or a sentence of more than 45 days in jail ,the defendant could demand a new trial with a jury.

Other main features of the new law do these things:

1. Create a six-member civil rights commission to spend two years invtstigating civil rights complaints to determine whether further laws are needed.

2. Provide for a new assistant attorney general to specialize o ncivil rights enforcement.



SIGNING CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—President Eisenhower is shown at his desk at the Newport (R. I.) Naval Base today signing into law the historic Civil Rights bill enacted by the Eighty-fifth Congress.—AP Wirephoto.

3. Eliminate a requirement that Federal court jurors be qualified under the laws of the States in which they serve. This is designed to make certain that Negroes can serve on Federal juries in the South.

Mr. Eisenhower signed the historic measure at 8:10 a.m. today in his small vacation office in the Newport naval base administration building.

Dressed for Golf

Dressed for a golf game a little later in the morning, the President was wearing a gray sports coat and a light blue shirt with a blue tie. He used six pens in signing his name.

Besides a battery of news photographers, only persons in the office with the President at the time were Press Secretary James C. Hagerty and Wayne Hawks, White House chief of records.

Mr. Hagerty said the President was not issuing any statement in connection with signing the new law because his views about it already are well known.

In signing the measure, Mr. Eisenhower wrote:

"Approved:
"Dwight D. Eisenhower
"9 September, 1957
"United States Naval Base
Newport, R. I."

Before leaving the Newport Country Club, the President talked by telephone with Secretary of State Dulles in Washington about the Middle East situation.

Gets Little Rock Report

He also received a report through Mr. Hagerty, who talked with the Justice Department in Washington, that a report by the FBI and other Federal authorities on their investigation of "the facts in the Little Rock situation" was ready for filing today with Federal District Judge Ronald N. Davies in Little Rock.

The new civil rights law, passed by Congress the day before it adjourned on August 30 after a historic struggle, is generally regarded as a significant victory for the Eisenhower administration even though his original proposals were rewritten by the Democratic-controlled Congress to remove or soften some provisions.

Republicans and Democrats are expected to be arguing for some time about which party benefits most from passage of the measure, however.

G. O. P. leaders in Congress have made it clear they expect to profit at the polls in areas where minority groups are an important factor. But Democrats claim it was their leadership which produced a compromise bill that could be passed without a southern filibuter in the Senate.

Broad Plan Dropped

One provision of the bill originally recommended by the Administration that was struck out in the Senate would have authorized the Federal Court injunction weapon to enforce a broad variety of civil rights in addition to the right to vite. This was vited out after the President said he was interested primarily in protecting voting rights.

The key voting rights provision empowers the Attorney General, with or without the consent of the victim, to seek an injunction "whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive any other person" of his right to vite.

As proposed by the administration originally, there woulr have been no right of jury trial in contempt cases growing out of violation of such injunctions. After lengthy debate and cloakroom maneuvering, Congress wrote into the measure a qualified right to jury trial in criminal contempt cases — not in civil cases.

Many involved in the debate said the civil contempt procedure could be used in most cases. Civil contempt applies when a judge is seeking to enforce compliance with his orders; criminal contempt when he is penalizing a violation or failure to comply. An example of the civil contempt procedure would be the jailing of a local registrar by a judge until the registrar agreed to obey the court's order to register a Negro voter.

The Justice Department report being filed with Judge Davies in Little Rock today is the outgrowth of an investigation asked by the judge to help him ascertain whether there was any interference or noncompliance with his order for carrying out a gradual integration plan for the Little Rock Central High School.

Report Next Phase

Mr. Hagerty, recalling the President's pledge to uphold the Federal Constitution by "every legal means" at his command in the Little Rock situation, described the filing of the fact-finding report with Judge Davies as "the next phase" in such legal means.

After that, would come the judge's ruling. If he holds that Gov. Faubus has interfered with carrying out his court order, the next stop might involve a presidential decision on how far to go in a test of authority with the Governor.

Mr. Hagerty refused to discuss alternative courses of action worked out by the President and Attorney General Brownell in a White House conference at Washington Saturday. These moves could range from federalizing the Arkansas National Guard so to bring it under the President's orders—or withdrawing Federal support, weapons and uniforms from the Guard—seeking the arrest of Gov. Faubus for contempt of court.

Mr. Eisenhower worked for awhile yesterday morning, then went to church services in the chapel on the base before an afternoon golf game at Newport Country Club.

Plant Kiss on Cheek

As he was walking through the clubhouse after his game, two visiting women broke through a crowd around him and planted a kiss apiece on his cheek.

One of the women, Mrs. Edna Flint of Providence, R. I., reported later that the President told her: "Thank you very much."

Her companion was Mrs. George Guthro of Cranston, R. I.

While her husband was at the golf course, Mrs. Eisenhower took a cruise around a part of Narragansett Bay on their cabin cruiser, the Barbara Anne. It was the first time she had left the naval base since arriving with the President on their delayed vacation last Wednesday.

Testimonies Hit Voting Denials

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Lwa. 3-5-57 p. 7

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — Last week, two other Negro leaders from the South testified before the Senate Subcommittee, holding hearings on the President's proposed Civil Rights legislation, and pointed out the fight the Southern Negro has made to exercise the right to vote.

Earlier, the Rev. William Holmes Borders and Atty. A. T. Walden, of Atlanta appeared before this Committee and pointed out obstacles which have confronted the Negroes in Georgia in regards to voting and desegregating the Atlanta busses.

Those who later testified, included Ben T. Shorter of Cuthbert, Ga. and the Rev. W. D. Ridgeway of Mississippi.

Shorter, who has served as chairman of the Randolph County Voters League for the past 11 years informed the committee of the legal battle they had to fight in order to get the franchise.

At first they were unable to obtain a lawyer to represent the League. Finally they did secure the services of an attorney for a $2000 fee in addition to $1800 which the group had to transport the group from one city to another to attend trials. The first trial was heard in Macon, Ga., 110 miles away and the second was at Columbus, 65 miles from Randolph County.

His testimony was presented for the purpose of giving the committee an idea of the cost of litigation when groups or individuals find it necessary to go to the courts to obtain their rights.

Rev. Ridgeway, pastor of the Trulight Baptist Church in Hattiesburg, told the committee that he had lived in Forrest County, Mississippi, for more than 30 years. He has always "honored and obeyed the many ordinances and statutes enacted by the state, county and city governments. "He has always paid his state, county and city governments. "He has always paid his state, county and city taxes promptly. He has preached and taught good citizenship for many years, but until this day, he said, "I have not been permitted to register and vote like other Americans.

DENIED BASIC RIGHTS

He declared this to be "deplorable in a democracy as liberal as America's." He called this an inexcusable condition in the 20th century in the United States of America.

It is very confusing for Negroes to explain to their children "why it is easy for foreigners to spend only five years in America and Mississippi then enjoy "all" of the freedoms and privileges that our United States Constitution calls for, but, on the other hand, "native born" Negro Americans and Mississippians are denied the very basic guarantees that our Constitution provides the right to vote and petition's government without intimidations and economic reprisals?"

He claimed that he was confident that America does not condone these anti-American acts, "but the echoing silence of the Legislative Branch of our United States Government has been encouraging to those among us who would defy and destroy our Constitution rather than make it applicable to all."

Brownell Asks Laws to Remove Race Voting Bar

Inquirer p. 3
Fri. 2-15-57
Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP). —Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said today that many more Southern Negroes could have voted last year if the Administration's civil rights program had been in effect.

He told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that from 4000 to 6000 Negroes had been stricken from registration rolls in Ouachita parish in Louisana after being challenged by the White Citizens Council of the parish.

Brownell said most of the Negroes were subsequently denied any opportunity to establish their qualifications, and added:

"Had the Administration's program been in effect, the Department of Justice would have been able to initiate a civil action for the purpose of restoring the Negro voters to the rolls of the registered voters in time to vote in the November election."

Also, the Attorney General testified, registrars in three North Carolina precincts imposed technical requirements that kept Negroes from qualifying for the vote.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D., N. C.) challenged Brownell's description of the situation. The Senator told the Attorney General there were approximately 7500 local election officials in North Carolina and Brownell had been able to criticize the actions of only three of them.

The Administration proposes, among other things, that the Attorney General be given authority to get injunctions in behalf of citizens illegally kept from voting.

A Clearer Picture

AFRO Baltimore Md.
2-23-57

Dr. George Gallup, who makes a profession out of predicting things to come, is doing a current series on how major groups in the population voted last November.

He finds that of all the major segments of the voting population, colored registrants showed the greatest shift of allegiance.

His post-election analysis shows that Mr. Stevenson lost and Mr. Eisenhower gained 18 percentage points from colored voters between 1952 and 1956.

This, Dr. Gallup explains, is a nationwide figure.

How accurate is this estimate? Frankly, we don't know.

But we do know what happened in our own bailiwick of Baltimore.

In 110 key Baltimore precincts, where 85 per cent of the voters or 57,188 out of 66,102 are colored, the results show not an 18 per cent defection in 1956 as reported by Mr. Gallup, but a whopping .50 per cent.

If this is true of Baltimore, it might well be true of New York, Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans, Birmingham, Indianapolis, Philadelphia and Cleveland.

Our only conclusion would be that 'guestimates' are not applicable to specific areas and are often wide of the mark in places like Baltimore where the AFRO for years has kept accurate statistics.

Our experience has proved over and over again that totals obtained from a voting machine give a clearer and far more accurate picture of voting trends than assumptions based on small, and unreliable samplings of voters, many of whom are indignant over such bold invasion of their privacy.

Let's Make Voting Easier

World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 3-30-57

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

We hope the American people will not forget their concern of election time over the relatively low proportion of citizens exercising their right to vote. It now appears that Idaho topped all the status in making use of the suffrage. The American Heritage Foundation, which did valiant work in this field before the election, reports that 77.3 per cent of Idahoans eligible to vote went to the polls in November.

Connecticut was second with 76.6 per cent. Utah followed with 76.1, Massachusetts with 75.3, and New Hampshire was fifth with 75.2 per cent. Fifteen states got out better than 70 per cent of their vote, but 12 fell below the halfway mark. The voice of the great state of Virginia was represented by barely more than a third of its adult citizens, and Mississippi counted only 22.1 per cent.

Two factors are at once apparent in the record. One is that one-party states tend to rank low, although South Dakota and Vermont were well above some where party rivalry is hottest. The second factor is the helpfulness of laws which facilitate registration and voting. Idaho, the leader, has permanent registration, a residence requirement of only six months in the state, 30 days in the county. It allowed registration up to three days before the election, and also has liberal absetee registration and voting rules.

While a large vote is not in itself a guarantee of good government, in free societies it is a healthy sign. Before the record fades, states which are not proud of their standing might well see what can be done. Certainly many could do better by simply improving their registration and voting laws.

Aid in Voting Is Demanded For Negroes

Post & Times Herald
Sat. 4-13-57
Washington, D. C.

A Negro spokesman urged Congress yesterday to back up the Negro's right to vote in the South.

"The conspiracy to maintain a lily-white electorate remains the chief obstacle to mass Negro voting," said Henry L. Moon, public relations director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He addressed the spring conference of the Division of Social Sciences at Howard University.

The anti-Negro forces have not achieved singly the low Negro voterr egistrations in the South, Moon said.

"At least two other contributory factors are the failure of the Federal Government to intervene effectively and the apathy of many southern Negroes," he asserted.

"However," Moon continued, "Federal law at present seems inadequate.... Convictions are difficult to obtain."

Moon pointed out a bill is before House and Senate committees that would enable the Government to intervene "promptly and effectively."

Another speaker was Hugh D. Price, author of "The Negro in Politics in Florida." He forecast that the impact of the integration dispute on the Negro's political status in the South "is likely to have some unfavorable repercussions.

Negro Voting In The North And South

Yesterday's movement to the voter registration offices in Montgomery, Wetumpka and Tuskegee by colored citizens in quest of the right to vote is going to become a commonplace sight.

Nobody knows precisely how many Negro voters there are in Alabama, but the prevailing guesses range from 40,000 to 50,000. Since they are a third of the population, this number is small and plainly the most energetic exertions will be made to swell the number.

There has not been much NAACP battering on white school doors this year through law suits. This inactivity and the current movements to qualify new Negro voters suggests that there has been a change in strategy, that the ballot is now seen as the most reliable lever that can be gained in the struggle.

That is the essential difference between North and South with respect to acceptance of the Negro. Starting out with an inconsequential Negro population, the North enfranchised them. Negro migration commenced and suddenly the North had a heavy and pivotal Negro vote.

The politicians waked up one morning and faced the fact of a large element of Negro constituents. That accounts for the piety of the Northern politician and the fact that the North is able to maintain a high degree of segregation by sneaky, hypocritical means. The South's segregation methods are candid and it is therefore the punching bag for yankee hypocrites wooing their ghettoed Negro voters.

That is enough to exasperate any Southerner. All the same, and regardless of how it came about, the fact that we Southerners have got to face is that in the North the Negroes are enfranchised and that in the South there is a difference.

That difference — much more than schools—is going to be the new anvil from which the sparks are going to fly. The Negroes have recognized that the horse comes ahead of the cart.

Columnist Graves Is 'Leftist'

John Temple Graves, the columnist who appears in the *Birmingham Post-Herald* and other Southern papers, is to the left of State Senator Sam Engelhardt. Graves' column this week said:

THE NEGRO vote will count today. It is going to count in the South more than ever before now. It must and will be rigorously qualified, but it is going to count.

The situation calls upon both our colored people and our white. It calls on our colored to avoid the blind herd-voting that is no real democracy but threatens democracy. And it calls on our white people not to damn every candidate favored by colored people.

There are situations in which most colored people naturally and freely choose one candidate over another, and that candidate may be perfectly satisfactory to white people, too.

It's going to be a good thing, a blessed thing, to have men in office who are trusted by both races. It will save us from falling into two bitter camps, politically or otherwise, of white and black.

Just having the Negro vote shouldn't damn a candidate with white voters.

But he should be damned with white voters if he wins the Negro with double-talk or two-way Folsom tickle-toe, or if he sides with integrationists against the vital police and biological necessity of the South.

The ideal candidate is going to be the one who, without failing in loyalty to our Southern way can win both white and colored votes.

Move To Place Bill In Senate

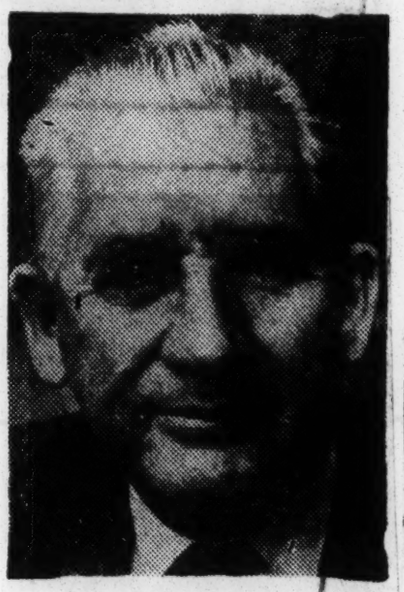
By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Promptly after the House defeated, 199-167, a Southern attempt to attach a trial by jury amendment to the administration civil rights bill, liberal senators under the leadership of Paul Douglas (D) Ill., moved to use a parliamentary technique to get the bill onto the Senate floor for actic this week.

The strategy involves intercepting the House bill which is expected to pass today, and getting it placed on the Senate calendar before it gets buried in the Senate Judiciary committee.

KEY ROLE

In this manuever, Vice Presi dent Nixon plays a key role. As presiding officer of the Senate, he



Sen. PAUL DOUGLAS

can rule that the House passed bill can be placed on the Senate calendar after two formal readings.

Presuming this is done, Southern Senators can immediately appeal to the body and start a filibuster on the spot; but this could be beaten by a majority voting to suspend the regular rules.

In January, Nixon made an important decision indicating what his thinking is on the long standing tradition of the Senate being a continuing body whose rules car-ry over from one session to the next.

To the supporters of civil rights, this is an all-important technical advantage.

GOP PLAN

So far, Nixon has given no indication of what his course will be if the question arises, but Sen. Everett Dirksen (R. Ill.) who is a leader of the minority group supporting civil rights said last week there is a Republican plan to get hold of the House bill.

Nixon caused considerable uneasiness among the Southern group by his long meeting last Thursday with Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., and Rev. Ralph Abernathy. The move on the House bill may be made by Sen. Willian Knowland. Rep. Calif.

Goal: 5,000,000 Voters

Nixon to Aid Mammoth Vote Drive in Southland

WASHINGTON—A mammoth campaign to register 5,000,000 Negro voters in the South has been assured the active support of U. S. Vice President Richard M. Nixon it has been revealed here.

Mr. Nixon

Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., is the "brains" behind the campaign which is being supported with $200,000 from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Dr. King indicated that Mr. Nixon would support the registration drive. He said that campaign headquarters would be set up in Atlanta and added, "We intend to use all facilities of the law and to appeal to the Justice Department whenever it is necessary."

Dr. King

Dr. King emphasized that the drive would supplement similar efforts being made by other groups such as the NAACP.

Off-Year Election Results Give Minor Role To Negroes

Both Meyner And Wagner Got Higher Percentage Of Their Vote Than They Did Formerly—Segregationists Lose Out In Little Rock Balloting

By The Associated Press

Returns from scattered off-year elections furnished little indication today of any new political role by Negro voters since enactment of the Civil Rights Bill and the use of the school integration issue.

This was the assessment of political observers and also of Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I don't think it means much this year where the colored people are concerned," Mitchell said.

"It would be very difficult, for instance, for the New Jersey election to mean much for the Negro voters, because there were so many things that canceled each other out."

Means Something Later

"But I think it will mean something in the (1958) congressional elections, and obviously in the presidential election."

Early comment was cautious or nonexistent from either the Republican or Democratic National Committees, where racial integration is viewed as a potential issue of major importance in the 1960 presidential race.

A White House statement took no note of the integration question or the Negro vote.

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn referred to it briefly in a statement saying: "If Democrats want to take pride in their all-out segregation victory in Virginia, they're welcome to it."

This was in reference to the almost 2 to 1 win scored by Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr. over Republican Ted Dalton in the contest for governor of Virginia.

Almond campaigned on a platform pledging last-ditch "massive resistance" to racial integration in the public schools. The small Negro vote was heavily for Dalton, who called for moderation and token integration.

Aside from the school issue, Almond's victory continued Democratic domination of Virginia's governorship. It was also Dalton's second defeat.

The net result of Tuesday's balloting seemed to show that whatever bearing racial integration questions may have on future elections, their effect was obscure Tuesday.

In New Jersey, Democratic Gov. Robert E. Meyner scored better with the Negroes in winning re-election than he did when he ran four years ago.

Civil Rights Advocates

In NeW York, Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wayner drew a higher percentage of the Negro vote in winning a second term than Adlai Stevenson did in the 1956 presidential campaign.

Both Meyner and Wagner are civil rights advocates and have expressed support of the Supreme Court's integration rulings.

Meyner's Republican opponent, Malcolm S. Fobres, appealed to Negro voters on the basis of the Eisenhower administration's civil rights record.

Forbes pointed to the Administration's action in Little Rock and the Republican support given to the Civil Rights Bill adopted by Congress.

Meyner retorted that his civil rights record was good, that he had appointed Negroes to state posst, and that the campaign should be decided on New Jersey rather than issues in Arkansas where Democratic Gov. Orval Faubus called out the National Guard to block Negroes from attending classes.

Here is the percentage of the vote polled by Meyner in five key New Jersey Negro areas, compared with the percentages they gave Meyner's first race in 1953 and the presidential campaign in 1956:

Newark central ward: Meyner 61 per cent; 1956, Stevenson 54 per cent; 1957, Meyner 66 per cent.

Trenton, three Negro districts: 1953, Meyner, 78 per cent; 1956, Stevenson 76 per cent; 1957 Meyner 87 per cent.

Atlantic City, seven largely Negro districts: 1953, Paul Troast (Meyner's Republican opponent) 52 per cent; 1956 Eisenhower, 52 per cent; 1957, Meyner, 55 per cent.

Other Comparisons

Asbury Park, six largely Negro districts: 1953, Meyner 53 per cent; 1956 Eisenhower 52 per cent; 1957 Meyner 64 per cent.

Lawnside: 1953, Meyner 57 per cent; 1956, Eisenhower 53 per cent; 1957, Meyner 56 per cent.

The figures show that Meyner took all five of the areas this year, compared with four in 1953.

In New York, Wagner captured 82 per cent of the Harlem vote compared with 65 per cent for Stevenson in 1956.

The vote was: Wagner 61,297; Robert K. Christenberry, his Republican opponent, 13,225. The 1956 vote was: Stevenson 77,991; Eisenhower 41,563.

In Brooklyn's predominantly Negro MBedford-Stuyvesant section, Wagner took 75 per cent of the vote as against Stevenson's approximately 60 per cent last year. Here the vote was: Wagner 21,381; Christenberry 6,975. The vote in 1956 was: Stevenson 29,947; Eisenhower, 20,119.

In the Virginia election, Richmond City precincts that are predominantly Negro, voted as high as 35 to 1 for Republican Dalton.

Negros do not vote as heavily in rural areas of Virginia as in the urban districts. Charles City County, with a population about 80 per cent Negro, gave Dalton 512 votes to 295 for Almond.

In Little Rock, where President Eisenhower sent troops to enforce a court integration order, six of a slate of seven "good government" candidates for city directorships defeated segregationist opponents.

Negro precincts cast overwhelming majorities to the good government candidates. Only one candidate backed by the local citizens council won.

The Good Government group campaigned on grounds that the racial issue was not involved, but the Citizens Council focused its campaign of the integration issue.

Negro Vote Has Spotlight In Off-Year Race Tuesday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Voters will choose two governors, two House members, and a batch of mayors in an off-year election Tuesday.

The results may show whether the Republicans will benefit from any switch of the Negro vote as a result of the Little Rock integration crisis.

The Negro vote will be watched particularly in the New Jersey governorship race, in which 120,000 Negroes are registered.

But it also will figure to some extent in Virginia, where the other governor will be elected. There, GOP leaders say their candidate will get at least 45,000 of the expected 65,000 Negro votes because the Democratic candidate favors "massive resistance" to integration of the schools. The GOP candidate advocates a locally bossed pupil asignment plan, which he says would permit only token, controlled integration.

Ike's Popularity.

Tuesday's voting—besides hoisting some possible signs of 1958 contests for control of Congres—may also test in some measure the popularity of President Eisenhower. He has endorsed GOP candidates in the three top races—for governor of New Jersey and Virginia and for mayor of New York City.

Democrats now hold all three posts and say they will do so in Tuesday's tests. Republicans are making no claims of victory in any of these contests. A GOP win in any would be regarded as an upset.

Republicans claims of victory in races to fill two House seats formerly held by Republicans in New Jersey's 2nd and Pennsylvania's 13th Districts—both GOP strongholds — are not seriously contested by the Democrats.

The House now has 233 Democrats and 1 Democratic vacancy; the Republicans 199 and 2 vacancies. The Democratic vacancy will be filled Dec. 31 in Illinois' 7th District in Chicgo.

Besides electing governors next Tuesday, New Jersey and Virginia will choose state legislators, as will Kentucky. Several constitutional amendments are on the ballot in New York and Pennsylvania, including one in Pennsylvania to pay a Korean War bonus.

Chief Contests.

The principal contests and the issues in the handful of states in which national party leaders are taking an interest:

New Jersey—the race for governor is between Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner, who is running on his record, and Malcolm S. Forbes, 38-year-old Republican state senator and magazine publisher. Polls show Meyner ahead, although a hard campaigning Forbes, encouraged by a strong endorsement from Eisenhower, says he has gained in recent weeks. Forbes is an Eisenhower Republican.

Meyner, now 49, gained national prominence when he ended 10 years of GOP statehouse control in Trenton in 1953 and won his first term by a 153,000 plurality. His reelection in the face of Eiswnhower's firm endorsement of Forbes and Vice President Nixon's campaign support would put his name in contention for the 1960 national ticket, although he disclaims any White House ambitions.

Republicans are hoping for a Forbes victory because, as Eisenhower put it, it wou. give a "big shot in the arm" to the GOP. Republican morale has been pretty low since Democrats won an upset special Senate election victory last August in Wisconsin to continue a trend they have shown in special and off-year elections.

Virginia Battle.

Virginia — elects a governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general in contests revolving almost exclusively around the school issue.

Running as the Democratic candidate for governor with the backing of the strong organization headed by Sen. Byrd (D-Va) is J. Lindsay Almond Jr., who resigned as attorney general to make the race. Democratic Gov. Thomas B. Stanley cannot succeed himself under state law.

Almond favors unyielding resistance to racial integration of the schools and supports state laws calling for closing any schools where integration may occur, and withdrawing state aid. But he says he will use "every power at my command" to reopen any schools so closed and would operate them in an atmosphere conducive to the processes of education."

The Republican candidate is Ted Dalton, state senator and GOP national committeeman who polled nearly 45 per cent of the vote in his first try for governor four years ago.

Dalton favors a locally administered pupil assignment plan, which he says permits only token, controlled integration. He argues the "massive resistance" program of the Democrats would bring on either massive integration or closure of the schools.

Dalton said this week he was "very much encouraged by the great pickup of the last few days" in his support. GOP State Chairman I. Lee Porter rests on the statement: "We hope to win."

Democratic leaders predict Almond will win by a larger percentage than Stanley rolled up against Dalton in 1953, largely because of the school issue and a drop in Eisenhower support in a state Eisenhower carried in 1952 and 1956.

New York—elects 51 mayors, including those in New York City, Buffalo and Albany. Republicans now hold 29 of these mayoralties, Democrats 19, and non-partisan 3.

In New York City, Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner is generally conceded to have a good edge for a second term over Republican Robert K. Christenberry, Tennessee-born hotel executive and former chairman of the New York Athletic Commission.

Pennsylvania — elects a house member and mayors of Pittsburgh, Scranton and 21 smaller cities. Also votes on proposals to pay a Korean War bonus and to liberalize absentee voting laws. A total of 5,833,056 citizens are registered.

Republicans contend they will easily retain the House seat in the 13th District, left vacant with the

resignation of Republican Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr., who won last year by 2-1. Candidates are John A. Lafore Jr., Haverford Republican, and Glenn W. Preston, Oreland Democrat.

Kentucky — elects a mayor in Louisville and half of its 38 state senators and all of its 100 representatives. Both houses are now strongly Democratic and are expected to remain so.

Connecticut — elects mayors in New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury.

Launch Southwide Vote And Registration Drive

MEMPHIS — Plans to aid Negroes in every Southern State to register and vote in the 1958 and 1960 elections were finalized here last week when 75 leaders from eight Southern states met at Mount Olive CME church, as members of the Southern Christian Leadersship Conference.

The Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, and composed of ministers, lawyers and other professional Negroes, made plans to hold 20 simultaneous mass meetings on January 29 throughout the South, in a "Crusade for Citizenship." Important Southern Negro leaders will speak at these mass meetings to point out that a "voteless citizen is not a citizen."

The leaders voted to raise $200,000 for the first years budget.

VOTING CLINIC

The Crusade will include "education and action." Voting clinics will be set up in every possible community. Thousands will be taught to read, to write and how to register.

The Crusade of Citizenship office will be set up in Atlanta. In addition to the executive director, the staff will include 2 traveling assistants, legal advisor, and educational and literature personnel.

In a statement Dr. King said: "The Crusade for Citizenship seeks to double the Negro vote in the South. The Civil Rights Bill is meaningless unless we go out and make use of it. Negroes must vote because every problem we face can be, in large part, overcome by a short walk—a few steps into the Ballot Box."

Pointing out the urgency of the Civil Rights problem at home and abroad the Negro leaders urged President Eisenhower to meet the President Eisenhower to meet with Negro leaders "as soon as possible."

In a letter to the President they said, "Little Rock points a dramatic finger to the urgent necessity for the President to confer with Negro leaders from across the nation.

They further told the President that such a meeting "will do much to give heart and courage to white people of good will who remain silent when their voices are needed."

RIGHTS COMMISSION

Commenting on the Civil Rights Commission, Dr. King urged the President to appoint the commission immediately. He then added, "We further urge you, Mr. President, to include on this commission two qualified Negroes one of whom should be from the South."

In a letter to the Mayor and the Superintendent of schools of Pleasanton, Texas, the Negro leaders expressed to the townspeople "our warm satisfaction with the peaceful manner in which integration of school was accomplished in your community."

The letter concluded, "We sincerely believe that your handling of the situation is an example for the whole Southland and a source of pride to our nation."

Political Notebook

Movement Is Growing To Curb Negro Voting

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

Some plan to check growing Negro political strength in Georgia through stiffer voter requirements now appears certain to be put before the Legislature in January.

Bates

Sentiment in political circles for curbing Negro voting appears stronger now than at any time since the "white primary" a decade ago.

The sentiment is being fed by the constantly number of qualified Negro voters and by a "right-to-vote" civil rights law enacted by Congress at the last session. The pressure is likely to increase when, as is expected, Department of Justice lawyers start to implement the new law.

Gov. Griffin has let it be known he favors tightening present voting requirements. He said the matter is now under active consideration.

A vehicle for presenting new voting recommendations to the General Assembly exists in the Election Law Study Committee created by the Legislature at last winter's session. A committee source predicts the group will come up with a plan for tightening voter qualifications.

Meanwhile, Roy V. Harris, the new president of the States' Rights Council, has disclosed that he and an unidentified group of lawyers are working "independently" on the voting question. He said the group will probably submit a plan to Griffin and the Election Law Study Committee before long.

HARDER TEST

Nobody will discuss very specifically the various proposals under consideration. Most of them, however, are believed to involve a much more difficult test for persons who cannot read and write.

At present, the state Constitution requires as one qualification for voting that a person must be able to read and write any paragraph of the Georgia or U.S. Constittuions. If a voter cannot do this, he can still meet the qualification if he is of "good character" and has "an understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government."

To test this "understanding," the Legislature in 1949 prescribed a 30-question examination of the voter's basic knowledge of his government. The questions are basically simple and are spelled out in the law for anyone's prior inspection and study. They ask such things as who is president of the United States and who is governor of Georgia. The potential voter attempting to qualify by this route need get only 10 of the 30 right.

VOTERS' SCHOOLS

Many persons consider this "test" a farce. If it was intended to prevent Negroes from registering, it failed miserably. "Schools" were set up to coach prospective voters on the right answers. Negro registration has gone up steadily since the law was put on the books.

Any substantial strengthening of educational qualifications for voting would probably require an amendment to the Constitution. This may be attempted.

Whatever new qualifications that are suggested must be devoid entirely of any racial considerations in order to withstand court attack. And this could present a bothersome point for the proponents of tighter voting requirements. Any new provision aime dat preventing less educated Negroes from voting would nave to apply equally to whites in the same circumstances.

This is one reason that Macon attorney Charles J. Bloch proposes to approach the voting question from an entirely different angle. Rather than tamper with voter qualification laws, Bloch has suggested that the Democratic Party of Georgia, acting through its executive committee, require its members to subscribe to an iron-clad oath of states' rights and segregationist principles in order to participate in primary elections.

Bloch's proposal would make no reference to race. But few Negroes would be likely to swear to the oath that he would require.

His idea, however, has not stirred much enthusiasm—privately or otherwise—among state political leaders.

TOO MANY ISSUES

Politicos See Little Change In Negro Role

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Returns from scattered off-year elections furnished little indications today of any new political role by Negro voters since enactment of the civil rights bill and the rise of the school integration issue.

This was the assessment of political observers and also of Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., Washington director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I don't think it means much this year where the colored people are concerned, "Mitchell said in an interview.

JERSEY CITE

"It would be very difficult, for instance, for the New Jersey election to mean much for the Negro voters, because there were so many things that canceled each other out.

"But I think it will mean something in the (1958) congressional elections, and obviously in the presidential election."

Early comment was cautious or nonexistent from either the Republican or Democratic national committees, where racial integration is viewed as a potential issue of major importance in the 1960 presidential race.

A White House statement took no note of the integration question or the Negro vote.

VIRGINIA VOTING

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn referred to it briefly in a statement saying: "If Democrats want to take pride in their all-out segregation victory in Virginia, they're welcome to it."

This was in reference to the almost 2-1 win scored by Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr., over Republican Ted Dalton in the contest for governor of Virginia.

Almond campaigned on a platform pledging last-ditch "massive resistance" to racial integration in the public schools. The small Negro vote was heavily for Dalton, who called for moderation and token integration.

VOTE FOR MEYNER

In New Jersey, Democratic Gov. Robert E. Meyner secored better with the Negroes in winning re-election than he did when he ran four years ago.

In New York, Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner drew a higher percentage of the Negro vote in winning a second term than Adlai Stevenson did in the 1956 presidential campaign.

Both Meyner and Wagner are civil rights advocates and have expressed support of the Supreme Court's integration rulings.

Meyner's Republican oppone Malcolm S. Forbes, appealed Negro voters on the basis of t Eisenhower administration's ci right record.

Meyner retorted that his civ rights record was good and tha the campaign should be decide on New Jersey rather than issue in Arkansas where Democrati Gov. Orval Faubus called out th National Guard to block Negroe from attending high school.

PERCENTAGE SHOWN

Here is the percentage of th vote polled by Meyner in five ke New Jersey Negro areas, com pared with the percentages the gave in Meyner's first race 1953 and the presidential campaig in 1956:

Newark Central Ward: 19 Meyner 61 per cent; 1956 Steve son 54 per cent; 1957 Meyner per cent.

GOP Denies Nixon To Aid Negro Voter Registration

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (AN — Officials of the National Republican committee are reported peeved about a story that Vice-President Richard Nixon and Martin Luther King would be "joint leaders" of a drive to register five million Negro voters in the South.

I would probably not be permissible, but definitely not ethical for an elected officer of all of the people to announce that he would make a special effort to register any segment of the population, said a committee spokesman.

POSITIVE IN DENIAL

While the Vice President's office was rather diplomatic about this refutation, the spokesman was positively firm in his denial that Mr. Nixon had made any such commitment.

The news item reported this story as being true "according to an announcement made here (in Washington) this week." The Vice President's office wanted to know who made the announcement. Nobody from that office made any such announcement, they declared. The Republican National committee said no such announcement had been made by the committee.

In his ronferense with Nixon back in the summer, King's proposal to register five million Negroes of the South might have received the Vice President's approval.

This approval might have been announced at the Southern Chrstian Leadership Conference by Rev. King, but it is hardly conceivable that the progressive young minister said that the Vice President would be a "joint leader" in this movement. The official statement adopted by the conference meeting in Montgomery on August 8, made no reference whatsoever of Vice President Nixon.

The Vice President's office also refuted reports that the Vice President had received threatening calls because of his fight for civil rights. "There's not a thing to it," said Nixon's assistance repeating with a great deal of emphasis, "Not a thing to it!"

SOMEBOODY MUST BE DREAMING

There's no way for a stranger to call the Vice President since he has an unlisted phone, stated the spokesman, adding "Somebody must be dreaming up those stories."

The published story about the threats stated trat theF BI and strengthened its force to protect the Vice President. This statement was also denied by the Justice Department. A spokesman from the Justice Department said they had heard nothing about Mr. Nixon's life being threatened and re-threats stated that the FBI had not assigned to the protection of the President or the Vice President "That's the Secret Service's baby."

A check with the Secret Service also revealed that such a rumor is untrue. A spokesman for the Secret Service, appearing rather irritated at any such a report, snapped, "I have no statement of confirmation on any such rumor."

Officials of the Republican National Committee knew nothing of any threats upon the Vice President and were concerned about where such stories could originate.

Shift of Negro Votes Seen Bolstering G. O. P.

By the Associated Press

A survey by an independent political organization says a shift of Northern Negro votes could help Republican Senators and House members in next year's election.

"The Republicans are seizing upon civil rights as the one issue working strongly in their favor," the National Committee for an Effective Congress said in a report yesterday.

"A top level decision to push for a political payoff as vigorously as possible has already been reported."

The committee has headquarters in New York City and maintains an office here. Spokesmen say it collects private contributions to aid campaigns of "liberals" of both parties.

In its report, the committee said Negro defections to Republicans "could determine the outcome of any Senate and House races that are otherwise very close and save the seats of a significant number of right-wing Republicans who have been the alliies of Southern conservatives."

"The irony will be compounded if moderates like Senators Gore, Democrat of Tennessee, and Yarborough, Democrat of Texas, who voted for the civil rights bill and are up for re-election next year, are defeated by racist extremists on the same issue," the committee said.

The report said some Northern and Western Democrats want "to take a civil rights line so strong that it will provoke a split in the party."

Even if this happens, the report said, Democrats probably still would keep control of Congress because Southerners "would continue to run as Democrats" even though opposed to the party's civil rights stand.

Republicans face a tough battle to retain their Senate strength next year because 20 of their present 46 seats are at stake while only 11 of the 50 Democratic Senators must run this time.

Leaders Seeking To Up Negro Vote

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—An effort to double the Negro vote in Dixie is the reason Negro leaders will hold mass meetings in 11 Southern states in January.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott leader said at the Crusade for Citizenship meeting that the January meetings will be held in about 20 cities in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia and North and South Carolina.

Large-Scale Voter Bar Still Unbroken

BY WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Negroes have not broken the barrier of large-scale voter registration in the South, a factor which is the concern of their leadership and most fair-minded Americans, according to a well prepared and authentic report of the Southern Regional Council.

The report, in the form of a booklet entitled "The Negro Voter in the South," was prepared by Mrs. Margaret Price and is an overall summary of voting surveys from consultants in the several southern states.

There are at least 1,234,000 Negroes on voting rolls in the South, it is pointed out, this figure representing a gain of 229,400 over the 1,008,614 registered in 1952.

"Despite this growth," the booklet continues, "the current figure represents only about 25 per cent of the 4,990,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, as compared to a 60 per cent registration among eligible white Southerners."

MANY FACTORS NOTED

The condition is due to many factors, the state by state survey shows, including literacy and constitutional interpretation tests, poll tax, discrimination by registrars, and intimidation, periodic purges, threats and brutalities, economic and social pressures and lethargy.

"Negro leaders in many Southern counties feel that persons of their race have only themselves to blame for not voting," Mrs. Price's summary points out. However, it was admitted:

"In counties and precincts where registration is easy for Negroes, it has become so only recently. After decades of discrimination, there remains a natural reluctance to test the new policy, and uneasiness about becoming a "guinea pig." Most people, whatever their color, can experience only so many rebuffs before withdrawing into a protective state of inaction."

As the booklet declares: "Leadership often is the factor determining whether or not Negroes vote in the South. Alternately, it is the great hope and the great need of thousands."

While Mississippi, which has had the largest amount of brutalities and intimidations to the voting performance, shows the least number of registered Negro voters, the border state of Kentucky, where there are few, if any restrictions, is hailed as the possible pattern for the future.

RECOMMENDED REFERENCE

"The Negro Voter in the South" is recommended reading for enlightenment on this subject.

A summary of Neegro registration in Southern states, based on 1958 figures, shows:

Alabama	53,366
Arkansas	69,677
Florida	148,703
Georgia	163,389
Louisiana	161,410
Mississippi	20,000
North Carolina	135,000
South Carolina	99,890
Tennessee	90,000
Texas	214,000
Virginia	82,603

Program Sparked By Wilkins, King, Mitchell

By GEORGE M. COLEMAN

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

The ballot Saturday was described as one of the "master keys that will unlock the Pearly Gates of Freedom," as three nationally famous Negro leaders stressed the importance of increasing voter registration, especially in the South where there is hope for at least five colored congressmen by 1960.

Plans for carrying more Negroes to the polls, the role of a Dixie wide religious effort in registration, and an explanation of protection offered by the Eisenhower Administration's Civil Rights Bill sparked the first session of the N. A. A. C. P. Conference on registration and voting.

TWO DAY MEETING

Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; The Reverend Martin L. King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott, and Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington, D. C. Bureau, addressed leaders representing 11 Southern states.

The delegates, gathered here for a two day meeting, met at the Waluhaje Apartment for most of their sessions.

Rev. King who addressed the group after Mr. Wilkins explained the purpose of the conference—declared, "I don't think voting, or any one thing will solve the race problem."

"However," he added, "I do believe the ballot is one of the master keys that will unlock the Pearly Gates of freedom."

His statement concurred with Mr. Wilkin's declaration that in the face of international crisis elected officials should represent the widest expression possible from the people."

Anytime the president "speaks directly to the people every week you can believe things are serious." Wilkins declared.

FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS

He mentioned the decisions made concerning Sputnik, foreign entanglements, and emphasized "the "the greatest number of people ought to have expression in them."

"They talk about free election in foreign ports," Wilkins said. "All we're saying here is that we should have a free elections in the United States. Everytime the government talks about free elections I think 'what a fine thing it would be if they were free right here in the United States.

Wilkins declared "if we had free elections in Mississippi we would be free of Eastland."

Explaining that the ideal sought is to increase the voting strength of Negroes, Wilkins disclosed that "we'll be doing a good job for the white people in the South, too, because they are also disfranchised."

But he continued to stress the importance of Negroes gaining national voice through the ballot. "You can't meet the Russian threat with part of your strength tied behind your back with Jim Crow."

CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

"How do we know," he asked that some Negro youngster, with proper training could not become the scientist to perfect inventions that would make us superior to our enemies."

And further he declared, "We aren't going to have 16 million Negroes, having everyone from a policeman to the governor telling us what to do and where to go. There was a time we had to endure

Gallup Poll—

Southern Negroes May Use Votes To Fight Segregation

(Third of four articles)

By JOHN M. FENTON

Gallup Poll Staff Representative

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—In the opinion of many political observers, a powerful factor in the South's segregation dispute will be the future voting behavior of whites and Negroes in Dixie.

Any analysis of Southern politics must be divided into two basic investigations.

How many Negroes will vote—and with which party will they affiliate?

What will white voters do in presidential election in 1956.

Today's article deals with the viewpoints and politics of Southern Negroes. A later article will analyze the effect of the segregation dispute on the politics of the white South.

Until Fairly Recently

The Southern Negro is, first of all, a person who until fairly recently was disenfranchised in a good many places in the South—whether this disenfranchisement was self-willed or brought about by white pressure.

In some areas of the South today where the Negro is able to vote, the tradition of not voting has been deeply ingrained.

For these Negroes, their position is perhaps best summed up in the words of a young Negro woman we interviewed in a small Tennessee town near the northern border of Mississippi. When she was asked her political affiliation, she shrugged and replied:

"Huh! Neither Republican or Democrat—here, we're just colored folks."

Her attitude is typical of many Southern Negroes today. It is perhaps one reason why the total number of Negroes on voting rolls in the Southern states in 1956 — as estimated by the Southern Regional Council — did not exceed 25 per cent of the Negroes of voting age in that region.

Still, the number of Negroes who are registered to vote has increased considerably over the last decade. The 25 per cent estimated registered today is nearly twice that of Negroes who were registered in 1947.

And our study revealed that there has been an increase in interest in voting since the last presidential election in 1956.

The weight of sentiment with Negroes we interviewed was that more Negroes than ever would register to vote in the next election. Virtually no one said they thought fewer would vote.

'To Put Out Governor'

The general reason why more Negroes will be voting can be summed up in the bitterness of a 57-year-old farmer from near the town of Cotton Plant, Ark., who said he thought more of his race would be voting in his area "to put our present Governor out of office."

In short, the Southern Negro ties increased voting directly to the coat-tails of the segregation problem.

As reported on Monday, his desire to fight for integration has increased sharply since the first American Institute of Public Opinion study on the subject 22 months ago.

The Southern Negro can now see some use to which his vote can be put. To him, it is at least one weapon with which he can fight for what he wants—an integrated way of life with the whites.

"I don't know just how many will vote," said a young Negro waitress from a Georgia farming community. "But there'll be a lot of them. A lot were scared to vote, but they understand it more now that they've had it explained to them. They thought it was wrong before. Now they know."

Many Plan To Register

As regards plans for registration, this is how those Negroes who say they've never voted answered our staff:

SOUTHERN NEGROES WHO NEVER VOTED

Yes, I plan to register	57%
No, do not plan	14
Don't know	29

As political observers know, intention to register is a far cry from an actual appearance at the polls on election day.

But the important political fact is that the bulk of Southern Negroes today who have never voted are at least interested enough in voting to give some thought to the first step of registering.

The fact that more Southern Negroes are thinking about voting—and no doubt in certain states will vote—is one thing. How they will vote and with which party they will align themselves is another.

Indications are that neither party has yet done a real selling job with Southern Negroes.

Heavily Democratic

Traditionally Republican since the days of the Civil War, in recent years the relatively few Negroes who have voted have gone heavily Democratic.

But largely because of President Eisenhower's intervention at Little Rock—a move that came as a pleasant surprise to many Southern Negroes—the GOP has a slight advantage today. It is by no means an overwhelming support.

The fact of the matter is that a majority of Negroes in the South today (52 per cent) either say they don't know which party Negroes should join or feel that there is no difference between the two.

Among the minority who expressed an opinion, the vote runs in favor of the GOP about 2-to-1.

Actually, the Negro today is by no means united behind one party or the other.

Nor does he feel any great desire at the present to unite with other voters of his race in any kind of a "Negro bloc." This is indicated in the results to another question which was put to Negroes.

Vote As He Pleases

Seven out of 10 Southern Negroes today say that each Negro should vote as he pleases. Only one in four feels that all Negroes should stick together and vote for one candidate.

"I don't think they will get far just voting for the same man," said a 37-year-old Atlanta shipping clerk. "It just makes the white people mad when they do."

The Southern Negro is just beginning to realize that there is power in his ballot—the shipping clerk is aware of it when he fears the consequences of bloc voting.

If the Negroes should some day come to the conclusion that they don't care if the whites get mad, more and more Southern campaigns may come to be directed at winning the Negro vote.

But for the time being, many Negroes are happy just in the fact that they can vote—something they consider a "giant step" forward.

Once they are certain that this privilege will not be taken away from them—and many are not—they will no doubt do some serious thinking about how to use it to their advantage.

Dixie Negro Voting On Rise, U.N. Told

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 29 (AP)—The United States informed the United Nations today Negro voting in Southern states had increased greatly in the past 17 years and is expected to increase even more sharply in the future.

This information was sent to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold for inclusion in a study being prepared by the U.N. subcommission on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities.

The report said the number of Negro voters increased from 150,000 in 1940 to about 3,239,560 in 1956, in a 11-state area comprising Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

REV. KING SAYS NIXON TO HELP NEGRO VOTE DRIVE IN SOUTH

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2 — Vice President Nixon is expected to join the controversial Dr. Martin Luther King of Birmingham, Ala., in leading a drive to register 5 million Negro voters in the South this fall.

Dr. King said the drive will be waged by a new organization of Negro ministers which will be provided a $200,000 budget by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"We intend to use all facilities of the law and to appeal to the Justice Department whenever it is necessary," Dr. King, who led the successful bus boycott in Birmingham, said.

The 28-year-old Negro preacher indicated that Vice President Nixon would support the registration drive.

Dr. King indicated the drive would be waged by Southern Negroes in order to avoid charges of outside interference.

He said the campaign would "supplement" similar drives by such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. King is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Dr. King opined that enactment of the Civil Rights bill before the House will help the campaign to register southern Negroes.

He said campaign headquarters for registering Negro voters would be at Atlanta.

Increase In Negro Voting Should Bring Realignment Of Southern Congressmen

GOP Can Expect Significant Shakeup If Old Coalition Of Conservative Democrats And Republicans Is Split

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — Full participation by Negroes in Southern elections very likely would dilute the conservatism of the Dixie delegation in Congress and cause some national political realignments.

Criteria for the probable outcome lies in the voting character of congressional districts outside the Southern and border states that have large percentages of Negroes.

There are 27 of these districts, each with 10 per cent or more Negroes, according to the 1950 census.

Mr. Cunningham

Twenty-three are represented in the present Congress by Democrats. Four are represented by Republicans.

The four Republicans tend toward the conservative side on everything but civil rights. On that issue they are quite liberal.

The 23 Democrats are liberal on almost all issues, including civil rights.

Heading the list of Democrats is Representative James Roosevelt of California's 26th District, which lies in a part of Los Angeles County that in 1950 was 19.2 per cent Negro. His liberal views do not require description.

GOP Can't Integrate

Equally liberal are the three Negro members of the House—all three of whom, incidentally, are Democrats. Try as they may, the Republican members of the House are yet to become integrated. The overwhelmingly Negro districts of the North somehow do not elect Republicans.

The Negro members of the present House, and the Negro percentages of their districts in the 1950 census, are Representatives William L. Dawson of Chicago's First District, 91.7 per cent; Adam Clayton Powell of New York City's Harlem District, 86.8 per cent, and Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Detroit's 13th District, 28 per cent.

The other Democrats with sizeable blocs of Negroes in their districts in 1950 are:

California — Representative Clyde Doyle of the Seventh District in Los Angeles County, 18 per cent.

Illinois—Representatives James B. Bowler of the Seventh District in Chicago, 21.2 per cent, and Melvin Price of the 24th District in East St. Louis, 11.4 per cent.

Indiana—Representative Ray J. Madden of the First District which includes only Gary and Lake County outside Chicago, 13.8 per cent.

Other Percentages Listed

Michigan — Representatives Thaddeus M. Machrowicz of the Hamtramck Suburb of Detroit, 37.1 per cent, and John D. Dingell of Detroit's 15th District, 15.1 per cent.

Missouri—Representatives Leonor K. Sullivan of the Third District in St. Louis, 27.8 per cent, and Richard Bolling of the Fifth District in Kansas City, 15 per cent.

New Jersey — Representative Hugh J. Addonizio of the 11th District in Newark, across the Hudson River from New York City, 20 per cent.

New York — Representatives Eugene J. Keogh of the Ninth District in Brooklyn, 13.1 per cent; Edna F. Kelly of the 10th District in Brooklyn, 27.6 per cent; Alfred E. Santangelo of the 18th District in Upper Manhattan into which Negroes from Harlem have been moving, 12 per cent, and Isidore Dollinger of the 23rd District in the Bronx, 17.1 per cent.

Ohio—Representatives Charles A. Vanik of the 21st District in Cleveland, 28 per cent.

Pennsylvania—Representatives William A. Barrett of Philadelphia's First District, 23.2 per cent; Kathryn E. Granahan of Philadelphia's Second District, 17.2 per cent; James Aloysium Byrne of Philadelphia's Third District, 19.3 per cent; Earl Chudoff of Philadelphia's Fourth District, 44.8 per cent, and Herman P. Eberharter of Pittsburgh's 26th District, 18.3 per cent.

Republican Statistics

The four Republican representatives whose districts were 10 per cent or more Negro in 1950 are Representatives John J. Allen Jr. of the Seventh District in Oakland, Calif., across the Bay from San Francisco, 18 per cent; Charles B. Brownson of the Indianapolis District in Indiana, 11.8 per cent; William E. Hess of the Second District in Cincinnati, Ohio, 16.4 per cent, and John M. Vorys of the Columbus, Ohio, District, 10.3 per cent.

Because of the continuing movement of Negroes from the South, many of these 27 districts now have even greater percentages of Negroes than they had in 1950.

In addition, other districts in the Northern and Western cities that had less than 10 per cent Negro in 1950 now have substantially more than that. Some of this has come about through the expansion of Negro residential areas into formerly all-white areas, a continuing process in the larger cities.

Negroes On Increase

When a district becomes overwhelmingly Negro, the pattern usually is for it to elect a Negro to represent it in Congress. For instance, the predecessors of Representatives Dawson, Powell and Diggs were whites. And Representative Diggs was not elected from his district until 1954, after its percentage of Negroes had increased beyond the 28 per cent reported in the 1950 census.

The outlook, therefore, is for an increase in the number of Negro representatives in the House and for some of the present white members to be defeated in forthcoming elections.

Representative Machrowicz of Detroit's Hamtrack District narrowly escaped defeat by a Negro candidate in a recent election.

In these Northern and Western districts with large percentages of Negroes, civil rights are discussed in the campaigns but practically never become real issues because no candidate dares take the other side.

Consequently, the results turn on other issues. Because of this, it is significant that the Republicans—who are now energetically pushing the question of Negro voting in the South — hold only four of the 27 districts outside the South with large percentages of Negroes.

GOP Hurting Itself

This suggests that from the standpoint of the Republican Party and the conservative philosophy it now embraces, the civil rights issue offers fleeting advantage but long-term disadvantage.

In fact, the eventual effect, the record in the North and West were duplicated in the South, could prove disastrous to the Republican Party as it now stands.

The Southern delegation in Congress would not be the conservative group that it now is. It would not be the other half of a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition that so often prevails on economic issues.

The Dixie delegation presumably would be cast more in the mold of, say, Representative James Roosevelt of California

South's NAACP Leaders To Study Use Of New Civil Rights Law

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ways of enlarging the Negro vote in the southern states and of using on the local level the new federal civil rights law will be studied by NAACP southern leaders here on November 16 and 17.

The conference, called by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, will be attended by local and state leaders of the Association from 10 southern states.

The aim of the NAACP is a larger and better informed Negro electorate in the South. Officials of the organization have expressed the opinion that the new civil rights law will be an important aid in giving suffrage to Negroes in areas where they previously have been prevented from voting by trickery, threats or violence.

The NAACP is a non-partisan organization, and its register-and-vote campaign will be conducted on that basis.

Indications Of Negro Vote Effect Lacking In Returns

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Returns from scattered off-year elections furnished little indications today of any new political role by Negro voters since enactment of the civil rights bill and the rise of the school integration issue.

This was the assessment of political observers and also of Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., Washington director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I don't think it means much this year where the colored people are concerned," Mitchell said in an interview.

"It would be very difficult, for instance, for the New Jersey election to mean much for the Negro voters, because there were so many things that canceled each other out.

"But I think it will mean something in the (1958) congressional elections, and obviously in the presidential election."

Early comment was cautious or nonexistent from either the Republican or Democratic national committees, where racial integration is viewed as a potential issue of major importance in the 1960 presidential race.

A White House statement took no note of the integration question or the Negro vote.

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn referred to it briefly in a statement saying: "If Democrats want to take pride in their all-out segregation victory in Virginia, they're welcome to it."

This was in reference to the almost 2-1 win scored by Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr., over Republican Ted Dalton in the contest for governor of Virginia.

better with the Negroes in winning re-election than he did when he ran four years ago.

In New York, Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner drew a higher percentage of the Negro vote in winning a second term than Adlai Stevenson did in the 1956 presidential campaign.

Both Meyner and Wagner are civil rights advocates and have expressed support of the Supreme Court integration rulings.

Meyner's Republican opponent, Almond campaigned on a platform pledging last-ditch "massive resistance" to racial integration in the public schools. The small Negro vote was heavily for Dalton, who called for moderation and token integration.

Aside from the school issue, Almond's victory continued Democratic domination of Virginia's governorship. It was also Dalton's second defeat.

In New Jersey, Democratic Gov. Robert E. Meyner scored Malcolm S. Forbes, appealed to Negro voters on the basis of the Eisenhower administration's civil rights record.

Meyner retorted that his civil rights record was good and that the campaign should be decided on New Jersey rather than issues in Arkansas where Democratic Gov. Orval Faubus called out the National Guard to block Negroes from attending high school.

Here is the percentage of the vote polled by Meyner in five key New Jersey Negro areas, compared with the percentages they gave in Meyner's first race in 1953 and the presidential campaign in 1956:

Newark Central Ward: 1953 Meyner 61 per cent; 1956 Stevenson 54 per cent; 1957 Meyner 66 per cent.

Trenton, three Negro districts: 1953 Meyner, 78 per cent; 1956 Stevenson 76 per cent; 1957 Meyner 87 per cent.

Atlantic City, seven largely Negro districts: 1953 Paul Troast, Meyner's Republican opponent, 52 per cent; 1956 Eisenhower, 52 per cent; 1957 Meyner, 55 per cent.

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The vote was: Wagner 61,297; Robert K. Christenberry, his Republican opponent, 13,225. The 1956 vote was: Stevenson 77,991; Eisenhower 41,563.

In Brooklyn's predominantly Negro section, Wagner took 75 per cent of the vote as against Stevenson's approximately 60 per cent last year. Here the vote was: Wagner 21,381; Christenberry 6,975. The vote in 1956 was: Stevenson 29,947; Eisenhower, 20,119.

In the Virginia election, Richmond City precincts that are predominantly Negro voted as high as 35-1 for Republican Dalton.

In Little Rock, Ark., where President Eisenhower sent troops to enforce a court integration order, six of a slate of seven "good government" candidates for city directorships defeated segregationist opponents.

Negro precincts cast overwhelming majorities for the "good government" candidates. Only one candidate backed by the local Citizens Council won.

The good-government group campaigned on grounds that racial issue was not involved, but the Citizens Council focused its campaign on the integration issue.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

North Democrats Hold Negro Vote

By Drew Pearson

Experts of both political parties have been studying Negro vote returns in the recent New York New Jersey elections to see how much Little Rock changed the political picture. They have also been studying Southern editorial reaction.

Pearson

The conclusion is that Negro voting in the North has not slid away from the Democratic fold one iota, though it may slide away in the South.

There is also some belief that a third-party bolt from the Democratic fold in the South is losing momentum.

In the Harlem voting for Mayor, Democratic experts point to the fact that the Republican candidate, Robert Christenberry, polled only 19.5 per cent of the vote in the 12th District of upper Harlem; in 1950 the Republican candidate for the Senate, Joe Hanlon, polled 21.3 per cent.

In lower Harlem, the 14th District, Christenberry did a little better but not much. He won 12 per cent of the vote, whereas in 1950 Republicans polled 10.9 per cent.

In presidential years, the Negro vote for Mr. Eisenhower in Harlem went higher, up to 36.3 per cent in the 12th District in 1956. But the over-all Negro vote in New York still remained 70 per cent Democratic even in that year.

Many Remember FDR

In the South, the political experts figure that older Negroes will remain with the Democratic party; younger Negroes perhaps will bolt to the Republicans.

Older Negroes still remember FDR and the early New Deal days, which gave the Negro the same unemployment benefits as white citizens.

"When I hear the word 'Republican' I find myself automatically reaching down to pull in my belt another notch," said one older Negro in Alabama the other day.

Younger Negroes, however, have little if any recollection of the depression. They note the fact that the chief opponents to civil rights in the South today are Democrats; and that the chief speeches against civil rights that get publicity along the Potomac are made by Democratic Senators.

Therefore, younger Negroes, if and when they get registered and get the right to vote under the new civil rights bill, will probably vote Republican.

Meanwhile, statements by such Democratic moderates as Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi are being observed by political expert of both parties. He and many young Democrats in the South have urged a moderate course rather than a bolt from the party. Young Southern Democrats even selected Catholic Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts to speak at their convention in Baptist-dominated Mississippi—an indication of new moderate, tolerant thinking in the South.

Kremlin Timetable

The Kremlin timetable for the Near East seems to be moving on the same schedule this writer reported when in that area two months ago.

The timetable calls for a move into Jordan within three months; not by war, but by fomenting trouble through Syrian and Egyptian agents, the overthrow of young King Hussein; the joining of Syria and Egypt through Jordan; and, three months later, a similar political move on the oil of Saudi Arabia.

Mobs in Damascus are already calling for the assassination of King Hussein; while the Cairo radio is inciting Jordanians to revolt.

Above the young King's desk, when I interviewed him in Amman, was the picture of his grandfather, King Abdullah, who had met secretly on two occasions with Golda Meir, now Foreign Minister of Israel. Mrs. Meir had crossed into Jordanian Jerusalem, disguised as an Arab woman, to discuss peace between Jordan and Israel. Anti-Israel Arabs, learning that King Abdullah wanted peace, shot him as he prayed in the Mosque of Omar in Old Jerusalem.

This gives some inkling of what the young King is up against if he tries to make peace with Israel, or even if he remains friendly to the United States and England. Palestinian refugees have been purposely prevented from resettling in other areas so they will remain a volatile political mob, ready to revolt against any government working for peace.

These are the political tactics the Kremlin is now using. It is also using the biggest trump card of all—the psychological victory of sputnik and the ICBM. These are why the Eisenhower Doctrine, once considered a big stick, is now like shaking a twig in the Near East. It is also why the United States will find it almost impossible to stop the Russian timetable without war.

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NEGRO VOTES GRADUALLY CHANGING SOUTHERN POLITICS

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 26—While the South is engaged in furious dispute over the issue of racial desegregation in the public schools, its political leaders are reluctantly recognizing that the Negro voter is increasingly becoming a factor in elections, and ultimately will give the Southern states the flexibility that characterizes the democratic process.

The long-range impact of the Negro voter in the South was underscored this week in a survey made public by the Southern Regional Council, the most effective interracial organization in the South. The council, with the aid of foundation funds, conducted a county-by-county study of Negro suffrage.

The simple first principle in evaluating the Negro voting picture, the council found, is that during the past decade Negro registration has climbed steadily, if gradually, and today there are approximately 1,238,000 Negroes on voting rolls in the Southern states.

Wide Gains

This picture represents a gain of 229,440 over the 1952 registration, which in turn was a gain of 413,500 over the 595,000 registered in 1947. Prior to that, when the all-white-primary laws were in effect, only a handful of Negroes were registered voters.

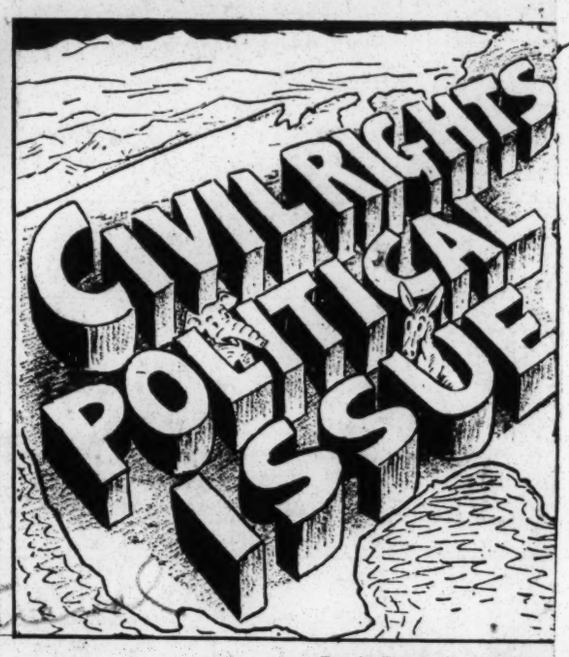
The current figures represent only about 25 per cent of the estimated 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, compared to a 60 per cent registration among eligible white Southerners.

Many factors will determine the speed with which Negroes progress toward the goal of political equality, not the least of which is the attitude of the white community, which more than ever has been subjected to outside scrutiny and Federal goading.

For the present time there is unquestionably a deterrent to this Negro voting increase, due to the tensions stemming from the public school furor. In some instances there have been calculated efforts to roll back Negro registration gains through sporadic violence, economic reprisals and the exercise of subtle technicalities by county registrars.

Graham in The Arkansas Gazette

"Burr in the saddle."



Ray in The Kansas City Star

"An easy place to get lost."

Temporary Delays

But the temporary nature of these delaying devices is to be found in the Southern Congressional concession to adoption of the recent Federal Civil Rights Act to bolster Negro enfranchisement, the fact that overt violence is very much the exception and that economic strictures wane as urbanization replaces the old Negro-white relationships with the impersonal relationships of modern city living.

These developments point up the fact that the breakthrough for Negro voting is already manifested in big urban concentrations such as Atlanta, New Orleans, Nashville, Memphis and Louisville.

In such places the Negro wields a balance-of-power role that changes the whole complexion of electioneering. The outstanding instance concerns Atlanta, where Mayor William B. Hartsfield, like his Northern big-city counterparts, successfully balances the disparate elements rather than relying on Old South bombast aimed at white voters only.

This picture is emerging in virtually all of the urbanized centers, particularly if they are commercial hubs of the industrial complexes that are pumping new jobs and new education and training demands into the region.

Out of all this have come some startling occasions of Negro voting effects, more or less checkerboard in regional significance and usually subjected to swift finger-in-the-dike maneuvers by white politicians who were uncertain what is meant for their office-seeking futures.

For instance, a shift of Democratic Negro voters in Memphis in 1956 unquestionably put Tennessee in the Eisenhower column. Similar shifts also helped push several Deep South cities that year into the Republican column for the first time since Reconstruction days. In 1952 South Carolina missed supporting General Eisenhower by a margin much smaller than the Negro vote, which overwhelmingly remained Democratic.

Also, in recent years the Negro vote has been held responsible for deciding a Democratic Senatorial nomination in South Carolina and a similar Gubernatorial contest in Arkansas.

Political Prospects

In the present hardening of attitudes over the school issue, however, state-wide candidates in most instances are finding that with polarization in terms of "integration versus segregation" there are not enough Negro votes to offset white defections if a harmonizing line is adopted by a candidate. But it is clear to many that when other issues come to the fore again, it will not be politically realistic to spot some 60,000 ballots, say, to an opponent who has sensed that the race issue suddenly has become secondary.

Against this background, the Negro vote clearly will increase as urbanization and educational and industrial opportunities expand. Because of economic dependency, farm tenancy and old feudal social arrangements, the rural counties with high ratios of Negro population will move more slowly in Negro suffrage gains.

At present, the Negro's problem is where to channel his vote for its greatest results. Until the school controversy, Negro voting was leaning in some places to alliances with labor, a development that worried the conservative forces. But now labor's rank and file includes some of the harshest segments in opposition to school mixing.

Watchful Independent

At this stage, the Negro vote is being shaped to function as "watchful independent."

Mainly, this means that in municipal, county and most state-wide contests, the Negro will realistically accept the one-party Democratic structure and use his vote as a bargaining device for better law enforcement. His first question is "how will the police officers treat us?"

This will be followed in the bigger cities by "trading" for better recreation facilities, paved streets, slum clearance, even patronage in terms of employment in lower-pay city jobs.

In effect the Negro leaders are saying "give our people some middle-class symbols and we will ourselves erase many of the cultural antipathies."

In Presidential and Congressional elections, and where a Republican occasionally makes a strong bid for a governorship, the Negro vote is more and more likely to be geared to seeing which way the cat jumps. In 1956, the Negro generally was not so much transformed into Republican as he was rebuking the segregationist extremists in the Democratic Southern wing. This same finger-in-the-wind attitude seems likely to hold for 1960, but always sensitive to the knowledge that "trading benefits" from top to bottom is more effective through the same party, a factor that is not without its importance in the future assessments of Southern Democratic leaders.

In sum total, the Negro, too is a Southerner and usually is well attuned to the political processes of his region, and to make his case even stronger he is turning to the master blueprint that has guided every minority group in the country's history toward fuller realization of basic civil rights.

Negro Ballot Trend Watched

Jersey Republicans Use Little Rock Issue

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Voters will choose two governors, two House members, and a batch of mayors in an off-year election Tuesday.

The results may show whether the Republicans will benefit from any switch of the Negro vote as a result of the Little Rock integration crisis.

The Negro vote will be watched particularly in the New Jersey governorship race, in which 120,000 Negroes are registered.

Virginia Vote Watched

But it also will figure to some extent in Virginia, where the other governor will be elected. There, GOP leaders say their candidate will get at least 45,000 of the expected 65,000 Negro votes because the Democratic candidate favors "massive resistance" to integration of the schools. The GOP candidate advocates a locally bossed pupil assignment plan, which he says would permit only token, controlled integration.

Tuesday's voting—besides hoisting some possible signs of 1958 contests for control of Congress—may also test in some measure the popularity of President Eisenhower. He has endorsed GOP candidates in the three top races—for governor of New Jersey and Virginia and for mayor of New York City.

Democrats now hold all three posts and say they will do so in Tuesday's tests. Republicans are making no claims of victory in any of these contests. A GOP win in any would be regarded as an upset.

Not Seriously Contested

Republicans claims of victory in races to fill two House seats formerly held by Republicans in New Jersey's 2nd and Pennsylvania's 13th Districts—both GOP strongholds — are not seriously contested by the Democrats.

The House now has 233 Democrats and 1 Democratic vacancy; the Republicans 199 and 2 vacancies. The Democratic vacancy will be filled Dec. 31 in Illinois' 7th District in Chicago.

Besides electing governors next Tuesday, New Jersey and Virginia will choose state legislators, as will Kentucky. Several constitutional amendments are on the ballot in New York and Pennsylvania, including one in Pennsylvania to pay a Korean War bonus.

The principal contests and the issues in the handful of states in which national party leaders are taking an interest:

New Jersey—the race for governor is between Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner, who is running on his record, and Malcolm S. Forbes, 38-year-old Republican state senator and magazine publisher. Polls show Meyner ahead, although a hard campaigning Forbes, encouraged by a strong endorsement from Eisenhower, says he has gained in recent weeks. Forbes is an Eisenhower Republican.

Meyner Holds Attention

Meyner, now 49, gained national prominence when he ended 10 years of GOP statehouse control in Trenton in 1953 and won his first term by a 153,000 plurality. His reelection in the face of Eisenhower's firm endorsement of Forbes and Vice President Nixon's campaign support would put his name in contention for the 1960 national ticket, although he disclaims any White House ambitions.

Republicans are hoping for a Forbes victory because, as Eisenhower put it, it would give a "big shot in the arm" to the GOP. Republican morale has been pretty low since Democrats won an upset special Senate election victory last August in Wisconsin to continue a trend they have shown in special and off-year elections.

GOP Looks to Negro Vote

Although the campaign has been fought mainly on state issues, Forbes said the nation will be watching "to see if the Negro vote reflects the actions of Congress (in passing civil rights legislation) and the President (in intervening in the Little Rock school disorder)."

Forbes told a Negro meeting that if his margin of victory over Meyner is not heavy in Negro wards it will be interpreted as meaning "if you are not in Arkansas, you don't care."

Republicans say Negroes have been voting Democratic by about 3-1 in past elections.

Meyner has not referred to the Little Rock controversy, but has pointed to the list of Negroes he has named to state offices.

In all, 2,783,315 are eligible to vote compared with 2,859,969 in 1956.

The election in New Jersey's 2nd District is to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Republican Rep. T. Millet Hand, who won last November by better than a 2-1 margin. Candidates are Assemblyman Milton W. Glenn, Margate Republican, and Joseph G. Hancock, Democrat, a Greenwich Township farmer.

School Issue in Virginia

Virginia — elects a governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general in contests revolving almost exclusively around the school issue.

Running as the Democratic candidate for governor with the backing of the strong organization headed by Sen. Byrd (D-Va) is J. Lindsay Almond Jr., who resigned as attorney general to make the race. Democratic Gov. Thomas B. Stanley cannot succeed himself under state law.

Almond favors unyielding resistance to racial integration of the schools and supports state laws calling for closing any schools where integration may occur, and withdrawing state aid. But he says he will use "every power at my command" to reopen any schools so closed and would operate them in an atmosphere "conducive to the processes of education."

The Republican candidate is Ted Dalton, state senator and GOP national committeeman, who polled nearly 45 per cent of the vote in his first try for governor four years ago.

For Token Integration

Dalton favors a locally administered pupil assignment plan, which he says permits only token, controlled integration. He argues the "massive resistance" program of the Democrats would bring on either massive integration or closure of the schools.

Dalton said this week he was 'very much encouraged by the great pickup of the last few days" in his support. GOP State Chairman I. Lee Porter rests on the statement: "We hope to win."

Democratic leaders predict Almond will win by a larger percentage than Stanley rolled up against Dalton in 1953, largely because of the school issue and a drop in Eisenhower support in a state Eisenhower carried in 1952 and 1956.

New York—elects 51 mayors, including those in New York City, Buffalo and Albany. Republicans now hold 29 of these mayoralties, Democrats 19, and non-partisan 3.

Wagner Adds Edge

In New York City, Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner is generally conceded to have a good edge for a second term over Republican Robert K. Christenberry, Tennessee-born hotel executive and former chairman of the New York Athletic Commission.

Gang murders, juvenile wars, and transfer of the Brooklyn Dodger and New York Giant baseball teams to the west coast have figured in what has generally been a rather dull campaign. Registration is 2,439,972.

Six proposed amendments are on the state ballot, including one to legalize bingo parties given by charitable, fraternal and religious groups. A separate question would provide for a 1959 convention to rewrite the state constitution.

Pennsylvania Election

Pennsylvania — elects a House member and mayors of Pittsburgh, Scranton and 21 smaller cities. Also votes on proposals to pay a Korean War bonus and to liberalize absentee voting laws. A total of 5,333,056 citizens are registered.

Republicans contend they will easily retain the House seat in the 13th District, left vacant with the resignation of Republican Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr., who won last year by 2-1. Candidates are John A. Lafore Jr., Haverford Republican, and Glenn W. Preston, Oreland Democrat.

Kentucky — elects a mayor in Louisville and half of its 38 state senators and all of its 100 representatives. Both houses are now strongly Democratic and are expected to remain so.

Connecticut — elects mayors in New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury.

COMMENT CAUTIOUS

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Israel's Biggest Movie

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (AP) — Israel's biggest and most luxurious movie, the Tel Aviv, has just opened here. It's No. 25 in this city of 270,000 and 12 more are being built or on blueprints.

Mexican Film Effort

MEXICO CITY, Nov 6 (AP) — Mexico, the world's largest producer of Spanish language movies, expects to equal last year's production of 93 despite a crippling seven-week strike. Eighty have been made.

New Law or No, in the South It's Status Quo

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Jan 7-21-57

By George McMillan

A former Washington newspaperman, McMillan is now a free-lance newspaper and magazine writer specializing in Southern affairs.

AIKEN, S. C.—The controversial "voting rights" provisions of the civil rights bill may be keeping the Senate up nights, but the threat that it may be enacted into law is having curiously little effect on the practical Southern politicians.

In fact, as the bill is viewed by politically wise Southerners, both Negro and white, it will, if passed, have little or no immediate effect on Southern politics.

While it may be pictured in Washington as a measure that is going to bring about some kind of ballot box "black revolution," Southerners who know doubt that as many as another 250,000 Negroes will register even after they get the "protection" offered under the bill.

The simple fact seems to be that white Southern politicians long ago lost their fear of the "Negro vote," as they have seen it—and manipulated it—in recent decades.

And Negro leaders in the South are just as disillusioned with the ballot box as a place where the status quo in racial segregation can be changed, or even altered or modified.

Why Bother?

TO SEE HOW little difference it would make if the "voting rights" are enacted, you have to understand the realities of the Negro's political position. In fact, although there are more than 1 million registered Negro voters in the South today, there is little evidence in Southern elections that the "Negro vote" has been a significant factor anywhere.

There are two reasons why Negroes have not been able to use the ballot in the South to help themselves achieve some of the ends for which they are struggling more successfully elsewhere in other ways.

1. The Negro vote doesn't count because it is a city vote, and because, in turn, state politics in the South is dominated by the rural vote and rural influence. The heavy Negro vote in Atlanta, for example, has little influence on Georgia politics because of Georgia's "county-unit" system.

2. But more than that, Negroes have "nothing to vote for." There's an old story about the Negro who, having heard two candidates speak, told his wife when he got home that he had a choice between "a rattlesnake and a skunk." Today, in the midst of the present segregation crisis, it is more often than not the case that candidates vie with each other in making claims to "preserve" the Southern way, and certainly none have recently dared to make an open appeal for the Negro vote.

Can't, Won't, or Don't

A GOOD CROSS-SECTION of the kind of dilemmas Southern Negroes are likely to find themselves facing, in their fight for enfranchisement, is shown by the situation in Aiken County, South Carolina, the residence of Sen. Strom Thurmond.

Negroes "just don't" vote in the western part of the county where there is a constellation of cotton mills in "Horse Creek Valley," the setting for Erskine Caldwell's "God's Little Acre."

Although much improved by paint and prosperity and although the once strong Klan membership has faded, the mill workers still show their traditional antagonism to Negroes, and succeed in keeping them away from the ballot box.

In the northeastern part of the county, a rural section of some wide stretches of level cotton fields and of some not so good farms, "there are some boxes that Negroes don't come around."

Othewise, in the city of Aiken and in its immediate environs, Negroes vote freely when, in fact, local politicians are not actively seeking the Negro vote.

"But there just isn't a 'Negro vote' here," said a prominent Aiken Negro. "There might be, if we ever had anything to vote for as Negroes. Segregation is the biggest issue the South faces today, but there is only one way to vote on it in South Carolina. Frankly, I don't see much use for us to go out and start fighting to get the colored people out around the county registered. Why bother?"

Conditioned Reflex

AND, AS MOST Southerners would agree, it will take something more than issues, and something more than the kind of "protection" the new bill offers, to get the rural Negro voter to the polls, and keep him there.

In fact, the Negro "still lives out a complex pattern of expected behavior," in the small towns and rural sections of the South, according to a prominent Southern sociologist. "It would be almost impossible to conceive of any law that could protect him from all the forms of discipline to which he might be subjected. Certainly he wouldn't be protected by the present bill, whether it is a 'tough' bill or a 'weak' bill."

And not even Negro leaders deny that the rural Negroes are woefully lacking in political interest and political education. "Even if you fought the battle to get them registered, they probably wouldn't vote but once, and they might get 'persuaded' then," a Negro leader said.

Some Year

IT IS FOR REASONS like these that a political scientist who has frequently studied Negro voting behavior estimates that even if the "voting rights" bill is passed "there will be fewer than 250,000 new Negro registrations in the entire South."

"I believe," he said, "that the vote for the ballot is, as Negroes themselves would agree, a long-range fight. There's not going to be any run on the bank if the bill passes. I think it will be, say, 15 or 20 years before there are as many as 3 million Negro voters in the South. And I am sure that it will be at least 6 years, maybe 10, before any election is dramatized in such a way that it will make an appeal to Negroes to any of their deepest interests."

A Negro college professor agrees with this estimate and adds:

"The fight for the ballot has far less appeal to the Southern Negro today than things like the Montgomery bus boycott, or school integration, things that involve a more direct fight for personal dignity."

Outside the South where things look simple, and where Southern politicians sometimes try to make them look even more simple, the debate over the "voting rights" bill seems like a profound cause involving clear "rights" and unmistakable "wrongs," depending on where you stand.

But in the South, where nothing is ever quite what it seems on the surface, it looks only like one, and perhaps at the moment, not the most important, of the many points at which the Negro is seeking to upgrade himself.

Uncivil War of Words

Times New York
Wed. 7-31-57

An Appraisal of Attitudes in Senate In Debate Over Equal Voting Rights

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30—The equal-voting-rights debate in the Senate is not improving with age. With every passing day, the temperature of the Senate is rising and the level of the argument falling.

Today, for example, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia took the floor to warn the Republicans against submitting to pressure from the White House.

Senators, said the gentleman from Georgia, should not be "dragooned" by telephone calls from the President. Such calls, he concluded, amounted to a Presidential invasion of Congress' responsibility to write the laws.

On the other side of the aisle, Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York counseled supporters of the civil rights bill not to waste their ammunition on Southern Senators who could not be convinced by any argument. And so the downward trend continues.

Uncommitted Group Sought

This was probably inevitable, for after more than two weeks of incessant talk, the Senate is so evenly divided on whether to approve or disapprove limited jury trial amendments to the Administration's bill that the leaders on both sides are beginning to apply pressures of all kinds to those Senators who are either wavering or uncommitted and thus hold the balance of power in the debate.

It is true that the White House, after much hesitation, is applying pressure to Republican Senators. The argument is not only the Administration's bill is the one fair way to redeem the constitutiontl promise of equal voting rights for Negroes, but also that passage of an effective equal-voting-rights measure would have a powerful influence in breaking the Democratic hold on the South and on the Negro vote in the Northern cities.

All the pressure, however, is not coming from the White House. The Southern leaders, though comparatively few in number, are not precisely helpless.

They have been in the Senate a long time .They are well-liked and articulate. They are good lawyers, and highly skilled in parliamentary manuever, particularly when led by the majority leader, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. They studied the bill more carefully than the Northerners, and most important of all, they hold the chairmanships of some committees that deal with legislation vital to many Senators in the North.

Chairmen Hayden of Appropriations; Ellender of Agriculture and Forestry; Russell of Armed Services; Eastland of Judiciary; Hill of Labor and Public Welfare; Johnston of Post Office and Civil Service; Byrd of Finance; McClellan of

Government Operations; Fulbright of Banking and Currency, and Chavez of Public Works, are all from the South or Southwest.

Sincere in Their Fight

They are all deeply involved in the fight for those few wavering votes. They feel deeply and sincerely that they are right, and they are using all their influence to win new support for the jury trial amendment.

Coincidentally, they are fighting the battle of the headlines, too. For example, the Southern leaders drafted, and Senator George A. Smathers of Florida signed, letters to the big television and radio networks complaining of "reports" that the Southern point of view was not getting a fair break in the accounts of the civil rights debate.

This was done shortly after the debate started, and the Smathers letter not only was written on stationery of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (which checks on the Federal Communications Commission and therefore has great power over the broadcasting networks) but also contained a vague threat that the networks might still be transformed into a public utility.

The letter said:

"As you are aware, some charges have been made recently that the networks are not granting equal treatment to contrasting viewpoints in the current civil rights controversy.

"In view of the efforts of some to extend a modified public utility type of control to the broadcasting industry, the implications of such charges are serious.

"I do not embrace the charges and I have come to no conclusion upon the issue of stricter regulation of the broadcasting industry. However, I believe it would be helpful if you gentlemen would submit the facts on the treatment that has been accorded the contending parties in the civil rights issue over your network news presentations and interview programs."

This is just one sample of the maneuvering that is going on behind the scenes, and it can be expected to increase as the issue approaches a vote.

Unfortunately, side issues are now beginning to fog the central issue that remains to be decided. The main question is whether a situation exists in the South under which Negroes are being denied their constitutional right to vote, and if so, what remedial action is necessary to redeem that constitutional promise.

However, no factual basis has been put under the debate. The records of Negro voting in the Southern states have not been submitted by the Administration, except in scattered precincts. The facts on whether Negroes can or do sit on juries in the various Southern states—a key question in the debate—have not been established. Some Senators are asserting that they do, others that they don't.

Thus, there have now been days of argument about whether the Administration was conniving at sending Federal troops into the South, and whether it was trying by trickery to use injunctions to enforce racial segregation in the public schools, and whether white juries were fair to Negroes in the South. But very little reliable information about the actual voting situation or the jury regulations in the former Confederate States.

These are facts that can be obtained for the Senate by the majority and minority leaders. Both have made a great play of the high level of the debate but it is declining fast, and is not likely to be retrieved by more contentious argument and maneuver.

Politically—

Is South Being Cut Adrift?

BY LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 — The evidence is piling up that Southern leaders are thinking hard about the fact that the South is being cut adrift politically.

The influence of Southerners in the councils of the Democratic Party gradually has been inched off. Southern votes cast for Republican presidential candidates have gained no influence there for the Southern point of view.

What to do about all of this is something Southern Democratic spokesmen and office holders now must consider—along with the significant fact that the new Negro vote in the South may be coming up with new leaders and new office holders.

The direction of Southern political thinking was indicated last week by James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, a qualified spokesman for his state. South Carolina is one of those in the South committed by its Legislature to defy racial integration in the schools by every legal means.

He served in the House and Senate, as associate justice of the Supreme Court, as secretary of state and, more recently, as governor of South Carolina.

At Bennettsville, S. C., last week, Byrnes painted a pattern for Southern political action and objectives, as follows:

"Notwithstanding the political gloom which now surrounds us, the South may be restored to its place in the councils of the nation if its leaders, forgetting all political differences, will now begin to organize for a united South.

"You may be sure that, under present conditions, no man south of the Potomac will be placed on the presidential ticket of either party unless that man is willing to betray his people.

"But, if you organize and let the people know the Southern states are not in the bag for either political party, we may have some chance of securing written pledges that will assure some respect for the U. S. Constitution and a greater respect for local government."

That's about it. Byrnes' prescription is that the South find a political alliance within which it may regain a substantial voice in the making of national policy. It seems more likely that the South will go it alone politically than establish the political alliance Brynes suggested.

The natural policy which the South most urgently desires to establish would relate to the over-all problem of race relations, what Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) termed the commingling of the white and Negro races.

Neither the Republican Party nor the non-Southern elements of the Democratic Party would be likely to welcome an alliance on those terms. The Negro vote outside the South is too important for either party to dicker with the South on civil rights or on state's rights, either.

U. S. News and World Report estimates in its current issue that 4,000,000 Negro voters hold a balance of power in 14 states outside the South. These 14 range from Maryland with 15.6 per cent to California with 4.6 per cent of Negro voters. The others are Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. These 14 states cast a powerhouse of 261 presidential electoral votes. Needed to win: 266!

This is an old story which is as new as today and—even if a civil rights bill is passed—quite possibly is tomorrow's story, too. This 1944 picture shows an Atlanta Negro being told he cannot vote in Georgia's Democratic primary. When Negroes tried to vote, their names could not be found on registration lists.

22 Groups Urge

Right To Vote Biggest Issue

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Federal legislation to safeguard the two "most basic" citizenship rights —the right to vote and the right to security of the person—should be passed as quickly as possible by the House of Representatives in order to allow sufficient time before Congress adjourns to break a probable Senate filibuster against such legislation.

This point of view was expressed on Feb 6 by 22 organizations through their spokesman, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins. Mr. Wilkins testified before the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, on behalf of the 22 organizations.

A bill containing the provisions recommended by Mr Wilkins was passed in the House last year by a two-to-one bi-partisan majority.

To illustrate the urgent need for federal legislation protecting voting rights and security of the person, Mr. Wilkins cited situations in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Negro Alabamans who attempt to register to vote are asked questions such as "How many persons are on the United States payroll?" and "What was the nineteenth state admitted to the Union?" he said.

The "latest effort" to prevent Negroes of Macon county, Alabama was described by the NAACP official as the refusal by state officials to appoint a full board of registrars.

The civil rights leader emphasized that although the organizations he represented urged immediate passage of H. R. 627 or a similar bill, they considered the measure a "compromise bill" which does not take into account discrimination in employment and interstate transportation, the poll tax, or "violence directed against members of the armed services."

H R. 627, which was passed last year by the House, includes provisions to:

1—Strengthen the U. S Justice Department and the courts to protect American citizens whose right to vote or whose personal security has been threatened or removed because of race, national origin or religious affiliation;

2—Provide a special civil rights division in the U. S. Department of Justice;

3—Establish a bi-partisan commission to investigate civil rights violations.

The House committee members were told that although the NAACP and other organizations he represented were willing to accept a "minimum" civil rights bill, it must be a "meaningful" bill.

"We favor a civil rights division in the Department of Justice, and we favor a commission on civil rights, as they were incorporated in H. R. 627 last year," Mr. Wilkins asserted. "But we regard the creation of such agencies as supplements to, not substitutes for, meaningful civil rights legislation."

The organization on whose behalf Mr. Wilkins testified, in addition to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were: American Civil Liberties Union, American Council on Human Rights, American Ethical Union's National Committee on Public Affairs, American Jewish Congress, Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, Friends' Committee on National Legislation, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, and International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers AFL-CIO.

Also: Japanese-American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. A., National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Community Relations Advisory Council, National Council of Negro Women, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, United Automobile Workers of America AFL-CIO, United Hebrew Trades, United Steelworkers of America, Workers Defense League, and Workmens Circle.

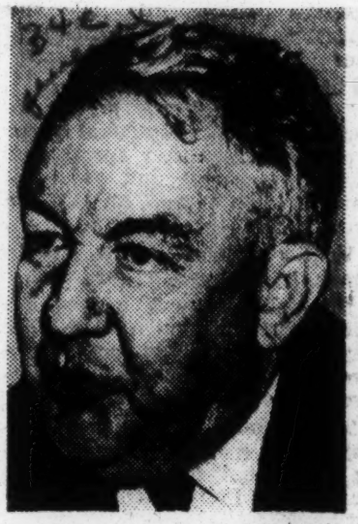
Brownell says FBI reports back his stand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 —(AP)—Atty. Gen. Brownell, admittedly "nettled" by questions from Sen. Ervin (D., N. C.), offered Saturday to try to make public FBI reports to support his testimony that some Southern Negroes have been denied the right to vote.

Ervin was questioning Brownell for the third day at a Senate judiciary subcommittee hearing on the Eisenhower administration's civil rights program. He said he might draw "inference" different from those of Brownell if he could see the FBI reports.

UNDER THE proposed legislation, the attorney general would be authorized to seek federal court injunctions to protect voting rights and other civil rights.

Ervin has insisted that Brownell has failed to show any necessity for such a "drastic" remedy.



AP wirephoto

SEN. SAM J. ERVIN
. . . Keeps Brownell busy

Brownell, at the outset of his testimony, said the legislation would enable the government to deal effectively with what he called attempts at "mass disenfranchisement of Negroes."

As examples, he said there had been discriminatory practices against Negroes by local election officials in three North Carolina precincts.

ERVIN ASKED Saturday if it would be possible for the subcommittee to see the FBI reports on which Brownell said he had based his testimony, "so that we can see if the inferences you have drawn are correct."

Brownell replied he had given a factual summary of the FBI reports. Ervin said he was sure the attorney general had done so but that it was possible that he, Ervin, might draw different inferences from them.

Ervin said it did not seem quite "cricket" for a public official to see FBI reports and interpret them and not let others see the reports and see if they agreed with those inferences.

BROWNELL said he was "a little nettled" by Ervin's remarks. He added he would see if he could obtain the consent of the persons interviewed by the FBI to make the reports public.

If their consent can be obtained, he said he thought it would be permissable to make the reports public and place them in the subcommittee record.

Brownell suggested Ervin might be able to help him get the consent of the people involved. Ervin said he didn't know just how he could help since he didn't know who the people were. Brownell said he might ask Ervin to write to some of the North Carolinians.

BROWNELL HAD offered to testify at the unusual Saturday session — or on Sunday or at night—in the interest of speeding action on the civil rights bill.

The strategy of Southern opponents is one of delay, which would better their chances of filibustering the legislation to death if and when it reaches the Senate floor.

Ervin, carrying the ball for Dixie forces in the subcommittee, said earlier he couldn't estimate how long he would require to complete his questioning of Brownell.

Voting Is A Privilege

There was never a measure presented to Congress since reconstruction days on which there has been so much cloudy thinking and muddling of words as the civil rights bill.

In the first place, the measure is sadly misnamed.

The "right to vote," the heart so the exponents say of the civil rights bill, is misleading as a phrase and a slogan.

Voting is not a right, it is a privilege.

The privilege is won by the attainment of a certain age and a required level in education. It can be lost by the commission of a felony. It can be lost, too, by sheer neglect, by failure to go to the polls and mark a ballot.

Dr. Albert Save of the University of Georgia would make the privilege of voting even more difficult to attain. He says the present 30-question voter qualification test is too simple. He would substitute a comprehension test.

Such screening, it is assumed, would test the applicant's understanding of the system under which he is governed.

The quality of government would be improved if only informed voters were allowed to go to the polls.

The Right To Vote

World Wed, 5-1-57

Attorney General Brownell's report citing "shocking" violations of civil rights furnishes added ammunition to advocates of the administration's proposed legislation on the subject. A key provision in this program would permit the Justice Department to intervene with injunctions to prevent violations of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Editorial P. 6

The report underscores the department's frustration under public demands that it take action in the Emmet Till case and others where murders of Negroes went unpunished. But the sponsors of the legislation are even more interested in finding some way to enable federal authorities to prevent local officials denying the right to vote in certain parts of the South. For if the right to vote—supposedly guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment more than 80 years ago—canbe made effective, it can be used to guard others rights.

3+C General

Southern opponents of this plan declared it would deny another right—that to a jury trial. Action here should proceed only after full understanding of what is involved. The objections of opponents deserve genuine consideration—although their present tactics are to bottle up the bills and block congressional consideration.

The Constitution gives the states power to set the qualifications of voters—even in national elections. But it also requires that these shall be applied equally to all citizens. There is much evidence that too often this has not been done.

The Eisenhower civil-rights program would permit federal legal action similar to antitrust injunction suits. As defendants the election officials would have bull right to present their evidence through counsel and to cross-examine witnesses, but injunctions could be granted by judges without jury trials. No criminal charge would be involved, but noncompliance could be punished as contempt.

That President Eisenhower, whose instinctive support of local government has often been evident, considers this legislation necessary and safe speaks strongly in its favor.

Demos Still Lead GOP

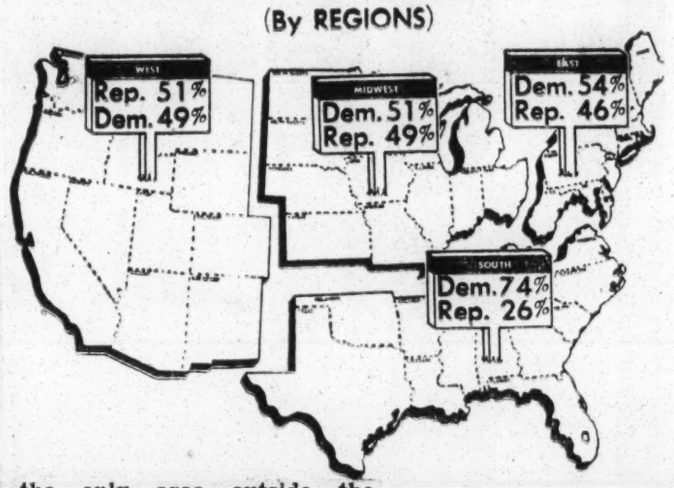
Herald Mon, 6-17-57 Miami, Fla.

By 12,600,000 Voters

P. 6-C

If All Adults Had to Register Today

(By REGIONS)



By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J. — If every citizen of voting age were required to register this week, either as a Republican or as a Democrat, the Democrats would outnumber the Republicans by 12.6 million voters.

The Gallup Poll

A new institute audit of the potential numerical strength of the two parties shows little change for either party since a year ago, which indicates that the Republicans, as a party, haven't gained new adherents despite their victory last November.

Here are today's party line-ups, based on an estimated total of 99,200,000 civilian citizens of voting age (exclusive of those in institutions):

TODAY	
Democrats	51,600,000
Republicans	39,000,000
Still undecided	8,600,000
	99,200,000

Here are the totals for a year ago, based on an estimated voting population at the time of 98,500,000 civilian citizens:

APRIL, 1956	
Democrats	51,700,000
Republicans	39,000,000
Still undecided	7,800,000
	98,500,000

The important political fact is that party loyalties of the rank and file have not been affected by what observers term the "deep split" in each of the major parties.

★ ★ ★

ALTHOUGH their party is still the minority party, GOP chieftains can take comfort in the fact that they have been able to narrow the gap considerably since three years ago.

Up to that time, many voters continued to fear another depression under the GOP. But the pickup in business generally in 1955 caused some people to switch their political allegiance.

The September, 1954, audit showed Democrats outnumbering Republicans by 19,500,000 voters, compared to 12,600,000 today. A total of 54,600,000 citizens said they would sign up as Democrats, 35,100,000 as Republicans, while 7,800,000 were still undecided.

Voters not registered with either party would sign up as Democrats by a 5-to-3 margin if they had to register under one of the major party labels.

However, the GOP has made headway among this group since 1954, as the following table shows:

VOTERS NOT NOW REGISTERED	TODAY	1954
Would register as:		
Democrats	62%	67%
Republicans	38	33

★ ★ ★

ANY analysis of party strength at the national level must take into account the tremendous advantage the Democrats have in the Solid South.

Nevertheless, the West is the only area outside the South where the Democrats do not have an edge today.

Here is how citizens say they would register today, by geographical regions, with the "undecideds" eliminated:

EAST	
Democratic	54%
Republican	46
MIDWEST	
Democratic	51%
Republican	49
SOUTH	
Democratic	74%
Republican	26
WEST	
Democratic	49%
Republican	51

Survey Question

A cross-section of America's adults was asked:

"If you HAD to register again today, would you register as a Democrat or as a Republican?"

The results:

Democrat	52.0%
Republican	39.3
Still undecided	8.7

PLOT TO CONTROL DIXIE VOTE CHARGED

Appeal P. 47

GOP Conspiracy Is Claimed By Abernethy

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

Memphis, Tenn. 6-20-57

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Representative Tom Abernethy (D., Miss.) charged Wednesday that national Republican leaders are plotting to regain control of the South "with Negro votes."

"In their all-out support of civil rights," the Mississippian declared in a letter to constituents, "Republicans are looking ahead to the day when they will once again control the South, as they did in the days of Reconstruction, with Negro votes.

"The plan was conceived in the politically fertile mind of Atty. Gen. Brownell and is being pushed by Vice President Richard Nixon and Republican Chairman Meade Alcorn. Eisenhower has given approval and behind his smile is playing a strong leading role."

Saying "the plan is well underway," Mr. Abernethy said that "Richard Nixon is meeting, fraternizing and having his picture made at every opportunity with radical Negro leaders, his latest with Negro preachers from Montgomery, Ala.

"The photos reflect his uncomfortable and conspicuous self-consciousness but given time he will feel at home."

Noting the Republicans' new "Operation Dixie," Mr. Abernethy said:

"This is the second such operation of the Republican Party. The latest in all respects won't be exactly similar to their drive of the 1860's, but the political prize is intended to be the same — Negro senators, Negro congressmen, and Negro votes for Republican presidential nominees."

He charged that in the course of their planning that national Republican leaders "are playing Northern Democrats for a bunch of suckers and making it stick."

INGENUITY IN THE SOUTH

Star Sun. 7-28-57

There Are Many Ways the Vote Can Be Denied

Washington D.C.

By DAVID KOONCE

The civil rights bill now being debated in the Senate is based on the charge that a substantial proportion of qualified Southern Negroes are denied their Constitutional right to vote. Backers of the bill say that in all of the 11 Southern States Negroes are voteless because of a region-wide use of fear, force and intimidation.

P. 23-A

They cite figures like these, compiled by the authoritative Southern Regional Council: In Mississippi, just 4 per cent of qualified Negroes are registered to vote; in Arkansas, 16.5 per cent; in Alabama, 10.3 per cent; in Virginia 20 per cent; in South Carolina, 25.3 per cent. Of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the South, only about 25 per cent are registered and the percentage of those actually voting is much lower, says the Council. By contrast, about 60 per cent of eligible whites are registered.

Yet, none of the Southern States include in their official voting requirements any discrimination against Negroes. How, then, is racial disfranchisement accomplished?

The methods, according to Negro leaders and witnesses who have given sworn testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, are sometimes crude and sometimes subtle, but almost always they are effective.

Violence Charged

Belzoni, Miss., near the State capital of Jackson, saw the most direct and brutal discouragement of Negro voting—the shooting and killing of Negro leaders.

Mr. Koonce, a member of the staff of the Sunday Editorial Section, has lived and worked in seven Southern States.

According to testimony, the first such incident was in May, 1955, when, George Lee, who was the first Negro in Humphreys County to become a registered voter, was shot to death in his car. The killer—or killers—were never found.

The following August, another leader of a group attempting to enlarge the Negro electorate of Humphreys County, Lamar Smith, was called to the courthouse in Brookhaven. According to the testimony before the Judiciary Committee, he was shot to death in the presence of several persons as he entered the courthouse. A grand jury met but failed to indict anyone. Three months later, Gus Courts, president of the county's NAACP chapter, was shot and wounded as he waited on customers in his grocery at Belzoni.

In some places mortgages are foreclosed on Negroes who attempt to vote, and others are denied credit. If the aspiring voter is a businessman, say a store operator, he may find that wholesalers with whom he has done business for years may suddenly refuse to sell to him—at any price. If he is in the employe of a white man, he may be fired.

Another method cited in the hearings is for a registration official simply to refuse to register a Negro. In the Black Belt counties of the Deepest South it reportedly has sometimes been sufficient discouragement for a registration official to tell a Negro that "we don't register Negroes."

'Tests' Are Tricky

In some States—North Carolina, for example—a prospective voter must be able to read and write and the registrar, who is bound by no specified test, is the judge of a prospective voter's literacy.

Here are some of the questions put to Negroes in the "literacy" test as reported to the Senators:

"How many rooms in the courthouse?"

"Can you name and identify all candidates for office in this county?"

"How many bubbles in a bar of soap?"

"How many persons are on the payroll of the United States Government?"

"If the NAACP should attack the United States Government, which would you support?"

"What is due process of law?"

"What was the 19th State admitted to the Union?"

In North Carolina, one Negro claimed that he was turned away because he was left-handed.

One sophisticated device to discourage Negro registration can be the use of the sheriff's office as the place of registration. It is argued that many Southern Negroes are reluctant to go to the sheriff's office to ask to be qualified as a voter while armed deputies go about their business.

Psychological Barrier

Many registration officials are white women who use a room in their own homes to register voters. This fact, too, is a psychological bar for Negroes who wish to register. Even the fact that the registrar may be a white woman will discourage many, for they know that the Southern code governing white-Negro relations is strictest when a white woman is involved.

For instance, in a case cited to the Senate committee, a Northampton County (N. C.) Negro who wished to vote brought his attorney, also a Negro, along with him on registration day. The registrar, a white woman, refused to register him, whereupon the attorney said: "O.K., then, I will see you in court." The Negro attorney subsequently was arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct and trespassing. When he appealed, the charges were changed to assault on a female, and he was again convicted.

Sometimes, Negroes are told that there are no more forms or blanks, and they must come back on a designated day. When they return, the office may be closed. In Macon County, Ala., election officials resigned rather than register Negroes. No successors were appointed for about 18 months, during which time there was no registration.

The question of Negro voting is one that many Southerners had thought was nearing solution. In recent years—until the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation in 1954—Southern white attitudes against the ballot in the hands of the Negro softened considerably. Between the end of World War II and that decision, the number of Southern Negro voters steadily increased; in some States, it multiplied several times over.

Gain Dwindles

Figures released last week by the Southern Regional Council tell much of the story: The 1,238,000 Southern Negroes on voting lists in the 1956 general election represented a gain of 229,400 over 1952. But it is significant that this gain was only about half of the gain that was made in the previous four years. And it can be assumed that a large majority of the 229,400 added in the past four years was registered before the court's decision.

Since the decision, not only has it become generally more difficult for a Negro to qualify as a voter, but many thousands who previously were allowed to vote have been stricken from the rolls.

In Tuskegee, Ala., for instance, Negro voters recently were "gerrymandered" out of town. In Ouachita Parish, La., members of the White Citizens Council were allowed to challenge the qualifications of thousands of Negro voters with affidavits which were not sworn to, as required by law. As a result, the number of Negro voters in the parish was reduced from about 4,000 to 694.

Voting Is A Privilege

The Atlanta Constitution

THE "right to vote," the heart so the exponents say of the civil rights bill, is misleading as a phrase and a slogan. Voting is not a right, it is a privilege.

The privilege is won by the attainment of a certain age and a required level in education. It can be lost by the commission of a felony. It can be lost, too, by sheer neglect, by failure to go to the polls and mark a ballot.

Dr. Albert Saye of the University of Georgia would make the privilege of voting even more difficult to attain. He says the present 20-question voter qualification test is too simple. He would substitute a comprehension test.

Such screening, it is assumed, would test the applicant's understanding of the system under which he is governed.

The quality of government would be improved if only informed voters were allowed to go to the polls.

FOR THE RECORD

For the first time, during the current civil rights debate in the Senate, statistics on the number of potential Negro voters in the South and the number of Negroes registered (not those who vote) have been produced.

During the next few weeks, The Courier will publish these statistics for each Southern state. They should prove invaluable to persons interested in the denial of the vote to Negroes in the South.

COUNTY	1950 Negro Population Over 21	1955 Negro Registrants	Percent Registered
Arkansas	2,934	995	33.9
Ashley	5,062	1,361	26.9
Baxter	3	0	—
Benton	43	5	11.6
Boone	—	0	44.1
Bradley	2,744	1,210	44.1
Calhoun	1,277	844	66.1
Carroll	13	2,588	37.4
Chicot	6,924	2,588	37.4
Clark	3,228	1,067	33.0
Clay	6	0	—
Cleburne	2	0	—
Cleveland	1,061	371	35.0
Columbia	5,603	957	17.1
Conway	2,196	1,527	69.5
Craighead	998	292	29.3
Crawford	414	21	5.1
Crittenden	16,495	1,352	8.2
Cross	4,041	723	17.9
Dallas	2,504	1,033	41.2
Desha	6,511	2,518	38.7
Drew	3,118	1,038	33.3
Faulkner	1,480	430	29.0
Franklin	91	23	25.3
Fulton	5	0	—
Garland	3,751	2,520	67.2
Grant	370	231	62.4
Greene	40	5	12.5
Hempstead	5,244	1,452	27.7
Hot Spring	1,575	717	45.5
Howard	1,406	460	32.7
Independence	407	100	24.6
Izard	62	27	43.5
Jackson	2,067	1,215	58.8
Jefferson	21,174	5,774	27.3
Johnson	144	18	12.5
Lafayette	3,004	1,033	34.4
Lawrence	164	67	40.8
Lee	7,572	1,610	21.3
Lincoln	4,808	1,391	28.9
Little Rivera	2,107	782	37.1
Logan	209	183	87.5
Lonoke	3,267	805	24.6
Madison	9	5	—
Marion	—	—	—
Miller	5,000	1,840	36.8
Mississippi	11,975	3,915	32.7
Monroe	4,930	1,031	20.9
Montgomery	24	15	62.5
Nevada	2,578	825	32.0
Newton	1	0	—
Ouachita	7,020	2,500	35.6
Perry	133	65	48.9
Phillips	15,226	3,561	23.4
Pike	294	86	29.2
Poinsett	1,754	195	11.1
Polk	9	0	—
Pope	426	150	35.2
Prairie	1,192	900	75.5
Pulaski	28,881	8,364	29.0
Randolph	102	57	55.9
St. Francis	10,734	2,300	21.4
Saline	974	413	42.4
Scott	94	45	47.9
Searcy	3	0	—
Sebastian	2,678	661	24.7
Sevier	610	235	38.5
Sharp	5	3	—
Stone	3	0	—
Union	8,434	2,570	30.5
Van Buren	59	31	52.5
Washington	309	40	12.9
White	726	288	39.7
Woodruff	3,549	954	26.9
Yell	335	55	16.4

1950 census, non-white, 21 years and over .. 232,191
1955 number of Negroes registered . 67,851
Percent registered 29.2

'THERE IS NO SIMPLE ANSWER'

Hotly Contested Battle Being Waged Over Negro Voting Rights In South

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Negro voting. Around the phrase rages much of the controversial battle over federal civil rights legislation now being fought out in Washington.

Just what is the status of the Negro voter in the South? Is he denied the ballot? Does he have a political voice of any consequence?

As is the case with most Southern racial questions, there is no pat, simple answer.

For one thing, there are no complete and accurate data on just how many Negroes are registered. Some states don't keep registration records by race. In others there is no centralized collection of information.

But there are some basic facts few would care to challenge. The Negro does not vote in anything like the same ratio as the white man.

The Negro has almost no direct representation in government at city, county or state level. He rarely even seeks election to public office.

In most areas of the South, the Negro is much more submerged politically than he is economically.

Why is this so? Is it due to the Negroes' own indifference to or ignorance of their rights? Are white officials, acting with or without the sanction of law, barring the Negro's way to registration by various inequitable devices? Or, is intimidation, overt or otherwise, keeping Negroes from even trying to register?

SITUATION VARIES

The answer to each of these questions must be "yes"—but, as always, with qualifications and explanations. The situation varies widely from state to state—Virginia, for example, with almost no restrictions, in contrast with Mississippi, where only a handful of Negroes can vote. And it varies widely within single states—Georgia, for example, where Negroes register and vote freely in Atlanta and other cities, but are virtually disenfranchised in many rural areas.

The Southern Regional Council, a biracial organization, recently released a report on a survey of Negro voter registration in 12 Southern states.

The council admits that because of the lack of complete data on registrations, its figures leave something to be desired. But they are the best available, and were not seriously challenged in a spot check in the various states made by The Associated Press.

BEST AVAILABLE

The council's figures show a total of 1,238,038 Negroes registered in the 12 states, a gain of nearly 230,000 since 1952.

However, the report said the current figure represents only 25 per cent of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, as compared with a 60 per cent registration among eligible white voters.

Social scientists who served as consultants for the survey expressed belief that the growth of Negro registration will continue. But they drew the obvious conclusion that unless the pace is accelerated, "it still will be many years before the registration record of Negroes approaches that of the white South."

And the SRC reported that many means of discouraging Negro registration still are practiced.

"Just as the main segregationist movement has switched from the white sheet of the Ku Klux Klan to the white collar of the Citizens Council," the report said, "so has the pattern of discrimination against the Negro Southerner changed in recent years.

"In no field is this gradual shuff to subtler methods seen more clearly than in a study of Negro registration and voting. killings, beatings, the dragging of Negroes from their homes in the middle of the night—these are now rare occurrences, compared to previous decades.

"Overt violence is, in brief, the exception rather than the rule for racist dealing with assertive Negro citizens. The threat of violent tactics, however, is kept alive in some areas by anonymous telephone calls to Negro leaders. Crosses still are burned, jobs threatened. Occasionally, homes are shot into or bombed.

"But, today, with less obvious means employed generally, Negroes interested in voting are far more likely to be barred by a question on the Constitution than by a rope or whip."

SHARP RETORTS

While the council's figures on Negro registration were not seriously challenged, its state-by-state summary on varying degrees of discrimination against Negro registration and voting drew some sharp retorts.

The council reported no Negroes registered in Calhoun County, South Carolina, although they outnumber whites 10,449 to 4,304. The report quoted an unnamed consultant as saying any Negro who tries to register "is called a smart Negro and sooner or later leaves the county."

But J. B. Norris of the Calhoun County Voter Registration Board said about 50 Negroes are registered in the county and that nothing is done to discourage them from registering so long as they meet requirements.

PURGED

In another South Carolina county, McCormick, the council said all Negroes registered in 1948 were purged from the list. But Mrs. Mamie Crawford, member of the McCormick board since 1949, said no Negroes have tried to register since she has been on the board and that she had heard her father say none had ever tried to register.

South Carolina has kept no race record of registrants and Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton said, "It is impossible to tell how many Negroes are registered." But a new registration period, to be effective in the June primaries, will require race designation.

In Mississippi, said the council, "all forms of violence, intimidation and discrimination reported from other states were found." Where most states rely on one or two means of limiting Negro registration, it reported, Mississippi "apparently uses them all."

As a result, the council reported that while Negroes make up 41 per cent of the population of voting age, only 4 per cent are on the qualified voter list.

The report cited the fatal shooting of Rev. George Washington Lee, president of the Belzoni chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the wounding of his successor, Gus Courts, Belzoni grocer, after they had refused to remove their names from the voting rolls.

In rebuttal, the State Sovereignty Commission, official pro-segregation agency, said, "It is apparent the report took the unsubstantiated word of individual Negroes as God's gospel despite the fact that investigations fail to bear out the charges. Typical is the fact that the FBI thoroughly investigated the cases of Courts and Lee and found no evidence, apparently they were shot for attempting to vote."

Martin Luther King Seeking 3 Million Registered Voters

Courier Sat. 6-29-57 P. 6

Gigantic Vote Campaign Set for Dixie

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A gigantic campaign aimed at preparing three million Negroes to vote in the 1958 elections is in the making.

Announcement of the ambitious project was made here by the Rev. Martin L. King, leader of the world-famous Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott.

Rev. Mr. King told reporters here that he had laid his plans before Vice President Nixon when the pair met in Washington and plans to present the proposal before the Southern Leaders Conference.

After his historic meeting with the Vice President, Mr. King had asserted: "Across the South we now intend to extend the voting clinics to help Negroes overcome the contrived and artificial obstacles to their registering and voting. We hope the campaign will culminate in mass attendance at the registration offices in 10 cities across the South."

THE NATIONAL SCENE

Sunday Star Washington, D.C. P. 25-A

Step Forward For Rights Bill

Sun. 6-16-57

Although 75 per cent of the population of Jefferson County, Miss., is Negro, the voter registration books are 100 per cent white. The same is true of Madison Parish, La., which has a population of 66 per cent Negroes, and Wilcox County, Ala., where Negroes comprise 79 per cent of the total population.

Northern proponents of civil rights legislation have contended that such situations do not reflect merely voter apathy, but rather an outright prohibition against Negro voters.

President Eisenhower's civil rights bill, which will reach a final vote in the House tomorrow, seeks, among other things, to force white registrars in the South to open the books to all qualified voters, white or black. The measure would permit the Attorney General to seek injunctions in civil law against anyone who deprives another of the right to vote. Contempt cases arising from such injunctions that are flouted would be decided not by a jury, but by a Federal judge.

The South has attacked the bill on this score, charging that it would abridge a fundamental right. This challenge has found sympathy among some members of Congress outside the South. It was an Illinois Republican, for instance, who last week introduced an amendment to the bill which would require a jury to hear such contempt cases. But most Northerners, who insisted that Southern juries are reluctant to convict whites in civil rights cases, successfully fought down the amendment, 199 to 167, in the bill's most difficult test.

House passage is regarded as certain for the bill, which also would set up a commission to investigate complaints of civil rights violations and permit the Federal Government to step into such cases before State remedies have been exhausted.

Senate Hurdle

Civil rights proponents have always found the Senate, with its own "peculiar institution," the filibuster, to be their most formidable obstacle. Marathon deliberations in Senate subcommittees and committees more often than not effectively kill off any civil rights measures even before they reach the floor. This year, for instance, civil rights bills have been in the works for 5½ months and are not yet on the calendar.

But there is a better than even chance now that a maneuver being planned by Northerners will bring the issue to a head on the Senate floor very soon—possibly as early as Tuesday.

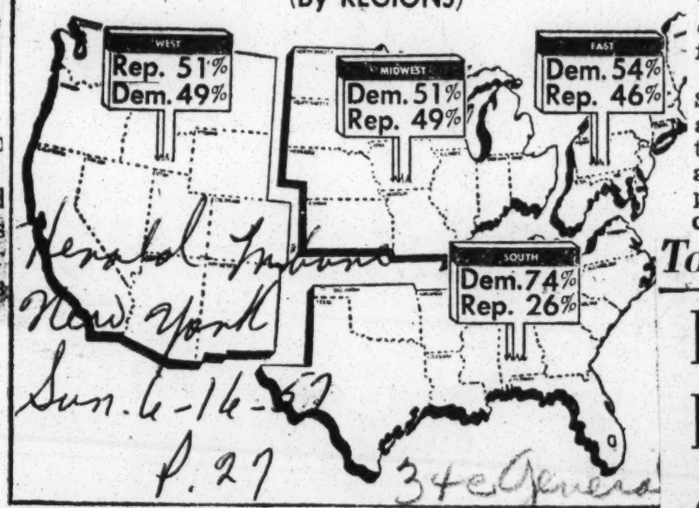
Their plan is to receive the House version of the bill immediately after House passage and move that it be placed directly on the calendar, subject to call for debate at any time. This would bypass the Judiciary Committee of Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland, a civil rights opponent.

The success of such strategy would depend on a favorable ruling by Vice President Richard Nixon, who only last January handed down a ruling on limitation of debate that, in its interpretation, broke precedent and struck at the principle of unlimited debate. Mr. Nixon has not indicated how he would rule, but Northerners are confident and Southerners seem fearful.

If Mr. Nixon rules against the Southerners they can appeal, but a motion to lay the appeal on the table, which is not debatable, probably would be successful. At that point the House bill could be placed on the calendar immediately.

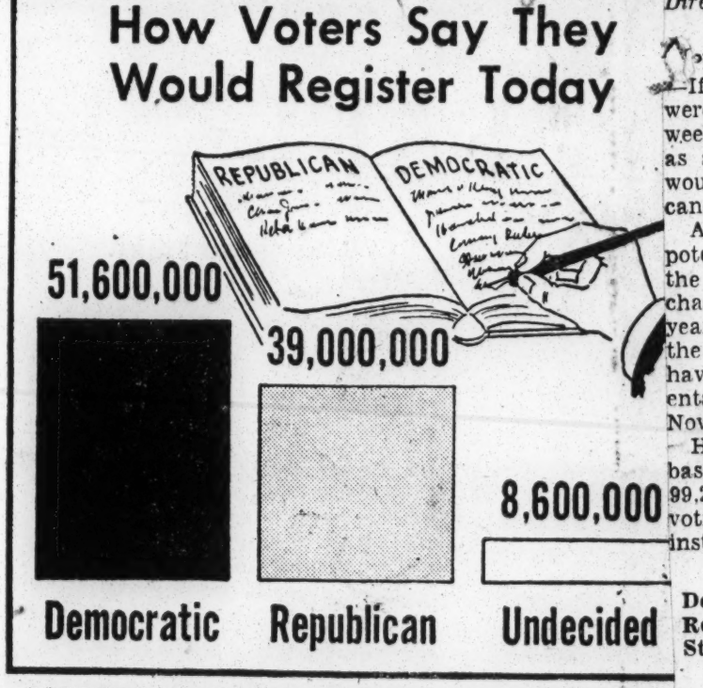
If All Adults Had to Register Today

(By REGIONS)



Herald Tribune New York Sun. 6-16-57 P. 27 34e General

How Voters Say They Would Register Today



GALLUP REPORT ON PARTY CHOICES—Char show what Gallup Poll survey shows are the party preferences of voters.

Top Republicans by 12.6 Million

Herald Tribune New York Sun. 6-16-57 P. 27

Democrats Still Hold Big Majority of Votes

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15—If every citizen of voting age were required to register this week, either as a Republican or as a Democrat, the Democrats would outnumber the Republicans by 12.6 million voters.

A new institute audit of the potential numerical strength of the two parties shows little change for either party since a year ago, which indicates that the Republicans, as a party, haven't gained new adherents despite their victory last November.

Here are today's party lineups, based on an estimated total of 99,200,000 civilian citizens of voting age (exclusive of those in institutions):

TODAY	
Democrats	51,600,000
Republicans	39,000,000
Still undecided	8,600,000
	99,200,000

Here are the totals for a year ago, based on an estimated voting population at the time of 98,500,000 civilian citizens:

APRIL, 1956	
Democrats	51,700,000
Republicans	39,000,000
Still undecided	7,800,000
	98,500,000

Party chairmen will ponder today's survey figures seriously as they assess their chances for victory in 1958 and in 1960.

The important political fact is that party loyalties of the rank and file have not been affected by what observers term the "deep split" in each of the major parties.

Republicans Narrow Gap

Although their party is still the minority party, Republican chieftains can take comfort in the fact that they have been able to narrow the gap considerably since three years ago.

Up to that time, many voters continued to fear another depression under the Republicans. But the pickup in business generally in 1955 caused some people to switch their political allegiance.

The September, 1954, audit showed Democrats outnumbering Republicans by 19.5 million voters, compared to 12.6 million today. A total of 54,600,000 citizens said they would sign up as Democrats, 35,100,000 as Republicans, while 7,800,000 were still undecided.

Voters not presently registered with either party would sign up as Democrats by a 5-to-3 margin if they had to register under one of the major party labels.

However, the Republicans

have made headway among this group since 1954, as the following table shows:

VOTERS NOT NOW REGISTERED	TODAY	1954
Would register as:		
Democrats	62%	67%
Republicans	38	33

Any analysis of party strength at the national level must take into account the tremendous advantage the Democrats have in the Solid South.

Nevertheless, the West is the only area outside the South where the Democrats do not have an edge today.

Here is how citizens say they would register today, by geographical regions, with the "undecideds" eliminated:

EAST	
Democratic	54%
Republican	46
MIDWEST	
Democratic	51%
Republican	49
SOUTH	
Democratic	74%
Republican	26
WEST	
Democratic	49%
Republican	51

One interesting aspect of today's survey is that there is an even split among Mid-West farmers, wheras Southern farmers are overwhelmingly Democratic, as follows:

FARMERS	Mid-West	South
Democratic	51%	78%
Republican	49	22

Here is how other occupation groups say they would register, with figures shown for the nation and for the North only:

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL	NAT'L	North
Democratic	46%	42%
Republican	54	58
WHITE-COLLAR		
Democratic	52%	48%
Republican	48	52
SKILLED WORKERS		
Democratic	58%	56%
Republican	42	44
UNSKILLED WORKERS		
Democratic	68%	64%
Republican	32	36

One factor must be borne in mind in interpreting today's figures. They are a gauge of the potential party strength at the national level and not of actual voting turnout.

1956 was a record year at the polls, yet the total number of votes cast was 62,027,040 — less than two-thirds of an estimated 98.8 million civilian citizens at the time.

Survey Question

A cross-section of America's adults was asked:

"If you HAD to register again today, would you register as a Democrat or as a Republican?"

The results:

Democrats	52.0%
Republican	39.3
Still undecided	8.7

Today's survey figures have been projected on a base of an estimated 99.2 million civilian citizens of voting age.

Who'll Get New Negro Votes?

Experienced Negro Correspondent Thinks It Will Be Tough For GOP On Local Level

BY JAMES FREE
Washington Correspondent
The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON

MANY POLITICAL experts are taking it for granted that the Republicans will gain nearly all of the increased Negro registration for voting between now and 1960.

Their thinking is along this line. The big push for passage of civil rights legislation in Congress is mainly from GOP sources, the Republican National Committee and — more important — the White House. And new Negro voters will be as grateful to the Republican Party, which helped them get the vote,

Correspondent Lautier

as they will be resentful of the fact that the Democratic Party, in certain parts of the South and elsewhere, discouraged Negro registration for years.

So the GOP is counting on getting the bulk of these new Negro voters in forthcoming congressional and presidential elections. And all editorial comment that this reporter has seen or heard on the subject agreed with the GOP view.

That is, until Louis R. Lautier came along. Louis, as almost anyone in the Washington press corps can tell you, is the well-regarded correspondent of *The Atlanta World* and the National Negro Associated Press.

Lautier Gets Along Well With Colleagues

HE GETS ALONG well with his colleagues. And, in spite of some dire predictions to the contrary, there have been no "scenes" or "embarrassing episodes" in the National Press Club since Lautier became its first Negro member a couple of years ago.

Louis thinks the Republicans are kidding themselves if they believe they are going to get the bulk of the new Negro voters in congressional elections of 1958 and 1960.

"The Republican ticket for president and vice president in 1960," says Lautier, "probably will benefit from any increases in Negro registration in the meantime. One reason is that in most states it is fairly simple to split a ballot and vote for GOP candidates for president and vice president and for Democratic candidates for state and local offices."

What about Republican candidates for Congress? Won't they get nearly all the new Negro votes?

"I doubt it," said Louis. "They didn't in 1956. And they won't in 1958 and 1960—unless the Republicans can offer those new voters much more in the way of having a real voice in local and state affairs than the GOP has done in the past.

"In the South if a Negro voter wants his vote to count in city, county and state elections, he has little choice but to vote in the Democratic primary. In most places, the Republicans do not even put up candidates for these local offices. And often when there are Republican local candidates in the South, they are not as well qualified as the Democratic candidates."

There Are No Negro GOP Congressmen, Three Demos

WHAT ABOUT in the cities of the North and Midwest? Won't the heavier Negro registration there be a boon to Republicans running for Congress?

"Maybe," said Lautier. "But remember there are no Negro Republican members of Congress, and there are three Negro Democratic members.

"In many cities, the Negroes have come to look on the Democratic political organizations, or machines, as being more concerned about their welfare than the Republican organizations.

"Last year there were at least three cases in which the Republicans in a big city put up well-qualified Negro candidates for Congress against Democratic incumbents.

"In St. Louis, Mo., the GOP nominee against Mrs. L. K. Sullivan, the Democratic incumbent, was Sidney Redmond—a Harvard University graduate, who came there from Jackson, Miss. No one could say that Redmond was not qualified, yet he was badly defeated in a district that has a large Negro vote. (Mrs. Sullivan won by better than two to one.)

"In Philadelphia, Dr. Horace Scott, another Harvard man, was the Republican candidate against Democratic incumbent Earl Chudoff. Scott was born at Tuskegee, Ala., and his father was secretary to Booker T. Washington. One would think that if any Republican candidate could get most of the big Negro vote in this Philadelphia district, it would be Dr. Scott. Yet he took a bad licking. (He lost by 42,000 votes, said to be the widest margin in any of the House general election contests in Pennsylvania.)

Negro Editor Also Was Beaten In Cleveland

"IN CLEVELAND, Charles Loeb, editor of *The Call-Post*, a Negro newspaper, and a widely respected GOP candidate in a district with a large Negro registration, was beaten easily by Democratic incumbent Charles Vanik."

Lautier's point was that the GOP can't attract many Negro voters to congressional candidates unless there are solid Republican candidates for local and state offices. In short, the Negro voters must be convinced they can have a voice in local affairs through the Republican as well as the Democratic Party.

Republican leaders say they are going to do just that—in the South and elsewhere where they have seldom done it before. Could be. But it is a much taller order than the mere business of getting more Negroes registered to vote.

Negroes Should Not Forget

As long as Negroes vote anywhere in America, they should never forget who did what in connection with the civil rights bill before the Congress of the United States. In the first place we should never forget the Senators who voted to send the civil rights bill back to Jim Eastland's graveyard in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It is not surprising, of course, that Senators Lyndon Johnson and Ralph Yarborough voted to entrust the rights of Negroes to Senator "Jim." It was surprising that Senator Estes Kefauver would cast such a vote. It was also surprising to see such Senators as Frank Lausche of Ohio and John Kennedy of Massachusetts becoming companions of the notorious Senator from Mississippi.

Then there were the Senators who voted to gut the bill eliminating Section three. This section authorized the Attorney General of the United States to go into the Federal courts to seek protection of other constitutional rights besides the right to vote. All the votes cast to kill Section three were votes against every right of equality which is guaranteed to American Negroes, except the right to vote.

What is more, most if not all of the Senators who voted against Section three have also expressed themselves in favor of putting even the right of Negroes to vote into the hands of Senator Eastland's juries in the Southern states. In short, these Senators, no matter what they may say when voting time comes in the future, are in reality against the rights of equal opportunity which are vouchsafed to Negroes by the Federal Constitution.

No such Senator deserves the vote of any Negro anywhere. These Senators believe that Negro voters will forget these votes on the civil rights bill. We should fool them this time.

The South and the Negro's Ballot

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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No Direct Voice.

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Why is this so? Is it due to the Negroes' own indifference to or ignorance of their rights? Are white officials, acting with or without the sanction of law, barring the Negro's way to registration by various inequitable devices? Or, is intimidation, overt or otherwise, keeping Negroes from even trying to register?

The answer to each of these questions must be "yes"—but, as always, with qualifications and explanations. The situation varies widely from state to state — Virginia, for example, with almost no restrictions, in contrast with Mississippi, where only a handful of Negroes can vote. And it varies widely within single states—Georgia, for example, where Negroes register and vote freely in Atlanta and other cities, but are virtually disenfranchised in many rural areas.

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However, the report said the current figure represents only 25 per cent of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, as compared with a 60 per cent registration among eligible white voters.

The SRC reported that in North Carolina, as in other states with literacy laws, the registrar has considerable latitude. And it said some use it to bar Negroes. On the other hand, the report said in some counties literacy requirements are ignored for everyone and in others, particularly rural counties, Negroes can register with a minimum of trouble only if sponsored by white persons.

Atty. Gen. George P. Patton took issue with the report. North Carolina has passed an amended registration law permitting appeals to county election boards and thence to the courts.

Patton said the SRC report "must have been written with the old law in mind." He added, "Under the old law there may have been some of these things, but I think the whole thing is magnified."

Future Outlook.

Social scientists who served as consultants for the survey expressed belief that the growth of Negro registration will continue. But they drew the obvious conclusion that unless the pace is accelerated "it still will be many years before the registration record of Negroes approaches that of the white South."

The outlook for the Negro voter in North Carolina will depend greatly on the position taken by Governor Hodges and the State's attorney general, George Patton. (above). If they make clear abuses will not be tolerated, the Negro citizen will experience few of the difficulties that have beset him in other Southern states. Patton, says the Southern Regional Council report tends to magnify the issue.

And the SRC reported that many means of discouraging Negro registration still are practiced.

"Just as the main segregationist movement has switched from the white sheet of the Ku Klux Klan to the white collar of the Citizens Council," the report said, "so has the pattern of discrimination against the Negro Southerner changed in recent years.

"In no field is this gradual shift to subtler methods seen more clearly than in a study of Negro registration and voting. Killings, beatings, the dragging of Negroes from their homes in the middle of the night—these are now rare occurrences, compared to previous decades.

Violence, Threats.

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As a result, the council reported that while Negroes make up 41 per cent of the population of voting age, only four per cent are on the qualified voter list.

The report cited the fatal shooting of Rev. George Washington Lee, president of the Belzoni chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the wounding of his successor, Gus Courts, Belzoni grocer, after they had refused to remove their names from the voting rolls.

In rebuttal, the State Sovereignty Commission, official pro segregation agency, said, "It is apparent the report took the unsubstantiated word of individual Negroes as God's gospel despite the fact that investigations fail to bear out the charges. Typical is the fact that the FBI thoroughly investigated the cases of Courts and Lee and found no evidence, apparently they were shot for attempting to vote."

It added, "It is dismaying to find such unsubstantiated scatter-gun charges in a report that is purported to be a statistical compilation," and declared, "There has been absolutely no sweeping purge of Negro voters from the rolls in Mississippi."

While no accurate figures are available, the commission said it is the general assumption that Negro registration has increased above 22,000 or 2,000 more than the figure the council report used for 1955. The commission said the increase possibly could be attributed to the trend of whites and Negroes away from rural areas and into cities "where public transportation to the polls is available and interest in voting is at a much higher peak."

The most active efforts to keep Negroes off registration rolls was reported in Louisiana, where Citizens Councils challenged Negroes in a number of parishes (counties). Louisiana applicants are given a complicated form and the SRC report said the practice of helping applicants varies widely. It also said in a number of parishes with Negro populations of more than 50 per cent, there are no registered Negroes.

Associated Press survey—

A look at Negro voting in the South

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEGRO VOTING. Around that phrase rages much of the controversy over federal civil rights legislation now being fought out in Washington.

Just what is the status of the Negro voter in the South?

Is he denied the ballot?

Does he have a political voice of any consequence?

As is the case with most Southern racial questions, there is no pat, simple answer that will stand up.

For one thing, there are no complete and accurate data on just how many Negroes are registered. Some states don't keep registration records by race. In others there is no centralized collection of information.

But there are some basic facts few would care to challenge.

The Negro does not vote in anything like the same ratio as the white man. Just how wide this difference is is a matter for dispute—but it's there.

The Negro has almost no direct representation in government at city, county or state level. He rarely even seeks election to public office.

THERE CAN BE no reasonable doubt that, in most areas of the South, the Negro is much more submerged politically than he is economically.

Why is this so?

Is it due to the Negroes' own indifference to or ignorance of their rights?

Are white officials, acting with or without the sanction of law, barring the Negro's way to registration by various inequitable devices?

Or, is intimidation, overt or otherwise, keeping Negroes from even trying to register?

The answer to each of these questions must be "yes"—but, as always, with qualifications and explanations.

The situation varies widely from state to state—Virginia, for example, with almost no restrictions, in contrast with Mississippi where only a handful of Negroes can vote. And it varies widely within single states—Georgia, for example, where Negroes register and vote freely in some cities, but are virtually disenfranchised in many rural areas.

BUT WHILE IT'S true that Negro voting generally is much lighter in rural counties, it can't be safely assumed that the pattern is a simple rural-vs. Urban one.

The Southern Regional Council, a big-racial organization, recently released a report on a survey of Negro voter registration in 12 Southern states.

The council admits that because of the lack of complete data on registrations, its figures leave something to be desired. But they are the available, and were not seriously challenged in a spot check in the various states made by The Associated Press.

THE COUNCIL'S FIGURES show a total of 1,238,038 Negroes registered in the 12 states, a gain of nearly 230,000 since 1952.

However, the report said the current figure represents only 25 per cent of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, as compared to a 60 per cent registration among eligible white voters.

Social scientists who served as consultants for the survey expressed belief that the growth of Negro registration will continue. But they drew the obvious conclusion that unless the pace is accelerated, "it still will be many years before the registration record of Negroes approaches that of the white South."

AND THE SRC reported that many means of discouraging Negro registration still are practiced.

"Just as the main segregationist movement has switched from the white sheet of the Ku Klux Klan to the white collar of the Citizens Council," the report said, "so has the pattern of discrimination against the Negro Southerner changed in recent years.

"In no field is this gradual shift to subtler methods seen more clearly than in a study of Negro registration and voting. . . . Today, Negroes interested in voting are far more likely to be barred by a question on the Constitution than by violent means.

WHILE THE COUNCIL'S figures on Negro registration were not seriously challenged, its state-by-state summary on varying degrees of discrimination against Negro registration and voting drew some sharp retorts.

The council reported no Negroes registered in Calhoun County, South Carolina, although they outnumber whites 10,449 to 4304.

But J. B. Norris of the Calhoun County voter registration board, said about 50 Negroes are registered in the county and that nothing is done to discourage them from registering so long as they meet requirements.

In another South Carolina county, McCormick, the council said all Negroes registered in 1948 were purged from the list. But Mrs. Mamie Crawford, member of the McCormick board since 1949, said no Negroes have tried to register since she has been on the board and that she had heard her father say none had ever tried to register.

South Carolina has kept no race record of registrants, and Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton said "it is impossible to tell how many Negroes are registered." But a new registration period will require race designation.

IN MISSISSIPPI, said the council, while Negroes make up 41 per cent of the population of voting age, only 4 per cent are on the qualified voter list.

While no accurate figures are available, the State Sovereignty Commission said it is the general assumption that Negro registration has increased above 22,000, or 2000 more than the figure the council report used for 1955. The commission said the increase possibly could be attributed to the trend of whites and Negroes away from rural areas and into cities "where public transportation to the polls is available and interest in voting is at a much higher peak."

THE MOST ACTIVE efforts to keep Negroes off registration rolls was reported in Louisiana where Citizens Councils challenged Negroes in a number of parishes (counties). Louisiana applicants are given a complicated form, and the SRC report said the practice of helping applicants varies widely. It also said in a number of parishes with Negro populations of more than 50 per cent, there are no registered Negroes.

Total Negro registration in Louisiana as of last Oct. 6 was reported almost 9000 lower than the figure reported by SRC, due to challenges of Citizens Councils. Also, 31 rural parishes, representing about 30 per cent of the state's total vote, are now re-registering.

Citizens Council leaders say they are not now challenging Negroes, but are trying to make re-registration more difficult.

In Grant Parish, where 864 Negro voters were challenged last year, the registrar, Mrs. Maxine Mosely, said "there presently is no effort to prevent registration. We require only that they be able to fill out their cards correctly."

FLORIDA has only two counties with no registered Negroes, but the SRC report said the number of counties gives an exaggerated picture of Negro registration.

In the Associated Press spot check, both whites and Negroes said Negroes have difficulty in registering in at least five North Florida counties—Gadsden, Lafayette, Liberty, Taylor and Union—but no special difficulty in others.

THE SRC said various means of intimidation are used in Georgia, and that Alabama also makes it very difficult for Negroes to register.

The SRC reported that in North Carolina, as in other states with literacy laws, the registrar has considerable latitude. And it said some use it to bar Negroes. On the other hand, the report said in some counties literacy requirements are ignored for everyone and in others, particularly rural counties, Negroes can register with a minimum of trouble only if sponsored by white persons.

Atty. Gen. George B. Patton took issue with the report. North Carolina has passed an amended registration law permitting appeals to county election boards and thence to the courts.

Patton said the SRC report "must have been written with the old law in mind." He added "under the old law there may have been some of these things, but I think the whole thing is magnified."

Study Expects Negro Vote Gain If New Leaders Arise in South

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Oct. 20—A survey of Negro voting in the South forecasts a continuation of the steady progress of the past few years, particularly as economic and educational opportunities increase.

The survey also emphasizes that in an important way the future of Negro voting depends upon the development of Negro leadership who can convince its followers that "a voteless people is a voiceless people."

A fifty-five-page summary of the survey was made public today by the Southern Regional Council, widely regarded as the foremost interracial organization in the South.

The council is composed of leaders of both races from thirteen Southern states. It includes educators, clergymen, editors, ousiness, civic and labor leaders. It has promoted local human relations workshops and distributed some 500,000 pamphlets in a "persuasion campaign" to improve the region's race relations.

Harold C. Fleming, executive director of the council, said that no similar comprehensive survey of Negro suffrage in the South had been made since 1947. At that time the late Dr. Luther P. Jackson studied the matter at the council's request.

"It became clear that the nature and timing of adjustment to the Supreme Court's historic decision outlawing public school segregation statutes would depend in considerable measure on the role of the Negro voter," Mr. Fleming said.

"To remedy this lack of information," he said, "the council undertook last year this survey to obtain county-by-county data on Negro registration, legal and administrative barriers, the extent of discrimination and intimidation, the causes of Negro voting apathy and the relationship of Negro registration to community status."

The survey found that the hardening of resistance to school desegregation had caused considerable tension and conflict in all fields of Negro civil liberties, including the right to vote.

On the other hand, the survey found "much promise of another South which is changing gradually and quietly." There are an increasing number of instances, the survey noted, wheer "a favorable climate of opinion is encouraging more Negroes to exercise their right to vote and encouraging white candidates to seek Negro votes openly."

Registration Gains Seen

The survey concluded that Negro registration would increase gradually and that Negroes were showing a greater sense of political responsibility. It also found that the number of registrars motivated by race bias was decreasing and that expanding urbanization and industrialization had "created situations favorable to Negro registration."

The survey reported that "the legal weapon" most widely used in the South to discourage Negro registration is some test of literacy or of knowledge of constitutional matters. "The use of this weapon," it said, is more prevalent in the rural areas where "the individual registrar's sense of justice or prejudice" is the controlling factor.

The summary pamphlet was prepared for the council by Mrs. Margaret Price.

SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS
CHIEF CHAMPION, CIVIL RIGHTS BILL
(DEM. CHICAGO, ILL.)

ARTICLE
DOUGLAS TAKES ON THE SOUTH
TIMES WED. 6-12-57
p. 25 c

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Senate Civil Rights Showdown Looms

Washington

Southerners so far haven't been able to water down the civil rights bill.

That is the surprise feature of the recurrent battle over Negro voting rights at this session of Congress in the House.

A much diluted bill was expected to go from House to the Senate, where the Southern bloc was expected to finish it off—either by making it meaningless by more amendments or by outright defeat through filibusters.

This hasn't happened.

Strong Bill Drafted

What has happened is that the House, to the surprise of many, has written a strong bill and is sending this to the Senate under circumstances which will put a maximum burden of opposition on southern senators.

Furthermore — waiting for it in the Senate—is a group of supporters who seem likely to give the measure the kind of skillful parliamentary support which has so often been lacking for this type of legislation in the past.

They are led by Senator Paul Douglas (D) of Illinois. Already by a dexterous maneuver, he appears to have insured that instead of going automatically after another long delay to a Senate committee (when it comes over from the House) its progress will be put under the spotlight right from the first.

This could make it somewhat harder for a coalition of Senate southerners and GOP conservatives to shelve the measure, as has happened in the past.

A feature in the House battle has been the effective support from President Eisenhower.

At a critical moment when southerners were rallying forces to impose an amendment on the bill which most observers agreed would have made it meaningless, Mr. Eisenhower spoke out boldly.

His comment had a big effect in defeating the amendment in the House, 199-to-167.

The amendment struck at the enforcement of the measure.

Under traditional law-enforcing practice courts issue injunctions to get their orders carried out and the law supported. When such injunctions are violated the courts have authority to punish offenders for contempt without jury trial.

The amendment offered by opponents of the bill would have required a jury trial before contempt citations.

Taft View Recalled

In anticipation of this move President Eisenhower at his press conference, June 5, cited former President Taft's opposition to the legal innovation.

"He (Taft) stated," Mr. Eisenhower explained, "that if we tried to put a jury trial between a court order and the enforcement of that order, that we are really welcoming anarchy. . . . I would take his opinion. . . ."

Mr. Eisenhower's warning of "anarchy" put the matter on the line.

Simultaneously in the Senate, Senator Douglas spelled out the practical consequences of the amendment, as he saw them.

The theory of jury trial is that a man shall be tried by his peers (equals), Senator Douglas recalled.

He cited state provisions from Arkansas, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, and Louisiana which make eligibility to vote a requisite for serving on juries.

Bombing Case Cited

If Negroes are first debarred from voting, he argued, they cannot get on juries. This means, he continued, that enforcement of the proposed law would be left to juries composed of its opponents.

Senator Douglas circulated excerpts from the Associated Press dispatch of May 30 from Montgomery, Ala., telling how an all-white jury acquitted "two young white men . . . of the bombing of a Negro church." In all, according to the AP dispatch, "four churches, the homes of two ministers supporting integration and a Negro taxicab stand and adjoining residence were bombed. . . ."

The dispatch mentioned "an outburst of applause from the packed courtroom after court had been adjourned."

The slow rise of voting by Negroes in the South is regarded as significant as it gives them some political leverage.

GOP Under Strain

Most observers here do not think the Senate will pass the pending bill; they suppose either the southern senators will see that it is diluted to meaninglessness or will use their traditional filibuster to kill it.

The measure is being presented to the Senate in a form calculated to give the southern group the maximum difficulty and embarrassment.

It takes 64 votes to end a Senate filibuster, an almost impossible obstacle in a body of 96.

The Senate fate of the bill depends largely on Republican conservatives. In the past they often have traded quiet support to the South in return for their own measures.

In recent years a conservative coalition has ruled Congress.

Politically the Republicans are now making their most energetic drive to win votes in the one-party South. This puts them under a strain.

For the moment, at any rate, the point is that the conservative coalition in the House hasn't held. Not merely is a bill being passed but one that carries no crippling amendments down to this point.

Senator Douglas Tells What Jury

Defeat Means More Negroes Will Cast Votes

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)— If the trial-by-jury amendment to the civil rights bill is defeated, more colored persons will qualify to vote, more of them will be selected for jury service in the South, and those juries— when a race issue is involved— will be better able to give an impartial judgement, Senator Paul Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, declared, Monday.

The former University of Chicago professor, in his second major speech on civil rights legislation on the Senate floor, analyzed how the jury trial amendment would set up a cycle when coupled with the existing denial of the right to vote to hundreds of thousands of colored persons in Southern States.

Few Senators Present

Only a very few Senators were on the Senate floor as he made a devastating attack upon the jury trial amendment, which the Senate Judiciary committee has tacked onto the Hennings-Dirksen civil rights bill.

The "merry-go-round," which would be set in motion if the jury trial amendment is written into the civil rights bill, as constructed by Senator Douglas, would run as follows:

1. Colored people are denied the right to vote.

2. Congress passes a civil rights bill to protect that right, but an amendment is added to provide jury trials for those who have prevented colored persons from voting.

3. By law, colored persons are excluded from jury lists because those lists are composed, by law in five states and by practice in many others, of persons on the voting lists.

4. Juries, therefore, would be composed predominantly of those whom the defendant has given the privilege of voting and would largely exclude those who have been denied the right to vote.

5. These jurors in turn would find it very difficult to exercise fair judgement in civil rights cases.

In many such cases an atmosphere of tension, coercion, threats and intimidation will exist, Senator Douglas said, adding:

"If they support a Federal judge's order protecting the voting rights of colored people, they know they will be exposed to economic pressure and possibly to physcial violence.

This would be true, in particular, of those jurors who might be willing on grounds alone of justice to support the order of a Federal judge."

But, for the most part, the jurors, because of the method of jury selection, Senator Douglas said, "will reflect the prevailing attitude and mores of the dominant forces in their communities.

"And this attitude, in most sections of the South, either because of economic and political pressure, or because of tradition and practice, supports the conditions which now prevail and which substantially prevent colored people from exercising the franchise."

On the other hand, Senator Douglas said, "if the so-called jury-trial amendment is not passed, and if the right to vote is more fully protected for colored people and exercised by them, this will in turn mean that jury trials— where they are meant to be used in our judicial system— will be by juries more truly and fairly representative of the citizens of the area served.

"Paradoxically enough, from a verbal point of view, the defeat of the so-called jury trial amendment will in reality result in a restoration and maintenance of trial by jury in appropriate cases as it was originally intended."

Senator Douglas concluded that the jury-trial amendment "will nullify the protection of the right to vote in those areas where the right to vote most needs protection" and its effect will be to "perpetuate" — discriminations against voting "rather than to do away with them."

"The right to a jury trial," he declared, "means the right of

those who have intimidated, threatened, or coerced colored people from voting to be tried by a jury composed of those whom they have not intimidated, threatened, or coerced."

Cites Two Cases

To show how such juries work, Senator Douglas cited the not-guilty verdict in the case of two young white men charged with the bombing of a colored church in Montgomery, Ala., the acquittal of two white men for the murder of young Emmett Till in Mississippi, the refusal of a Federal grand jury in Louisiana to indict persons responsible for the wholesale removal of the names of colored persons from voting lists in Louisiana.

Senator Douglas also cited the case of Oliver Lee Walker, who was convicted in Bolivar County, Miss., of receiving stolen goods and sentenced to three years in the Mississippi penitentiary.

He appealed his conviction. One of the grounds of the appeal was that colored persons were systematically excluded from jury duty in Bolivar County.

Records inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Douglas show that there were 21,805 colored persons of the age of 21 years and older, but only 511 of them were registered.

But the Mississippi Supreme Court said the proof showed there were only 14 colored persons registered in Bolivar County and that the board of supervisors had placed half of them on the jury list.

Senator Douglas pointed out that only one three-thousandths of the potential number of colored voters in Bolivar County— seven had been placed on the jury list.

"The disqualification," he said, "was in the ludicrously and tragically small percentage of the potential voters who were declared to be qualified. That is where the hitch lies."

A memorandum prepared by the Research Office of the Southern Regional Council, which Senator Douglas secured from the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, which he also inserted in the Congressional Record as a part of his remarks, gave the following information concerning colored voter registration in 11 southern states:

ALABAMA

Blount County has 429 potential colored voters, but not a single colored persons is a registered voter.

Bullock county has 5,426 potential colored voters, but only six colored persons are registered.

Clay county, 1,010 potential colored voters, but not one is registered.

DeKalb county, 443 potential colored voters, but none is registered.

Jackson county, 1,242 potential colored voters, but none is registered.

Lowndes county, 6,512 potential colored voters, but none is registered.

Marshall county, 604 potential colored voters, but none is registered.

Morgan county, 4,641 potential colored voters, but none is registered.

Tallapoosa county, 5,083 potential colored voters, but none is registered.

Wilcox county, 8,218 potential colored voters, but none is registered.

According to the 1950 census, Alabama has a colored population of 516,246 persons 21 years of age and over who were entitled to vote, but the number of colored persons registered was 53,336, or 10.3 per cent.

Selects Two Counties In Arkansas

Senator Douglas selected two counties in Arkansas at random, showing that— Crawford County has 414 colored persons 21 years of age and over, but only 21 of them were registered, or 5.1 per cent.

Poinsett County has 1,754 potential colored voters, but only 195 or 11.1 per cent, were registered.

According to the 1950 census, Arkansas has a total colored population of 410,343, 21 years of age and over, but only 67,851 colored persons, or 16.5 per cent of those eligible, were registered.

In Georgia, the total number of potential colored voters (18 years of age and over) was 633,697. In 1956, the number of colored persons registered was 163,389, or only 25.6 per cent of those who met the age requirement.

Specific counties in Georgia, Senator Douglas said, give "some very startling low percentages." For instance:

Webster county has 1,313 potential colored voters but none is registered.

Miller county has 1,372 potential colored voters, but only six are registered.

Lincoln county has 1,617 potential colored voters but only three are registered.

Baker county has 1,819 potential colored voters, but none is registered.

Bleckley county has 1,588 potential colored voters but only 39 are registered.

In Louisiana there were 510,000 potential colored voters in 1950. The total number of colored persons registered in that state in 1956 was 161,410, or 31.6 per cent.

Senator Douglas said that on a comparative basis, "that is a relatively high percentage" for southern states, but even there less than one out of three colored persons was actually registered as a voter.

For 13 counties in Mississippi Senator Douglas used the results of a survey made by the State Times of Jackson, Miss., in the fall of 1956. The figures for these counties were:

Hinds county (Jackson) has 35,021 potential colored voters, but only 4,305 were registered, or just about one out of every eight.

Marion county has 4,103 potential colored voters, but only 500 were registered, or again about one in eight.

Clarke county, has 3,849 potential colored voters but none is registered.

Smith county has 1,400 potential colored voters put only 13 are registered.

Calhoun county has 1,893 potential colored voters but only two are registered.

Tunica county has 9,123 potential colored voters but only 38, about one-third of 1 per cent, are registered.

Wilkinson county has 4,558 potential colored voters but only 55 or about 1 per cent, are registered.

Sharkey county has 4,533 potential colored voters but only one is registered.

Issaquena county has 1,790 potential colored voters but none is registered.

In 1950, Mississippi had 497,754 potential colored voters, but only 19,367 were registered in 1954, or about 4 per cent of the total.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville County has 3,678 potential colored voters but only 15 are registered.

Calhoun county— named for John C. Calhoun, advocate of slavery and inequality, who has just been chosen as one of the all-time five great Senators in United States history— has 4,437 potential colored voters but none is registered.

According to the 1950 census, South Carolina had 390,024 potential colored voters, but only 98,890, or 25.3 per cent, were registered.

Senator Douglas declared that Virginia is one of the lowest percentages of colored persons voting. There were in the state in 1950, 422,670 potential colored voters, but only 84,931, or about 20 per cent of the total, were registered in 1957.

In Texas, for 95 out of the 254 counties, there were 550,992 potential colored voters, but only 209,297, or 38 per cent, were registered. The 95 counties Senator Douglas listed, he said, contain over 90 per cent of the colored population.

Senator Douglas quoted the testimony of Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi before the House Judiciary Committee that only about 7,000 colored persons voted in the 1955 Democratic gubernatorial primary in his state in 1956.

According to the 1950 census, Mississippi had a colored population of 986,494, of whom 497,354 were old enough to vote.

On this basis, Senator Douglas figured that just over 3 per cent of the total non-whites of voting age were registered to vote in 1954 and only 1.4 per cent of them voted, or about 1 out of every 100.

For comparative purposes, he noted that in the 1956 Presidential election, about 240,000 whites voted in the Mississippi about one-third of the total number of whites of voting age.

Senator Douglas had a copy of the application for registration as a voter in Mississippi, which shows that the applicant is required to "write and copy" a section of the Mississippi constitution, designated by the registrar, give a "reasonable interpretation" of that section, and write a statement setting for "understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government."

"One can imagine," said Senator Douglas, "the difficulty which a Negro would experience in many districts of the South in writing his interpretation of a constitutional form of government; that is, writing an explanation which would be satisfactory to the white registration officials."

Senator Douglas also said in one county in Mississippi colored applicants for registration were asked "what kind of a government we lived under." One such applicant replied, "A democratic form of government."

That answer was called unsatisfactory, said Douglas. Then the applicant said, "A republican form of government." That answer also was declared unsatisfactory and the applicant was refused registration, Douglas said.

Senator Douglas also noted that southern states are at the bottom of the list in voter turnout for the 1956 Presidential election.

He pointed out that Idaho was at the top of the list with 77.3 per cent of its voters actually voting; Connecticut, 76.6 per cent; Massachusetts, 75.3; New Hampshire, 75.2 per cent; Rhode Island, 74.5; Iowa, 74.1; Illionis, 72.5; Indiana, 72.4; West Virginia, 72.4; Delaware, 71.5; New Jersey, 70.1; Kansas. 67.6; Missouri, 67.4; New York, 65.5; Ohio, 64.9; Pennsylvania, 64.9; Maryland, 54.8.

The figures for the southern states, down toward the foot of the list, were:

The 38th state is Florida, 48.3 per cent; 39th state, North Carolina. 47.6; 40th state, Tennessee, 46 per cent; 41st state Arkansas, 39.9 per cent; 42nd state, Texas, 38.1 per cent; 43rd state, Louisiana, 37.2 per cent; 44th state, Virginia, 34.2 per cent; 45th state, Georgia, 30.4 per cent; 46th state, Alabama, 28.5 per cent; 47th state, South Carolina, 24.6, and in last place, Mississippi, 22.1 per cent.

Southern Negro Vote Drive Set

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) has called his office from Berchtesgaden, Germany, to announce he will travel through the South this fall urging Negroes to register as voters.

The Negro congressman said he is 100 per cent behind the drive of the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., to get a million southern Negroes to register and "will assist him by sending in expert political workers to aid in this effort."

Powell said congressional passage of the civil rights bill after "80 years of political slavery' is the second emancipation" of Negroes.

31-A Vote Tally Called Error

"Official Returns" Differ From Count Of Precinct Judges

Voters in Precinct 31-A are wondering how the whopping 753-to-85 vote majority they gave President Eisenhower last November wound up in the "official returns" as a 384-to-314 victory for his Democratic opponent, Adlai Stevenson.

It all happened so deftly that hardly anyone but a handful in official circles were aware that the Eisenhower victory in Precinct 31-A had been scuttled until the Journal and Guide uncovered the discrepancy.

• • •

THE THREE election judges for the 99 percent Negro precinct say they counted the votes this way:

Eisenhower	753
Stevenson	85
	838

They recorded a big zero for T. Coleman Andrews, a Virginia ex-Democrat who headed the States Rights Party ticket. The ballots and their certified tally were taken to the Courthouse after the judges wound up their work at 5 a. m. the following morning.

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BUT THE so-called "official returns" show the voting in Precinct 31-A as follows:

Stevenson	384
Eisenhower	314
Andrews	40
	738

If the judges and precinct staff committed errors in counting the votes, they did so to the tune of 50 percent of the total. But they say they are positive the so-called official returns "could not possibly be correct" as one of the judges put it.

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THEY SAY emphatically that President Eisenhower scored a one-sided victory in 31-A—by a margin of more than eight-to-one. And they are willing to sign affidavits to that effect.

If the precinct judges are right, then this precinct that registered its overwhelming disapproval of the Democratic Party and its candidates, has been handed to the losers by some legerdemain not yet apparent to the naked eye.

• • •

THE PRECINCT judges were Frederick E. Hopson, 2727 Schooley avenue, a member of the staff of Virginia State College, Norfolk; Mrs. Cornelia Ford White, 1420 Buck road, a housewife, and Lancaster Reid, 2721 Myrtle avenue, an employee of the Naval Air Station.

Precinct 31-A was the last to report its tally. The judges were counting, checking and re-checking the votes until 5 a. m. the next morning.

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AND BECAUSE of that circumstance the results in 31-A were not included in the tabulation of voting at all the precincts that appeared in the morning and afternoon papers the next day.

But the Guide which went on sale Thursday reported that Eisenhower had carried the precinct 753-to-85. Its information had been obtained from a person who was present at the counting.

• • •

WANTING TO have the official results in its files for future reference, the Guide's president and general manager, Thomas W. Young wrote a letter to William L. Prieur, Corporation Court clerk, asking for verification.

MR. PRIEUR wrote that the Stevenson 384, Eisenhower 314, Andrews 40 tally was "correct according to the official returns." The first page of Mr. Young's letter containing the two sets of figures and showing Mr. Prieur's notation is reproduced above.

"While I did not commit the figures to memory," Mrs. White told the Guide, "I know that the count they call the official returns is absolutely wrong."

"WHY MR. Stevenson didn't even get 100 votes. Eisenhower received almost all the votes in that precinct. I'm sure of that because we stayed there until five o'clock in the morning checking the ballots."

The count on record at the courthouse, Mr. Reid said, is "definitely wrong." He added that while he did not recall the exact figures, he was certain that the count reported by the chief judge (Eisenhower 783; Stevenson 85) is absolutely correct."

MR. HOPSON says he stuck with the counting until the end, and himself took the tally and the ballots to the courthouse.

"There just isn't any question about it." He said, "Mr. Eisenhower received 738 votes, Mr. Stevenson 85, and Mr. Andrews, none. Wherever they got the figures they have in the so-called official returns they are just wrong."

AND NOW the voters in Precinct 31-A want to know how it was done, who did it and has it been done like this before?

A copy of the Guide's letter was sent to James M. Wolcott, chairman of the Norfolk Electoral Board, but no comment has been forthcoming from that source.

U.S. Cracks Down On Vote Bias in La.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Fifty-four persons have been summoned to appear in Monroe, La., this week before a Federal grand jury investigating civil rights violations. Vote registrars from Vienville, Grant and Jackson Parishes along with 41 persons from DeSoto Parish were subpoenaed.

The group subpoenaed by authority of St. John Barrett, Washington, D. C., special assistant to Attorney General Robert Brownell, includes White Citizens Councils leaders who instigated the challenging and scratching of many names from vote registration rolls. Also called are a number whose registrations were challenged.

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A COURIER check of registration records reveal substantial decreases in Negro voters between May, 1956, when vote purges began, and October, 1956, when rolls closed for the Presidential election, in Bienville and Jackson parishes. DeSoto and Grant parishes showed increases for the same period.

Bienville Parish, for example, listed 5,328 white voters and 587 Negro voters in May, 1956, as compared with 5,282 white voters and 35 Negro voters in October.

Jackson Parish, in May, 1956, had 5,457 white and 1,113 Negro voters on the rolls as compared with 5,534 white and 167 Negro voters in October.

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DeSOTO PARISH voting rolls in May, 1956, included 5,640 whites and 587 Negroes, and in October, 5,692 white and 770 Negro voters.

Grant Parish had 5,782 white and 640 Negro voters in May, 1956, and 5,819 white and 867 Negro voters in October.

J. A. H. Slawson, DeSoto Parish vote registrar, who a few weeks ago refused to turn over his registration records to investigating FBI agents, was ordered to testify Tuesday. All others have been subpoenaed for Friday.

Election Law Reform Still Long Way Off

The Senate Election Subcommittee's call for "remedial" legislation to plug election law loopholes failed to change immediately the outlook for such measures at the Capitol.

For the time being, anyway corrective measures are a long, long way from passage.

At the close of the last session of Congress, there was a far-reaching election measure on the Senate calendar and a leadership-backed "honest elections" compromise, cosponsored by 85 Senators, was all ready to supersede it.

Time ran out on both measures, and they died with adjournment. Organized labor's fears of proposed GOP amendments to the bill, tightening regulations on labor's campaign reporting, was at least one of the factors in the failure to act.

The so-called Johnson-Knowland and leadership bill, which was sponsored last session on introduction by a preponderant bipartisan majority of the Senate, has not been reintroduced in this Congress, though many expect a new compromise to be worked out.

Rules Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D.Mo.) has reintroduced the more sweeping bill he pushed through committee in the last session. His new bill picks up some of the features of the Johnson-Knowland bill. It would extend the election law to state primaries, however, a feature the leadership bill omits.

Civil Rights Program Would Change This

Daily World Fri. 2-15-57

Many Negroes Denied Vote Chance Brownell Declares

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

WASHINGTON — A much greater number of Dixie's Negro citizens could have voted last year if the Eisenhower administration Civil Rights program had been in effect, Attorney Gen. Herbert Brownell declared Thursday.

Mr. Brownell told the Senate's Judiciary subcommittee which is considering the program, that at least 4,000 and probably 6,000 Negroes were strickened from registration rolls in one Louisiana City, the Ouachita Parish after being challenged by the White Citizens Council of the Parish. Most Negroes in the area were denied opportunity to establish registration qualification after the challenge, Brownell said.

The attorney General pointed out that had the administration's civil rights program been in effect, the Department of Justice would have been able to initiate a civil action "for the purpose of restoring the Negro voters in time to vote in the November elections.

Brownell said he also found problems in North Carolina, and that three precincts there imposed technical requirements that kept Negro people from qualifying to vote.

In all four instances, Brownell said, "the proposed legislation would have been of great assistance in protecting the right to vote.

"In most of these situations, civil remedies would enable the government to take affirmative action to deal with atttempts at what amounts to mass disenfranchisement of Negroes in time to be effective," he declared.

The attorney general told Southern critics that "no amount of criminal punishment can rectify the harm which the national interest suffers when citizens are illegally kept from the polls.

The attorney general has shown great interest in working toward gaining equality for all citizens regardless of race, and has worked recently to under specific instances of civil rights violations.

Negro Vote Up 18 Points For Eisenhower in '56

Herald Tribune N.Y. P. 16
New York Thurs. 1-17-57

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Following is the first in a series of special reports by the Gallup Poll on how major groups in the population voted in last November's election. This report deals with the Negro vote.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Of all the major groups in the nation's population, the one that shifted most to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket last November was the Negro voter.

In a special post-election analysis, based on survey data, Institute statisticians found a falling away of Negro voters from their old Democratic allegiance that amounted to 18 percentage points nationwide.

In 1952, Negro voters gave Adlai Stevenson 79 per cent of their vote. In 1956, Stevenson polled 61 per cent of the Negro vote.

Official Figures Ready

Official election figures, which have just become available, show the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket receiving 35,589,270 votes, compared with 26,034,590 for the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. An incomplete canvass of the vote for third party candidates shows a total vote of approximately 500,000.

Based on the nation-wide major-party vote only, the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket polled 57.8 per cent, compared with 42.2 per cent for the Sevenson-Kefauver ticket.

In its final estimate of the election outcome, the Institute gave the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket 59.5 per cent—an error of only 1.7 per cent. This is the third election in which the Institute's new "precinct sampling" system has scored almost perfect accuracy.

Campaign's Effect

Although the Republican party has historically been looked on as the champion of the Negro, the Negro vote has been heavily Democratc since New Deal days. Negroes in the thirty-five states outside the South have constituted one of the most solid voting blocs for the Democrats.

During the 1956 campaign, the Republican party emphasized a drive to win back the Negro vote. The extent of the Republicans' success can be seen in the following tables:

Negro Vote—1956

Stevenson-Kefauver	61%
Eisenhower-Nixon	39

Negro Vote—1952

Stevenson-Sparkman ..	79%
Eisenhower-Nixon	21

By way of comparison, here is the vote of whites in 1952 and 1956:

White Vote—1956

Eisenhower-Nixon	59%
Stevenson-Kefauver	41

White Vote—1952

Eisenhower-Nixon	57%
Stevenson-Sparkman ...	43

During the next few months, a great deal of legislation and political activity will turn on the Negro vote.

Democrats Divided

The Northern liberal wing of the Democratic party will be battling for a civil rights program that will be designed to woo back the Negro voters who defected from the party last November.

Opposed to this wing of the Democratic party will be Southern conservative Democrats who will try to block legislation designed to improve the lot of the Negro in the South.

Evidence that the switch to President Eisenhower on the part of many Negroes was a "vote for the man and not for the party" turned up in a special depth interview survey conducted by the Institute during the election campaign.

A special team of Institute reporters, working in Negro districts in several large northern cities, found that with many Negroes it was "Eisenhower" when they were praising the Republican party and "the Republicans" when they were damning it.

Interviewers reported that the typical Negro voter still feels economically most secure as a Democrat.

"The Negro's first concern today is that of getting enough money to feed, clothe and keep his family in decent fashion. Only after this is accomplished does he find the time and interest to think about the civil rights problem.

Democrats Still Ahead

"With most Negroes, the Republicans will have to offer something more than the personality of Eisenhower before they will consider a wholesale switch to the Republican party," the report concluded.

When Northern Negroes were asked in the survey which party had done the most for Negroes in the last ten years, 67 per cent named the Democratic party, 16 per cent the Republican party and 17 per cent said there was no difference between the two parties or expressed no opinion.

Biracial Council Credits Texas with Largest Vote Registration in the South

Yesterday's Mirror, Grand Rapids, Mich. P. 7-23-57

Atlanta, Ga.—The biracial Southern Regional Council Saturday, July 20, reported that of 11 Southern states, "only in Mississippi did Negro (voter) registration level off, or perhaps decline, in the last four years."

In reporting an extensive survey taken last fall, it listed the Southwide figure at 7, 238,000, a gain of 229,400 since 1952.

But, it hastened to add, "the current figure represents only about 25 per cent of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, as compared to 60 per cent registration among elibible white Southerners."

The council is made up of white and Negro leaders in various fields seeking "equal opportunity for all."

It has been supported largely by grants from the Fund for the Republic.

Rights Debate

It said its newest report has added timeliness because of wide debate over the Negro's access to the ballot brought on by civil rights bills in congress.

Of Mississippi, the report said: "The latest estimate of Negro registrants was made in 1955; 20,-000 is the figure generally agreed upon for that year, about the same as two years earlier.

"Gov. J. P. Coleman, however, estimated in 1954 at 22,000. Some observers feel the number has remained static at best, and others believe there has been a sharp drop."

Texas Leads

The council credited Texas with the South's largest Negro registration, 214,000.

Georgia was put second in registration with 163,389 and Louisiana, third, with 161, 410.

Increases listed by states from 1952 to 1956 included Alabama, 25,-224 to 53,366; Arkansas, 61,413 to 69,677; Florida, 120,900 to 148,703; Georgia, 144,835 to 163,389; Louisiana, 120,000 to 161,410; North Carolina, 100,000 to 135,000; South Carolina, 80,000 to 99,890; Tennessee, 85,000 to 90,000; Texas 181,916 to 214,000; Virginia, 69,326 to 82,603.

Keep Elections Aboveboard

Journal & Guide

EVER since 1876 the free exercise of the voting privilege in the South has been hampered by the fear on the part of some that even if they voted their ballots would not be counted, or might be miscounted.

This time-worn experience is one of the greatest handicaps encountered by civic organizations today in their efforts to educate the people to qualify and participate in elections. The old skepticism lingers.

Once in a while there is an exhibition of some kind of error or inaccuracy which gives substance to the old tradition.

Norfolk, Va.

What happened to the balloting in Norfolk's Precinct 31-A is a case in point.

Sat. 1-26-57

As of now, we do not know just what happened. But whatever it was it was unfortunate.

At this polling place 838 votes were cast, according to the original report.

The usual sources relied upon by the newspapers, press services and radio, received the information some 48 hours after the polls were closed that the votes were divided as follows:

Eisenhower	753
Stevenson	85

Relying upon the accuracy of these sources—the same that reported the other precincts earlier — the morning paper and the JOURNAL AND GUIDE on Thursday, November 8th, used these figures in summarizing the results in Norfolk.

The same figures went out over Associated Press wires, and days later a special writer for the *New York Times* came to Norfolk, on an election survey through the border states. He wrote an article for the *Times* in which he used the same figures.

Thirty days passed, then sixty days, and no "official" word was issued that the figures for 31-A were incorrect.

Then, the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, wishing to have the "official" figures in its files, made inquiry of the Electoral Board, and was referred to the Clerk of the Corporation Court.

The "official" returns from Precinct 31-A, as given the JOURNAL AND GUIDE by the Clerk of the Corporation Court on January 3rd were these:

Stevenson	384
Eisenhower	314
Andrews	40
	738

The total, it will be seen, as given out the morning after the election had changed, and the distribution of the total had changed almost incredibly.

Just where the responsibility lies for either the original, or the present in accuracy, if this exists, we do not know at present.

We do feel that a grave responsibility rests upon the judges and clerks officiating at this Precinct, to clear up any errors that may have occurred to throw doubt upon the returns.

Under the election procedures the judges and the clerks count the ballots and tabulate the returns, showing the number of ballots each candidate receives.

The ballots are then fastened together, sealed and in turn placed in a large envelope, which is sealed and delivered to the Clerk of Court, or to his representative.

It is of utmost importance that this apparent "cloud" on the November 6th balloting in Norfolk be cleared up.

The Shifting Vote

Time 1-28

On the morning after election, the Democrats needed no pollster to tell them that the Republicans had cut heavily into long-standing Democratic voting strongholds. But just how heavily, Pollster George Gallup got around to reporting last week. Items:

Chicago Ill.

The Negro Vote: In 1952 the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket polled 21% of the Negro vote, in 1956 upped the figure to an astonishing 39%. But lest the G.O.P. start kidding itself about an irreversible trend, Gallup reported that Negroes generally used the word "Eisenhower" when they liked what the party did, used the word "Republicans" when they damned it.

Negro Press 1-28-57

The Youth Vote: In 1952 voters between the ages of 21 and 29 gave Eisenhower-Nixon 49% of their vote, upped it in 1956 to 57%. Said Gallup: this shift is significant because 8,600,000 adults have reached voting age since 1952, and more are coming fast.

The Woman's Vote: In 1952 some 58% of the women favored Ike and Dick, in 1956 some 61%. This figure too has pregnant potentialities for the next election: for the first time since women won the vote 36 years ago, nearly as many women as men went to the polls.

Voting Rights Would Be First To Be Investigated

World Wed. 1-23-56

Biham, Ala. P.1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative Albert W. Cretell, Republican, of Connecticut, Friday introduced a bill to create a bipartisan civil rights commission in the Justice Department.

34e Gen.

Under the terms of the bill, the proposed commission would investigate written allegations that United States citizens are being deprived of he right to vote or being subjected to unwarranted economic pressures because of sex, color, race, religion or national origin.

The commisson also would study and collect information relating to denials of equal protection of the laws under the Federal Constitution.

The bill also provides for the enforcement of existing Federal civil rights laws It would authorize the Attorney General to bring civil suits against any person depriving another of his civil rights.

The bill, in general, is similar to the Administration civil rights bill which passed the House last year only to be kept bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator James O. Eastland, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi, is chairman.

Mr. Cretella said he was introducing the bill to carry out pledges he made last fall as a candidate for reelection to Congress.

Dixie Stifling Negro Vote, Brownell Says

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Feb. 15-57 P. 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) — Atty. Gen. Brownell said today that many more Southern Negroes could have voted last year if the administration's civil rights program had been in effect.

He told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that from 4,000 to 6,000 Negroes had been stricken from registration rolls in Ouachita Parish in Louisiana after being challenged by the White Citizens Council of the parish. Brownell said most of the Negroes were subsequently denied any opportunity to establish their qualifications.

Had the administration's program been in effect, the Department of Justice would have been able to initiate a civil action "for the purpose of restoring the Negro voters to the rolls of the registered voters in time to vote in the November elections," he said.

Also, Brownell testified, registrars in three North Carolina precincts imposed technical requirements that kept Negroes from qualifying for the vote.

In these Carolina and Louisiana cases, Brownell said, "the proposed legislation would have been of great assistance in protecting the right to vote."

"In most of these situations, civil remedies would enable the government to take affirmative action to deal with attempts at what amounts to mass disenfranchisement of Negroes in time to be effective," he said.

Constitution

Sen. Ervin (D-NC) challenged Brownell's description of the situation. The senator said there are approximately 7,500 local election officials in North Carolina and Brownell had been able to criticize the actions of only three of them.

P. 8

Ervin, a former member of the North Carolina Supreme Court, said that "until today I never heard of a single individual in my state that's been denied the right to vote."

Reporters asked Ervin later if he saw any particular significance

Brownell's citing North Carolina cases to the subcommittee.

"NO NEED"

"I'll say this. If there's no more iniquity in other states than there is in North Carolina, there is no need whatever for this legislation," he replied.

The administration proposes, among other things, that the attorney general be given authority to go into federal courts to get injunctions in behalf of citizens who say they are being illegally kept from voting.

Brownell noted that present law permits criminal prosecutions to protect voting rights but these cannot be started "until after the harm actually has been done."

"No amount of criminal punishment can rectify the harm which the national interest suffers when citizens are illegally kept from the polls," he said.

Brownell testified in hearings which are following a familiar pattern. Backers of federal civil rights legislation are trying to get it through committee and to the Senate floor early enough to weaken the impact of a filibuster by Southern opponents. The Southerners, insisting on detailed hearings, are fighting a delaying action.

TOO LATE IN SENATE

Last year the House passed a bill patterned on the administration's request but it was taken up in the Senate so late it never reached a vote.

Today's senate committee hearings were recessed until tomorrow after Sen. Long (D-La) objected because the Senate was in session.

Chairman Hennings (D-Mo) of the subcommittee, who is pressing for action, said the subcommittee would meet tomorrow morning and afternoon and all day Saturday. He said there may be night sessions later.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Hearings continued on civil rights legislation before the House Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Mathews (D-Fla), a witness today, took special exception to a proposal that the attorney general be authorized to file, at public expense, suits on behalf of persons who contend their civil rights are violated.

Matthews said it is conceivable under this proposal that "will o' the wisp rumors will descend upon the household of some innocent citizen and he, to clear his name and protect his honor, will have to deprive himself of all his material possessions and yet the accuser enjoys the vast resources of the United States for his prosecution."

"This is tyranny at its worst," Matthews said.

NEGROES URGE LAW TO INSURE VOTE IN SOUTH

Willing to Settle for Ike Program

BY PHILIP DODD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Feb. 5.—Federal legislation to guarantee the right of southern Negroes to vote would lessen the task of Congress in acting on civil rights legislation, a house judiciary subcommittee was told today.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged speedy approval of President Eisenhower's civil rights program.

The Eisenhower program, embodied in a bill by Rep. Keating [R., N. Y.], calls for a bipartisan commission to investigate civil rights violations, creation of a civil rights division in the justice department, and protection of the right to vote by authorizing the justice department to take civil action to prevent citizens from being deprived of their franchise.

Willing to Compromise

Wilkins said the N. A. A. C. P. and 21 other organizations for which he spoke today wanted other civil rights legislation, including laws to end discrimination in employment, segregation in transportation, poll taxes, and other subjects which have been debated for years.

"But we are willing," Wilkins said, "in the interest of making a beginning and of breaking the legislative stalemate, to compromise our demands, tho without relinquishing our principles. . . . It means we are willing to accept a minimum but that it must be a meaningful bill."

The administration bill meets that test, Wilkins said, primarily because of its provisions relating to voting.

"Extension of the right to vote, if extended to all levels, might tend to lessen the task of Congress in the civil rights field," he said.

Voice in Government

Full voting rights, Wilkins continued, would give Negroes a voice in government, something which he said was denied them in many areas of the south. It would lead to further civil rights legislation, he asserted.

Wilkins acknowledged the Constitution guarantees the right to vote. But federal statutes permit the justice department to take only criminal action in vote cases. That means, Wilkins said, that prosecutions can't be started until after the citizen has been deprived of his vote. Authority for the government to seek civil injunctions to prevent violations should solve the problem, he said.

Among the more than 40 other bills before the subcommittee is one by Chairman Celler [D., N. Y.] which embodies not only the President's program but most of the other traditional civil rights proposals, including criminal penalties for several civil rights violations.

National Police Force

The Celler bill was bitterly attacked by Edward Scheidt, for 22 years a federal bureau of investigation [FBI] agent and now North Carolina motor vehicle commissioner.

Scheidt said the Celler bill would destroy coöperation between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and "bring the heavy hand of a national police force upon every community and state in the nation."

Several house members appeared before the subcommittee to urge passage of civil rights bills they have introduced. They included Rep. O'Hara [D., Ill.], Rep. Rabaut [D., Mich.], and Rep. Powell [D., N. Y.], who has been feuding with his party over the past failure of Congress to approve civil rights legislation.

Ervin Attacks Attorney's Wealth

Walden Proves Shrewd Match for N. C. Senator

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Atty. Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, Ga., told the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights last week how Negroes have, for years, been deprived of their right to vote in many Southern states.

• "Negroes have been driven out of the community, their homes fired into at night . . . property has been practically confiscated and many have lost their lives because of their efforts to register and vote. Threats, intimidation, economic reprisals, cross-burning in their neighborhood, on nights before elections have been devices resorted to deter Negroes from the exercise of their suffrage rights."

Walden said he had served as an attorney for some of these prospective voters whose names had been illegally struck from the rolls.

"It is the political demagogues who cause the trouble," declared Walden, "those to whom in the past it has been politically profitable to exploit the prejudices of the uninformed of their constituency at the expense of racial minority."

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SENATOR SAM ERVIN of North Carolina, who was acting chairman for the committee in absence of Senator Thomas Hennings, contended that Walden had no right to complain about conditions since he is "one of the wealthy men of Georgia."

• Walden replied that he did not know until today, that he was considered a wealthy Georgia man. He stated, however, that he was not complaining about his condition, he was appearing before this committee in interest of his fellow-citizens who were disfranchised in the South.

Ervin continued his questioning on how much property Walden owned. Walden replied that he owned enough not to be worried about a living but that was not the issue before the committee.

■

THE NORTH Carolina Senator stated that he had heard much about Walden being such a distinguished member of the Georgia bar. And that his success was an indication of what a "man of your race can achieve in the South."

• The Georgia attorney said he could tell a long story of the struggles he had to undergo to reach this point, but he continued, that is not related to the issue at hand today.

He had already pointed out in his prepared statement that he had "to go to a Midwest state for education in the law because his native state then (49 years ago) danied as well as now his race the right to receive such training in its university while gladly opening its doors to foreigners coming from all parts of the world."

Ervin, apparently realizing he had met an intellectual equal in the Georgia attorney, made no attempt to cross-question him on any of the statements he made before the committee.

■

WALDEN FOLLOWED Gus Courts to the stand. Courts had been brow-beaten for a long period by the acting chairman.

NEGRO VOTE NOW SEEN TOP QUESTION IN SOUTHERN THINKING

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 31.—The question that increasingly seems to dominate southern thinking, political and otherwise, is what course the Negro vote pattern may take in the future and the extent to which, theoretically at least, it could wield a balance of power as it does already in some parts of the nation.

This factor, basis to attitudes on the whole segregation issue in much of the South — particularly those areas where the Negro population approaches or exceeds the white—has come more sharply into focus as southerners continue to analyze and weigh recent trends in the Negro vote.

Post-election developments in a good many southern states have tended to underscore the significance of the rather sharp switch of the Negro vote in the South to President Eisenhower in contrast to the preference for Adlai E. Stevenson four years ago.

Another facet to the situation is the recent disclosure in Washington that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been delving again into reported "wholesale purging" of Negroes from voter lists in several southern states. The reported trend has coincided, in a broad way, with strategems by legislatures to discourage further or thwart Negro registration.

Some local Negro spokesmen in the South explain the switch of the Negro vote to Mr. Eisenhower in 1956 as primarily a protest against the harsh and so frequently expounded segregationist views of some Southern Democratic bigwigs of the Eastland-Talmadge type.

It isn't, these spokesman explain, that the Southern Negro doesn't like Mr. Stevenson. It is rather the Southern Negro's lack of confidence in Mr. Stevenson's—or the party high command's — inability to control the whole Democratic party on the racial issue.

And, of course, there are varying degrees of local resentment over the courses state Democratic administrations in the South have pursued in seeking to circumvent the United States Supreme Court's segregation decisions.

In certain urban areas of the South the Negro quite obviously has already become something of a political force. At the statewide level, however, he hasn't as yet become anything like a significant a factor to date, though his switch in 1956 has been quite disturbing in some states to the Democratic leaders who have expressed themselves.

Official vote tabluations have tended merely to increase the worry of some state Democratic leaders who are beginning to wonder what the extent of Republican gains might have been if the GOP had staged a real all-out campaign at the state or local level—which it didn't do, of course, in a large part of the South.

Yet the trend of the Negro vote, while viewed with concern by some politicians and others, is seen in many quarters as meaning that it is likely Negro voters in the South will tend to split in future national elections just as the white southern voters have been increasingly inclined to do in recent years.

In some of the one-party states —South Carolina and Mississippi might be cited as prime examples —a not infrequently expressed view is that with the white vote divided, the Negro vote could become the deciding factor in national elections in some southern states where a two-party pattern is considered to be definitely in the making.

The opposite view, of course, is that if both national parties continue to adopt platforms that unqualifiedly endorse racial co-mingling, the Negro voter in the South will naturally be inclined to take into consideration other issues than those bearing closely on race and if there continue to be decided splits in voting trends among both white and Negro voters, race can be subordinated as a political issue.

Available estimates indicate more Negroes were eligible to vote in Dixie in 1956 than ever before and that the total Negro vote in the region atttained a significance it has never achieved hitherto. The Southern Regional Council recently came up with the following estimates by states of Negroes now eligible to vote in the South:

Alabama, 52,000; Arkansas, 69,700; Florida, 150,000; Georgia, 163,800; Louisiana, 162,000; North Carolina, 135,000; South Carolina, 101,000; Tennessee, 90,000; Texas, 214,000; Virginia, 83,000. No estimate is available or attempted for Misissippi, where the Negro vote is conceded to be very small and becoming negligible.

20,000 In 1954

The council reports that while the Negro makes up 41 per cent of the total population in Mississippi of voting age, the concensus of observers is that it has not increased since 1953 when it was "guessed" that as many as 20,000 Negroes were on the voting lists.

The Negro vote has already become of decided importance in some large Southern cities, such as Atlanta, Memphis, Knoxville and Winston-Salem, N. C., to cite just a few. Yet while the Southern Regional Council estimates Negro voter registration in the South has increased some 210,000 since 1954 to about 1,240,000, it says that in general the Negro registration is still comparatively low due to "intimidation and discrimination" and also to apathy.

From its field reports, the council, a bi-racial organization working in the field of betterment of racial relations, found four principal factors explaining the relatively slow increase in Negro registration, which it enumerated as:

1. "Discriminatory practices against potential Negro registrants . . . such as unusually sever literacy and Constitutional interpertation tests and difficulty in obtaining registration certificates.

2. "Lack of political consciousness and aparty.

3. "Dependency of many Negroes on members of the white community and the resultant fear of incurring economic pressures.

4. "Violence and threats, still reported in some areas, although generally replaced by more subtle forms of intimidation."

Voting in a general election isn't a new thing, of course, for the Negro in the South. It was not from the general election, but from the "white" Democratic primary that he was usually and generally barred for so many years, until the federal courts ruled that he could not be.

A Voting People And A Voting Record

Our kickoff appeal would not be void of that expression of enthusiasm imbedded deep in the sinews of our political fealty emerging from the fine record our people made during the year on the voting front. That impact has been felt in all quarters and the overall average in the voting record we registered would exact from the most obstinate that truly a voting people have come to judgement.

But, let it be said here and now, that we failed of the goal which lies so glaringly ahead of us; we let fall the rich opportunity of piling up that still wide margin of our citizens who failed to register for the elections during the year, so badly needed in the campaign for congress in this 5th Distfict.

In the first place, those citizens steeled in the fervor of civil rights, went all out in their efforts to achieve that goal. In nearly every quarter of the city and county, there were schools in citizenship made accessable to every citizen in the county.

The churches opened wide their doors and the ministers and civic minded persons worked over time in that publicity sufficient to enlighten and register every eligible in the state. While it was said that our average per capita voter on the basis of the number of registrants, we must have as our still higher mark.

We have a heavy political log before us. There may be new comers upon the scene of the electorate and we must gear ourselves for the screening and that clearance which will enable us to move on in one solid body, which we must do for some time to come especially when we have no other option than voting against those who are against us.

Better voting records will cure many of the evils we complain of and will in the end find better candidates to run for office, both on the state as well as the national level.

The startling conditions incumbent upon the reactions to the directives of the court would arouse every thinking Negro to get ready — on the firing line — with a ballot with which to defend himself, his country and redeem the faith of those who still have the courage to interpret the Constitution of the United States.

Voting Rights Would Be First To Be Investigated

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative Albert W. Cretell, Republican, of Connecticut, Friday introduced a bill to create a bipartisan civil rights commission in the Justice Department.

Under the terms of the bill, the proposed commission would investigate written allegations that United States citizens are being deprived of he right to vote or being subjected to unwarranted economic pressures because of sex, color, race, religion or national origin.

The commisson also would study and collect information relating to denials of equal protection of the laws under the Federal Constitution.

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The bill, in general, is similar to the Administration civil rights bill which passed the House last year only to be kept bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator James O. Eastland, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi, is chairman.

Mr. Cretella said he was introducing the bill to carry out pledges he made last fall as a candidate for reelection to Congress.

first in election series—

Ike's Negro vote climbs 18 points from '52 to '56

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the first in a series of special reports by the Gallup poll on how major groups in the population voted in last November's election.

BY GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

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DR. GALLUP

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Based on the nationwide major-party vote only, the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket polled 57.8 per cent, compared to 42.2 per cent for the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

First in a series

In its final estimate of the election outcome, the Institute gave the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket 59.5 per cent—an error of only 1.7 per cent. This is the third election in which the Institute's new "precinct sampling" system has scored almost perfect accuracy.

ALTHOUGH the Republican Party has historically been looked upon as the champion of the Negro, the Negro vote has been heavily Democratic since New Deal days. Negroes in the 35 states outside the South have constituted one of the most solid voting blocs for the Democrats.

During the 1956 campaign, the Republican Party emphasized a drive to win back the Negro vote. The extent of the GOP's success can be seen in the following tables:

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Stevenson-Kefauver	61%
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Stevenson-Sparkman	79%
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By way of comparison, here is the vote of whites in 1952 and 1956:

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During the next few months, a great deal of legislation and political activity will turn on the Negro vote.

The Northern liberal wing of the Democratic Party will be battling for a civil rights program that will be designed to woo back the Negro voters who defected from the party last November.

Opposed to this wing of the Democratic Party will be Southern conservative Democrats who will attempt to block legislation designed to improve the lot of the Negro in the South.

EVIDENCE that the switch to President Eisenhower on the part of many Negroes was a "vote for the man and not for the party" turned up in a special depth interview survey conducted by the Institute during the election campaign.

A special team of Institute reporters, working in Negro districts in several large Northern cities, found that with many Negroes it was "Eisenhower" when they were praising the Republican Party and "the Republicans" when they were damning it.

Interviewers reported that the typical Negro voter still feels economically most secure as a Democrat.

"The Negro's first concern today is that of getting enough money to feed, clothe and keep his family in decent fashion. Only after this is accomplished does he find the time and interest to think about the civil rights problem.

"WITH MOST Negroes, the GOP will have to offer something more than the personality of Eisenhower before they will consider a wholesale switch to the Republican Party," the report concluded.

When Northern Negroes were asked in the survey which party had done the most for Negroes in the last 10 years, 67 per cent named the Democratic Party, 16 per cent the Republican Party and 17 per cent said there was no difference between the two parties or expressed no opinion.—(c.)

U.S. MAPS NEW MOVE TO AID NEGRO VOTING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP)—Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General, said today that the Administration's civil rights program this year would include a proposal for protecting negroes' voting rights in primaries as well as general elections.

Mr. Brownell also said that:

¶He favored a Constitutional amendment to spell out the procedures for determining when a President was disabled.

¶He opposed repeal of the Constitutional ban on a third term for a President.

¶The Administration will ask Congress to authorize the President to allow in a certain number of refugees from communism each year.

Mr. Brownell spoke on "Press Conference," a television program of the American Broadcasting Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Mr. Brownell said today that the Soviet diplomat ordered out of the country last week had been exposed by "an American citizen."

Mr. Brownell did not identify the person approached, but he called his action "a fine job of citizenship."

The State Department announced on Tuesday that Maj. Yuri P. Krylov, assistant military attaché at the Soviet Embassy, had improperly purchased electronic equipment through "American intermediaries," and had tried to buy classified military information.

Negro Voters Shifted to Ike

THE GALLUP POLL

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

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34e 1957

GENERAL

The 'Negro Vote' Failed To Show In '56

By Congressional Quarterly

Advertiser WASHINGTON.

WHY did the landslide vote for President Eisenhower fail to elect a Republican Congress in 1956? 2-A

Partly, but not entirely, because the coattail theory of politics broke down.

That is the conclusion of a new study of the mysterious 1956 election based on a just-published compilation of official congressional district returns for President and Congress. Montgomery, Ala.

Angry farmers, an outburst of independent voting, some local slippage of the President's popularity and a complete failure of the "Negro revolt" enabled the Democrats to hold Congress in the face of the Eisenhower landslide, the study shows. Journal 5-16-57

The whole issue—at least as far as the House of Representatives was concerned—was decided in just 36 of the 435 congressional districts. These were the districts that elected Republican representatives in 1952 and Democrats in 1956, or vice versa. 34e

TWENTY-EIGHT of the 36 districts switched from Republican to Democratic and eight from Democratic to Republican, thereby reducing the GOP delegation in the 435-member House from 221 in 1953 to 201 in 1957.

Democrats picked up 17 Republican seats in 1954, 11 more in 1956. The GOP took five districts from the Democrats in 1954 and another three in 1956.

The remarkable thing about these 36 districts that switched their party allegiance in voting for a representative, is that only one of them changed sides in the presidential voting from 1952 to 1956. That one — in West Virginia — flipped into the Eisenhower column. Mr. Eisenhower carried 32 of the switch districts in both campaigns and the other three were steadfastly for Adlai E. Stevenson.

What happened to the presidential coattails in those districts? They had some effect, but not as much as the Republican in 1856 House contests. Increasing popularity of split-ticket voting killed any dreams of a sweeping victory for the whole GOP slate.

Republicans can thank the President for the three districts that switched Republica nin 1956 House contests. In Connecticut's first (Hartford), where all voting was on machines, the President and the GOP House candidate ran an identical 7.5% better than they did in 1952, enough of an increase for the Republican to win the seat.

In New Jersey's 14th (Jersey City), the President's whopping 16.1% gain to 66.6% of the vote was enough to carry the Republican House candidate to a narrow victory in a normally Democratic district.

Similarly in West Virginia's first district (Wheeling), the President's gain of 6.5% was reflected in a gain of 3.2% for the GOP congressional candidate, and they both carried the district after losing it in 1952.

Against these three coattail victories, there were 104 districts won by President Eisenhower in 1956 where Republican House candidates failed to make the grade. In 25 others the President carried, the GOP did not even have a candidate to grab for the coattails.

The 11 districts that switched to the Democrats in 1956 House races were wearing coattails inside out. Though Mr. Eisenhower improved on his 195[illegible] showing in more than two-thirds of the nation's districts, his share of the vote was down from 1952 in all but one of the districts captured by a Democratic representative in 1956. The exception was in Maine, where the presidential and congressional elections were held on separate dates.

Republican candidates in these 10 districts might argue they got less assistance from the President than they had reason to expect. But the fact is that the President carried all those districts in 1956, as he had done in 1952, and the falloff in his vote was nowhere as great as the drop in the Republican congressional vote.

THE President was down an average of 6.6% in these 10 districts, while the GOP House figure was 14.7% below its 1952 mark.

Coattails were even less of a factor in those districts that first switched parties in the 1954 congressional election.

The 17 districts that elected Republicans to the House in 1952, then voted Democratic in 1954 and 1956, all favored the same presidential candidate in 1956 as they had in 1952. Eight of the districts even gave Mr. Eisenhower a higher share of the vote in his second race, but that did not shake the Democratic representatives' hold on their newly won seats.

On the other hand, the five Republicans who first took seats away from Democratic representatives in 1954 and held them in 1956 outgained the President in their districts. One of them, Rep. John F. Baldwin Jr. (R-Calif), even managed to pick up and hold a seat in a district that went for Stevenson in both 1952 and 1956.

What kind of districts were they?

The five that first switched Republican in 1954 included two small town districts in the Midwest and big cities like St. Petersburg-Tampa, Dallas and the San Francisco Bay area. Negroes and industrial workers were numerous in three of them, farmers in only one.

The three House seats the Republicans picked up in 1956 were in eastern cities with plenty of factory workers, few if any farmers. None of the three had more than 3.2% Negro population.

The 17 districts that first switched Democratic in 1954 were spread from Virginia to Oregon, included seven rural and small town areas, sections and suburbs of Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Kansas City, Portland, Milwaukee and New York. Three of them had more than 10% Negro population; in five districts more than one-fifth of the workers were farmers.

The biggest city gained by the Democrats in the 11 districts they picked up in 1956 was Stockton, Calif. The other 10 wins came in rural and small town areas of the West and Midwest (and Maine). Negro percentages in the districts that switched Democratic were as low as in the three that went Republican in 1956, none topping 3.7%.

The pattern shows some Republican gain in industrial districts, more Democratic wins in farm areas.

Most surprising is the fact that despite the unusual attention paid to it, the "Negro vote" was unimportant in settling the fight for congressional control.

Negro Voting Rights Termed Real Issue

Post + Times Herald 5-15-D

Thurs. 5-16-57

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday Congressional debate over amendments to the civil rights bill are delaying methods used by "opponents who are just against the Negro having the right to vote."

Washington Bureau

At a Congregational Christian Washington Seminar at the Dodge Hotel, Hitchell said the Negro's right to vote is "the real issue" and that opponents are "using all these other things to cover up their true motives."

34e

He and Herman Edelsberg, Washington director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, referred to current arguments over a proposed amendment calling for the right to jury trials for persons violating court orders based on the civil rights bill.

Edelsberg said, "The injection of the jury trial issue is intended only to emasculate the civil rights bill. This bill under time-honored equity procedures merely affirms the rights of Federal courts to punish for contempt of court or violations of court orders without interference of a jury trial."

Mitchell criticized reports that House action on the bill is necessary before the Senate moves, and such Senate action is necessary early in a Congressional session if the legislation is to pass.

"When we say these things, we're playing their (the opponents') game," Mitchell said. "This is what I regret to say Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Senate Majority Leader) wants us to assume is the case."

Edelsberg named an "informal coalition of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats" as chief opponents of the bill and said their theory was that "nothing succeeds like delay."

RESEARCH BODY TELLS SHIFT OF VOTES TO G. O. P.

Daily Tribune Pg. 5-4-57 Chicago Ill.

Michigan Democratic Leader 'Shocked'

BY ROBERT HOWARD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, Ill., May 3—Neil Staebler, Democratic state chairman in Michigan, said he was "shocked and surprised" at an analysis of 1952 and 1956 election returns by the University of Michigan research center made public today at the annual meeting of the midwest conference of political scientists here.

Prof. Warren Miller, who helped the research center poll voters who twice favored President Eisenhower over Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson, summarized the 1952 to 1956 trend as favorable for Republicans.

Ike Gains Stature

In the eyes of the public, Miller said, Republicans were regarded as the only party competent to handle foreign policy. He said Mr. Eisenhower gained stature between the two elections, not as a personality, but as an experienced President.

Miller did not comment on development since the November election. He noted that the traditionally Democratic south is apparently in "more of a ferment" than the north. More independents voted for Mr. Eisenhower in both south and north.

Staebler, who had not been told in advance of the university survey, said he was "mystified" that Stevenson had flopped completely in the field. Miller said voters who were polled had a completely negative reaction toward Stevenson as a foreign policy spokesman. During the four years Democrats also lost ground on domestic policy, the survey showed.

Leon Toward G. O. P.

For the Republicans, Morton H. Hollingsworth, Illinois national committeeman, told the university professors and government researchers that in Illinois the independent voter has traditionally inclined toward support of the G. O. P. The exception, he said, was 1948 when Stevenson was elected governor.

The claim that the Democrats are "now the middle class party" was made by Staebler. He said it has support in the $4,000 to $7,500 income class, including factory workers.

Gov. Stratton was host to the conference delegates at a tea in the executive mansion.

Thomas L. Stokes
Constitution P. 4

The Right To Vote

Thurs. 6-6-57

Still Not Guaranteed

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON—It hardly seems possible that it has been four score and seven years ago since the 15th Amendment of the Constitution was ratified and put into effect. It reads: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

That was Section 1. Section 2 said simply: "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Congress is about to get around to that with some prospect of success after all these years.

Which is by way of raising the curtain on the drama that began in Congress this week concerning the civil rights bill sponsored by the Eisenhower administration. From all the fuss over it, from all the roadblocks dragged across its path by Southern members of the House and Senate, you would think it was something horrendous that somebody in the North was trying to do to folks down South.

But what is it, after all?

It is primarily a bill to guarantee and protect for Negroes in the South the simple right to vote, a basic right which more and more Negroes exercised in many parts of the South in the decade since the Supreme Court wiped out one of the last barricades — the so-called "white primary." That was a device to prevent Negroes from voting in primary elections, which still are the deciding elections in most Southern states.

There has, however, been a relapse in this forward movement of the right of franchise in the last three years as a result of the Supreme Court's public school integration decision. Resentments aroused by that decree have reached in numerous ways, including threats and pressures, to keep Negroes from the ballot box in some sections.

This is a natural reflex action but it has deeper implications. The ballot can be a powerful instrument in the hands of Negro citizens, as it is in the hands of white citizens. In fact, to the point where, if fully and widely used in the South, it can be a threat to men in elective public office who have attitudes and records recognized by Negroes as antagonistic to their best interest and welfare.

The administration bill seeks to protect Negroes in their right to vote by authorizing the Justice Department to seek injunctions in federal courts against persons—and that includes public officials—who are engaging or are about to engage in acts to prevent Negroes from voting.

The bill also would set up a six-man commission appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation, to investigate charges that citizens are being deprived of the vote.

In the face of indications that civil rights legislation has a better chance now than in years, Southerners in Congress are fighting a bitter rear-guard action.

Negro Vote Drive Seen

New York Observer
Raleigh N. C.

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP) — A campaign to prepare three million Southern Negroes for voting in the 1958 elections was announced here by Dr. Martin Luther King.

King, one of the leaders in the long Negro boycott of buses in Montgomery, Ala., laid his plans before Vice President Nixon and said he will present them soon to the Southern Leaders Conference, an organization of Southern ministers.

"Across the South we now intend to extend the voting clinics to help Negroes overcome the contrived and artificial obstacles to their registering and voting," King said in a statement issued after he met Nixon.

"We hope the campaign will culminate in simulteanous mass attendance at the registration offices in 10 cities across the South."

At a news conference held later, King said the 10 cities hadn't been selected yet.

"In order to help this crusade for the extension of democracy and to alleviate the possibilities of violence," he said he had asked the vice president to do three things:

1. Come South on a number of occasions to speak and emphasize that civil rights "is the great issue of our time."

2. Urge all Southerners to uphold the Constitution by supporting the Negroes' right to vote.

3. Impress upon the Republican members of Congress the importance of passing the pending civil rights bill.

Nixon had no comment on his meeting with King.

At his news conference, the clergyman reported that the vice president had agreed to try to arrange a meeting of the President's Government Contracts Committee in the South in the near future and attend it personally.

This group, which Nixon heads, is working against job discrimination in government work and in industry generally. King said Atlanta and New Orleans had been mentioned as possible sites for the meeting.

King Reveals Plan To Register 3 Million Negroes For '58 Poll

Advertiser Montgomery Ala
Fri. 6-14-57

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$10,000 Invested In South's Ballot Fight

World Birmingham Ala
Wed 6-5-57

NEW YORK — Since January 1 a total of $10,000 has been allocated by the NAACP to an educational campaign to register voters in the Southern states, it was announced here Saturday.

The work is being done in Georgia, Virginia and in a small section of Mississippi. A program is scheduled to get underway in South Carolina in June and in North Carolina later in the year.

The state organizations of the NAACP are handling the program on the local level. Virginia is adding a man to its staff by vote of its executive committee and part of the expense will be met by a grant of $3,000 from the national headquarters. In the intensive registration period in Georgia, in March and April just prior to the election there, local registration clinics were assisted in the amount of $2,500.

S. C. STAFF MAN

A staff man will be added to the South Carolina state organization, according to Rev. J. M. Hinton, state president, and a grant of $3,000 will be made by the national office, Mr. Wilkins said.

The North Carolina program will be a careful one in Congressional districts and will be nnder the direction of Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, state NAACP president.

"These are purely educational, non-partisan campaigns,' Mr. Wilkins said, "and will feature the giving of information and instructions to voters on how to register. No work will be dne for any political party and the campaign will be in the hands of NAACP members or in non-partisan committees of which the NAACP is a part. The grants themselves are going only to NAACP state organizations in order to insure non-partisan activity.

"We believe that practical work must be done to get voters on the rolls as a matter of good citizenship and for this reason our state units are translating their determination into action.

"Our funds for this work are limited by the demands being made for other aspects of our program, and for the defense of the NAACP against the attacks made upon it by southern state governments, but we feel that increased registration of Negro voters is of first importanie. Contributions to this registration fund will be welcome."

NAACP puts $10G behind ballot fight

NEW YORK—Since Jan. 1, a total of $10,000 has been allocated by the NAACP to an educational campaign to register voters in the southern states, it was announced here Thursday by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary.

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Economic Factor Influences Negro Voting

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON — The biggest "phony" in American politics—the idea that, if you favor particular racial or ethnic groups, you win their votes in the next election—is one of the main fallacies behind the so-called "civil rights" controversy in Congress.

Actually, every scientific poll taken shows that the Negro vote in the United States follows the pattern of economic influence as it usually affects other groups of comparable income.

Despite the attitude of the Southern Democrats, a heavy majority of the Negroes in the North cling to the Democratic Party. Even in the face of the Republican effort to take credit for Chief Justice Warren's leadership in formulating the desegregation decision handed down in 1954 by the Supreme Court, the Negro voters in the 1956 Presidential election gave the bulk of their support to the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

Notwithstanding also all the fanfare of Republican speakers who pointed to President Eisenhower's prompt measures in putting "integration" into effect in the schools of the District of Columbia and other acts and speeches on his part between 1952 and 1956 avowedly opposing segregation, the Negro voters gave the Eisenhower ticket in last year's election only 36 per cent of their vote, according to a post-election study and poll made by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan and published last March. It backs up the Gallup news release of January 16 last, which showed the Republicans as having obtained 39 per cent among Negro voters in 1956.

While both these studies recorded a marked gain over 1952 for the Republicans, it is significant that, according to the University of Michigan study, the Republicans in 1948 had 35 per cent of the Negro vote, while in 1956 they got 36 per cent—only one more percentage point than eight years before. In fact, the research staff of the Republican National Committee in its summary report of the 1956 election issued in May of this year says:

"In spite of considerable improvement in the Republican vote among Negroes, indications are that more then three-fifths of the Negro voting population continued to vote Democrat in 1956."

Why isn't all the "civil rights" agitation by the Republicans more successful in winning Negro votes? The answer is to be found in looking at the same Michigan study with respect to low-income groups as a whole. It shows that those voters earning below $2,000 a year—both white and Negro—went from 39 per cent Republican in 1948 to 58 per cent in 1952 and then to 60 per cent in 1956.

But in the wards in and around Chicago which are composed predominantly of Negro voters with low incomes, the election statistics show the Republican percentage of the vote to be 23 per cent in 1952 and about 32 per cent in 1956. This was a substantial gain, but still the Democrats got 68 per cent in 1956.

Looking, however, at the wards with Negroes of higher incomes, the Republican percentage was 40.1 per cent in 1952 and 43.7 per cent in 1956—a more normal division for a labor group. The Gallup poll shows union labor throughout the country as 39 per cent Republican in 1952 and 43 per cent Republican in 1956.

The reason the percentages for the Republicans among the lower-income Negro voters are below the lower-income group in the nation as a whole is because a higher proportion of individuals with lower incomes is to be found among Negroes than among whites. There is still a feeling, moreover, among Negro voters that the New Deal was an economic emancipation for them. The WPA, for instance, and the vast relief appropriations happened to do more for the Negroes than for any other single group.

Back in 1936 this correspondent interviewed in Pittsburgh the late Robert L. Vann, editor of the largest of the Negro newspapers of the country and director of Negro political activities in Pennsylvania for the Democratic Party. He told me why he had switched to FDR and I asked him if the Negroes were aiming at "social equality." His reply was:

"My goodness, no. We have our own pride of race."

"Then is it economic equality?" I asked.

"That's it, that's it." he replied. "Equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunity in jobs is what we really want."

The political party that improves the economic status of the Negro worker will gain far more than the party that doesn't. The "civil rights" issue is important to the Negro voter, but it will not swing an election for the Republicans in times when there is a recession or depression. That's why, even with the handicap of the Southern opposition to "civil rights," the Negro voters in the North are still betting on the Democratic Party as their economic savior.

Agree To Narrow 'Force' To Voting

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sponsors moved today toward narrowing the enforcement provisions of the Eisenhower administration's civil rights bill to the single field of protecting Negro and minority voting rights.

Sen. Francis Case (R-SD) disclosed he is drafting such an amendment. Senators Clifford Case (R-NJ) and Kuchel (R-Calif) said in separate interviews they support the principle of converting the House-passed bill into strictly a voting-rights measure.

Leaders called the Senate into session early to resume debate on a motion of Sen. Knowland of California, GOP floor leader, to bring the House measure before the Senate for action.

In opposing this motion, Sen. Russell (D-Ga) and other Southerners have contended the House bill would permit the attorney general—backed by troops, if necessary—to move into the South to enforce school integration and racial desegregation in public places.

Russell told reporters that as a result of the Southerners' attack on the terms of what he calls a "vicious" measure, opposition to the bill as it now stands is mounting.

"I have been greatly encouraged by the developments of the last few days," he said. "I have come to the conclusion that the Senate will not pass the bill in its present form."

One of these developments was Russell's conference yesterday with President Eisenhower. The Georgia senator evidently brought away new hope that the administration itself will move toward a compromise.

Sen. Mansfield of Montana, assistant Democratic leader, agreed with Russell's view that the Senate will not accept the House bill without changes.

The apparent trend toward compromise brought from Rep. Celler (D-NY) a statement that "there seems to be no fight in the administration."

Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and a strong advocate of the administration-backed House bill, said, "The President bends with every wind."

Eisenhower has said his objective is to insure the voting rights of all citizens. He has expressed surprise at the interpretation Russell and others have placed on the bill's powers.

Francis Case, one of the measure's sponsors, said the amendment he is drafting would link the bill's enforcement provisions to the 15th Amendment to the Constitution. That provision says the right to vote shall not be abridged because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

One provision of the House bill would authorize the attorney general to seek injunctions to restrain violations or threatened violations of civil rights. Violators of these injunctions could be punished for contempt without jury trial.

Francis Case indicated he thinks a jury trial amendment will be written into the bill. Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), author of such a proposal, said he doesn't believe the Senate will pass the measure "unless it contains my amendment or a reasonable facsimile thereof."

Clifford Case, another sponsor of the bill, said he will oppose Senate adoption of a jury trial amendment because he regards it as a device "to make it possible to disobey the law."

But he said he is willing to consider changes which would "clearly and sharply confine the bill to enforcement of the voting rights of all citizens."

Meanwhile, the Southerners continued to pound away on the theme that the measure would give what Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) called "Hitler-like" powers to the attorney general.

Announcing that he would have no part in any compromises, Johnston told the Senate yesterday that if the bill is passed it will set race relations in the South "back more than 100 years and bring on bloodshed."

In one of the few speeches by proponents, Sen. Dirksen (R-Ill) denied that the measure was designed to permit the us of force to compel school integration or other "commingling" of the races in the South.

ed the Vice President to be told
frankly that neither Republicans
nor Democrats could take the Ne-
gro's vote for granted in the con-
gressional elections next year or
the presidential election two years
later.

King Tells Nixon of Plans For 3,000,000 Negro Voters

Dr. Martin Luther King jr. finally caught up with Vice President Nixon officially in Washington on June 13. The 28-year-old president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, was accompanied by its vice president, Rev. Aaldh Abernathy, who is 30.

Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy told Nixon about the campaign for 3,000,000 Southern Negro voters in 1958; many more in 1960. They told Nixon that civil rights laws were needed to protect Negroes who attempted to register in areas that usually bar them. They said after the meetin gthat they thought President Eisenhower could do "much more than he has done" to advance civil rights."

Dr. King as chairman of a 60-member Southern Leadership Conference last January appealed to the President and toNixon to visit the South in the interest of interracial goodwill. Neither official answered. Lr. King and Nixon met for the first time last March, when the Vice President represented Mr. Eisenhower at Ghana's independence celebration and Dr. King was Prime Minister Nkrumah's personal guest.

At the June 13 conference, Dr. King said Nixon told him he would visit the South soon to speak out for civil rights and to urge compliance with anti-discrimination laws.

Some sections of the Negro community had some doubts about the King-Nixon meeting. They want-

Writer Decries Intimidation of Negro Voters in the South

NEW YORK, N.Y., (ANP) — Negroes in many areas in the South are prevented from voting by widespread campaigns of economic pressure, intimidation and even murder, "The Reporter" said today.

Mississippi is the worst offender, Edward Gamarekian writes in his copyrighted article, "A Report from the South On the Negro Voter."

He reports that in the 1956 elections, in nearly all of Mississippi's 82 counties, "Negroes were stalled, blocked, rejected, intimidated and even threatened when they tried to exercise their rights as citizens."

Registration figures compiled in 1954 show there were 13 counties in which no Negroes were registered at all, nine other counties in which six or less were registered, and 29 others in which fewer than 100 were registered

"Vote and Die"

The law registration figures for Negroes in Mississippi can be attributed to pressure, Gamarekian says, quoting a threatening letter received by potential Negro voters in Lowndes County: "Last warning If you are tired of living, vote and die."

No Negroes vote in Humphreys County, Mississippi. On May 7, 1955, one of the county's Negro leaders, the Rev. George W. Lee, was shot in the face while driving. His murders were never apprehended. The local sheriff said Lee probably had had a heart attack and was killed in crash that followed, and that lead pellets in his face were probably fillings from his teeth.

Following are some other techniques, listed by Gamarekian, which were used to prevent Negroes from voting:

1. Economic pressure.
2. Negroes were required to interpret portions of the Federal and state constitutions to the satisfaction of the registrar before they could register, despite the 1949 Supreme Court decision declaring this practice unconstitutional.
3. To test their understanding, other Negroes were asked how many bubbles there are in a bar of soap.
4. Challenge at the ballot box was another effective technique. This involved challenging the right of all Negroec to vote because they did not subscribe to the "principles" of the Democratic Party of Mississippi, and therefore were not qualified to vote in the primary. The "principles" included opposition to a Fair-Employment Practices Committee and the support of state's rights, segregation, the poll tax, etc. On the assumption that no Negro could possibly subscribe to the "principles," it was not considered necessary to ask any Negro whether he did or not. He was automatically barred from voting in the Democratic primary—the only election that counts in Mississippi.

After Mississippi, Alabama ranks second in the list of states in which Negroes have difficulty registering and voting. Of the 516,000 Negroes of voting age in Alabama, only 53,400 were permitted to register in 1956.

Louisiana ranks third. Of the 529,000 Negroes of voting age in Louisiana, 152,000 were permitted to register in 1956. This is a remarkable increase over 1948, when there were only 28,300 registered Negro voters in Louisiana.

Southern States Show Rise in Negro Voting

By the Associated Press

The Southern Regional Council reported Saturday that of 11 Southern states, "only in Mississippi did Negro (voter) registration level off, or perhaps decline, in the past four years."

In an analysis of an extensive survey conducted last fall, it listed the South-wide figure at 1,238,000, a gain of 229,400 since 1952.

But, it hastened to add, "The current figure represents only about 25 per cent of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, as compared with 60 per cent registration among eligible white Southerners."

* * *

THE COUNCIL is made up of white and Negro leaders in various fields seeking "equal opportunity for all." It is headquartered in Atlanta where it maintains a research and educational staff under the direction of Harold C. Fleming.

It has been largely supported in recent years by grants from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic.

It observed that its newest release on Negro registration has added timeliness because of wide debate over the Neegro's access to the ballot brought on by civil rights bills in Congress.

Of Mississippi, the report said: "The latest estimate of Negro registrants was made in 1955: 20,000 is the figure generally agreed upon for that year. About the same as two years earlier, Gov. J. P. Coleman, however, estimated Negro registration in 1954 at 22,000. Some observers feel that the number has remained static at best, and others believe there has been a sharp drop."

* * *

THE COUNCIL credited Texas with the South's largest Negro registration, 214,000, and Louisiana with the highest percentage of the total, 18.

Georgia was put second in registration with 163,389 and Louisiana, third, with 161,410.

Increases listed by states from 1952 to 1956 included Alabama, 25,224 to 53,366; Arkansas, 61,413 to 69,677; Florida, 120,900 to 148,703; Georgia, 144,835 to 163,389; Louisiana, 120,000 to 161,410; North Carolina, 100,000 to 135,000; South Carolina, 80,000 to 99,890; Tennessee, 85,000 to 90,000; Texas, 181,916 to 214,000; Virginia, 50,326 to 82,603.

Will Insist On Full Voting Rights For All

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A decisive vote on part three of the Administration's Civil Rights Bill is expected sometime today, it has been disclosed.

Meanwhile, the Senate voted unanimously Monday to strike out a provision in the bill authorizing the use of federal troops to enforce judicial decree. The vote to kill the 85-year-old law empowering the President to send troops into the South to uphold the rights of Negroes was voted down 90 to 0.

PRESS CONFERENCE

President Eisenhower had previously stated clearly in an interview during a press conference last week that he never intended to resort to the use of troops in the South, although he is already delegated that power through the office as Chief Executive.

The President said, in substance he believed the people in the South had enough "common sense" to avoid forcing the issue to this point. The Administration will insist on the right to vote.

RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS

Although the bill is designed to protect the rights of citizens anywhere in the United States, Southern Senators have repeatedly taken the initiative to press for dealing of part three of the bill dealing with enforcement rights and jury trials.

Earlier, Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas, warned that the Senate would have to kill the disputed section if "we're going to have any bill at all."

SOUTHERN PROTEST

Repeal of the reconstruction law stemmed from a strong protest by Southerners that a civil rights bill provision linked to it would permit use of troops to enforce school integration.

Republican leader William F. Knowland, of California, told the Senate that use of force was "not the intention of the President of the House, nor of anyone in this body."

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D) Minn., who joined with Knowland in proposing repeal, declared that the reference in the civil rights bill to the old law was "unwise and psychologically unfortunate."

The administration supporters who turned against section III were Sens. Leverett Saltonstall (R) Mass., and H. Alexander Smith (R) N. J. Saltonstall is chairman of the conference which includes all Senate Republicans.

"HOME RULE"

Saltonstall told his colleagues that by allowing the Attorney General to go into localities to protect civil rights as proposed in part III, "We violate one of the cardinal principles on which our government is founded ..... home rule."

He said: "I speak feelingly on this because as Governor I felt the impact of Federal dictation (on state and local government)".

Saltonstall said he will vote to kill section III because he felt it "may not strengthen but rather weaken' the cause of civil rights.

Has No Regrets About Comment on Nixon

Texas' Senator Johnson Answers Courier Editor

Texas' Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (D.) has described himself as a champion of the vote for people of "whatever race, creed, or color" in a "frank" statement of his position on the emasculated civil rights bill now before Congress.

Senator Johnson's statements were contained in a letter addressed to Courier Editor P. L. Prattis, in which the latter had asserted, "I want you to know that I deplore the public statement attributed to you in which you impute that the comment of Vice President Nixon, in re the Senate action in voting for a jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill, was politically motivated."

Sen. Johnson

Mr. Prattis also noted that if the Senator had made the statement, "I think you were unjust and unfair to the Vice President."

Senator Johnson's reply was as follows:

Dear Mr. Prattis:

You have been frank with me and I will be equally frank with you. I in no way regret my comment and the events that have taken place since I made it only confirm my belief in the essential validity of my statement.

The Vice President's comment was directed to the jury trial amendment. That amendment was the product of long and careful work by men with a long record of ardent advocacy of the cause of civil rights. They volunteered their services without compensation because they realized that a jury trial amendment was essential to passage of the bill but that the wrong kind of jury trial amendment could render the bill ineffective.

■

No man with an anti-civil rights record had a hand in drafting this amendment. Its legal authors were people like Ben Cohen and Dean Acheson. Its sponsors were men like Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Senator Kefauver of Tennessee and Senator Church of Idaho. I personally and minutely questioned every experienced authority I could find on every conceivable voting situation that came to my mind. I came to the conclusion that the amendment in no manner whatsoever weakened the enforcement provisions of the bill.

I realize that I cannot cover all the conceivable situations that could arise in the course of a letter. But if you or any of your representatives wish to visit me in Washington, I am honestly convinced that my legal staff can satisfy you that the bill—far from being weakened — has been strengthened. This is a proposition that I am willing to submit to anyone who is willing to listen with an open mind.

Of course, honorable men can differ over the same set of facts. I do not challenge the motives of those who voted against the amendment any more than they should challenge the motives of those who voted for it.

But there was no hint of an honorable difference of opinion in the Vice President's statement. He flatly and without any qualification whatever impugned the motives of everyone who voted for the amendment my saying it was "a vote against the right to vote."

I have not spent 20 years in public life without obtaining some recognition of the meaning of such statements.

■

You have followed my career. You know that it would be inconsistent for me to take any action that would vitiate the right of people—of whatever race, creed, or color—to vote. I have championed that right in Texas and have—at my own expense—conducted a campaign in the state to repeal the poll tax.

It was not an easy matter for me to vote for a civil rights bill. No Texas Senator has voted for one since 1875. Yet I voted for one that is far stronger than many of the proposals which have been killed one way or another in recent years.

As far as I am concerned, my vote with all its consequences is worth it if the ultimate result is a positive step forward. I am enclosing for you the speech I made just before the final vote so you may have my clearly stated reasons as to why the bill represents an important advance.

It will be a truly said day for America if the first civil rights bill to pass the Senate in 82 years is frustrated because of political ambitions. If there are legitimate objections to the measure, they can be adjusted. But they will not be adjusted on the basis of hard and fast positions which may serve to inflame the passions but which will not serve to strengthen the rights of the American people.

Your people need action. They have had enough of speeches and emotional appeals. I ask only that you consider the bill on the basis of what it will do to guarantee voting rights for those who badly need them.

Sincerely,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Negro Voter's Status In the South Surveyed

ATLANTA, Aug. 10 (AP).—Negro voting. Around that phrase rages much of the controversy over the Federal civil rights legislation that is being fought out in Washington.

What is the status of the Negro voter in the South? Is he denied the ballot? Does he have a political voice of any consequence?

As is the case with most Southern racial questions, there is no simple answer that will stand up.

For one thing, there are no complete and accurate data on how many Negroes are registered. Some states do not keep registration records by race. In others there is no centralized collection of information.

The Vote Ratio

But there are some basic facts few would care to challenge. The Negro does not vote in anything like the same ratio as the white man. Just how wide this difference is is a matter for dispute—but it's there.

The Negro in the South has almost no direct representation in government at city, county or state levels. He rarely even seeks election to public office. When Dr. Rufus E. Clement, a Negro educator, was elected to Atlanta's school board, it was page one news. And even a Negro seeking public office is newsworthy because it's unusual.

There can be no reasonable doubt that in most areas of the South the Negro is much more submerged politically than he is economically.

Is it because of the Negroes' indifference to or ignorance of their rights? Are white officials, acting with or without the sanction of law, barring the Negro's way to registration? Is intimidation, overt or otherwise, keeping Negroes from even trying to register?

With Qualifications

The answer to each of these questions must be "yes"—but, as always, with qualifications and explanations. The situation varies widely from state to state—Virginia, for example, with almost no restrictions, in contrast with Mississippi where only a handful of Negroes can vote. And it varies widely within single states—Georgia, for example, where Negroes register and vote freely in Atlanta and other cities, but are virtually disenfranchised in many rural areas.

But, while it's true that Negro voting generally is much lighter in rural counties, it can't be safely assumed that the pattern is a simple rural vs. urban one. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, Negro registration is consistently far below the race's proportion in population.

Gain in Registration

The Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial organization, recently released a report on a survey of Negro voter registration in twelve Southern states.

The council admits that because of the lack of complete data on registrations, its figures leave something to be desired. But they are the best available and were not seriously challenged in a spot check in the various states made by The Associated Press.

The council's figures show a total of 1,238,038 Negroes registered in the twelve states, a gain of nearly 230,000 since 1952.

However, the report said the current figure represents only 25 per cent of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, as compared with a 60 per cent registration among eligible white voters.

Social scientists who served as consultants for the survey expressed belief that the growth of Negro registration will continue. But they drew the obvious conclusion that unless the pace is accelerated, "it still will be many years before the registration record of Negroes approaches that of the white in the South."

Discouragement Noted

And the council reported that many means of discouraging Negro registration still are practiced.

"Just as the main segregationist movement has switched from the white sheet of the Ku Klux Klan to the white collar of the Citizens Council," the report said, "so has the pattern of discrimination against the Negro Southerner changed in recent years.

"In no field is this gradual shift to subtler methods seen more clearly than in a study of Negro registration and voting. Killings, beatings, the dragging of Negroes from their homes in the middle of the night—these are now rare occurrences, compared to previous decades.

"Overt violence is, in brief, the exception rather than the rule for racist dealing with assertive Negro citizens. The threat of violent tactics, however, is kept alive in some areas by anonymous telephone calls to Negro leaders. Crosses still are burned, jobs threatened. Occasionally, homes are shot into or bombed.

Figures Questioned

"But, today, with less obvious means employed generally, Negroes interested in voting are far more likely to be barred by a question on the Constitution than by a rope or whip."

While the council's figures on Negro registration were not seriously challenged, its state-by-state summary on varying degrees of discrimination against Negro registration and voting drew some sharp retorts.

The council reported no Negroes registered in Calhoun County, South Carolina, although they outnumber whites 10,449 to 4,304.

In Mississippi, said the council, "all forms of violence, intimidation and discrimination reported from other states were found." Where most states rely on one or two means of limiting Negro registration, it reported, Mississippi "apparently used them all."

The most active efforts to keep Negroes off registration rolls was reported in Louisiana where Citizens Councils challenged Negroes in a number of parishes (counties).

Citizens council leaders say they are not now challenging Negroes but are trying to make re-registration more difficult.

Fear a Major Factor

Florida has only two counties with no registered Negroes, but the council report said the number of counties gives an exaggerated picture of Negro registration. It reports "fear is a major deterring factor" in counties where Negro suffrage is limited.

In The Associated Press spot check, both whites and Negroes said Negroes have difficulty in registering in at least five north Florida counties—Gadsden, Lafayette, Liberty, Taylor and Union—but no special difficulty in others. Gadsden, has five Negro registrants out of 10,930 of voting age.

PPR Eyed by Politicos For Shift in Negro Vote

Trend To GOP Forecast

Political observers today kept an eye on the city's voting districts for signs of a possible switch in party allegiance as registration under the Permanent Personal Registration Act went into the second day.

With 267,224 voters signing on Saturday—first of the 11-day registration period—there was some indication in figures from Harlem that more Negro voters than usual planned to participate in the Nov. 5 mayoralty election.

Although Negro voting loyalty here showed signs of shifting in last year's national elections, the Northern Negro vote has been largely Democratic since the New Deal era. Local experts are watching for possible clues to the reaction of these voters to school integration troubles in the Democratic South.

Switch Predicted.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, predicted yesterday that there would be a switch by Negro voters from the Democratic line to the Republican.

Interviewed on the CBS radio program Let's Find Out, he said that integration troubles in Little Rock, Ark., and the performance of the Democrats on the civil rights bill "will certainly react to the detriment of the (Democratic) party in so far as Negro votes are concerned on a national basis."

In Washington yesterday, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) asserted that the Democratic party was losing the Negro vote and added that Vice President Richard M. Nixon had the best chance of being elected President in 1960.

Registration Smooth.

Saturday's registration, which went smoothly, represented 11.1 percent of the total registration for the 1953 mayoralty election. The first day's turnout, however, coupled with the 558,874 persons who registered centrally between May 1 and Aug. 28 brought the total of those eligible to vote on Nov. 5 to 826,098. This is 34.1 percent of the 1953 registration.

Brooklyn chalked up the best turnout on Saturday with 80,830 voters qualifying. The patterns in Harlem were not followed in Brooklyn, which also has large Negro voting districts.

Registration Facts, Figures

Who can register? Any citizen, 21 or over, who has lived one year in the state, four months in the city and 30 days in his election district by Nov. 5. Naturalized citizens must bring proof of their naturalization.

Where? At the regular neighborhood polling place, not the branch centers used during the central registration period last summer.

When? From 5:30 to 10:30 p.m. on Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. on Oct. 12.

Deny Nixon Will Aid King in Vote Drive!

Courier Pittsburgh Pa P. 7
Sat. 10-3-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—Officials of the National Republican Committee are reported peeved about a story that Vice President Nixon and Martin Luther King would be "joint leaders" of a drive to register 5,000,000 Negro voters in the South.

It would probably not be permissible, but definitely not ethical for an elected officer of all of the people to announce that he would make a special effort to register any segment of the population, said a committee spokesman.

While the Vice President's office was rather diplomatic about this refutation, the spokesman was positively firm in his denial that Mr. Nixon had made any such committment.

The news item reported this story as being true, "according to an announcement made here (in Washington) this week." The Vice President's office wanted to know who made the announcement. Nobody from that office made any such announcement, they declared. The Republican National Committee spokesman said no such announcement had been made by the committee.

Voting Is Duty Of Every Citizen

Our democracy has grown from a small handful of Pilgrims searching for fredom of religion to what it is today—the greatest democracy in the world. The Pilgrims went through many hungry seasons. They were handicapped by their contract that they had with the merchant adventurers who had supplied the money for the voyage to America. All they produced had to be placed in a common store. From it the people were given only food and other bare necessities. No settler could work for his own gain. Was that not an example of Communism?

In 1627 Governor Bradford and other leaders bought out the English merchants by an agreement to pay off the colonists' debts in return for the right to trade with the Indians. Land was granted to each settler in that year. Then each man had a reason to work hard and provide for his own family. The crops improved.

By staying together we won the Revolutionary War. United we stood. No one has ever got the best of us in war. No one must ever. The Stars and Stripes must wave above the land of the free and the home of the brave forever. We truly have a government by the people and for the people for we are the government. We run the government. If we don't like something about it we are free to speak on it, write on it, assemble and discuss it, petition, and we can criticize our officials without fear of being thrown in prison or punished by other means.

We are citizens of the greatest democracy in the world. This is democracy, the American Dream. Today the United States represents the hope of all the world, the chance of fulfilling the desire in every man to be free in body, mind, and soul from persecution, oppression, and the domination of false, destructive creeds. Be proud that you are an American. Be proud of your forefathers who worked in the fields to help make America what it is today.

Half of the people in the world would give their right arm to trade places with you. No matter how poor you are, you may be proud; Proud that you may worship as you please; proud that you may write and say what you please; proud because you are an American.

Unlike in Communist-ruled countries, you may own your own business, bargain with your employer, seek work suitable to you, and you may run for election of an office. You may own property and you are not told what to do.

We must not fight among ourselves about this problem of integration. That is just what the Communists want. They want to get us so busy fighting among ourselves that they can in the meantime sneak in the back door and take over. Don't think it's impossible because it certainly isn't. Beware. Don't let them do it.

Only 35 per cent of the eligible voters vote. Just think, 65 out of every eligible 100 voters don't even vote. Vote at every chance. It is your duty as a citizen. Few people in the world have the opportunity. You do. So why don't you take it?

Perhaps you think, "What difference does my one vote make?" If everyone felt that way a very small group of voters could put someone in that was not at all a favorite and who would do a bad job just because people didn't vote for their candidate. Don't feel that way. It is the duty of every citizen to vote.

DAVID CARNES

Registration Now Put at 25%

New Stimulus Expected in South To Lowering Vote Bars to Negro

Post-Times Herald Washington, D.C.
Chron. 7-25-57

By Robert C. Jensen
Staff Reporter

The Senate debate on the civil rights bill has spotlighted more than ever the question of the Negro's access to the ballot in the South.

The future political effect of legislation to protect Negro voting rights remains to be seen, but it should act as a spur to increased Negro voting in 11 Southern states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

During the past 10 years Negro registration in those states has risen gradually but steadily. In 1947 there were 595,000 registered Negroes. By 1952, this number had risen to 1,008,614. In 1956, it was 1,238,038.

25 Per Cent Registration

Despite these gains, the latest figure represents only about 25 per cent of the nearly five million Negroes of voting age in those states—as compared with a 60 per cent registration of eligible white voters.

These figures come from a state-by-state survey conducted by the Southern Regional Council, a biracial group founded in 1944 to further equal opportunities.

The council's survey also looked into the question of prospects for Negro voting in the South and the measures taken to discourage such voting. The findings were gathered by social scientists and specialists in each of the Southern states.

The council concluded that "there will be a continuation of the steady progress of the past few years, particularly as economic and educational opportunities increase."

It noted that leadership and a "growing awareness of the value of the ballot" will play an important role in the future of Negro voting.

"More and more Negroes," the council said, "are spreading the word that 'a voteless people is a voiceless people.'"

Field consultants in eight states reported these prospects for Negro voting:

ALABAMA—"The future of Negro voting looks brighter." But there are still forces at work that make a major increase seem unlikely in the immediate future.

GEORGIA — Progress in Negro suffrage is greatest in urbanized and industrialized communities and "Georgia is now reaching the breakthrough point in the distribution of its population toward the urban places of residence . . . Thus the socio-economic trends in the state are in the direction of the kinds of situations in which Negroes are more likely to be registrants and voters."

Campaign Under Way

FLORIDA — Negro leaders have been devoting much time and energy to the struggle against segregation in schools and transportation. But they "are quite capable of increasing the Negro voting potential . . . They are now launching a determined drive to educate the Negro to his suffrage responsibilities."

LOUISIANA — Negroes make up 18 per cent of the total registration, the highest percentage in the South. "Unless the Citizens Council enjoys unexpected success in its purgative efforts, it would seem that Negro registration and voting have become a permanent feature of the Louisiana political landscape." In areas where Negro registration is discouraged "there is likely to be a registration break-through in the not too distant future."

NORTH CAROLINA — Increasing registration, but not in tremendous numbers. Counties restricting Negro registration will continue to use legal tactics to neutralize the political effectiveness of the Negro, but "many of the registrars who emphasize these restrictive tactics are old and are dying out."

SOUTH CAROLINA — Despite the obstacles placed in the Negro's way, "there is evidence that he is on the move politically. This can be attributed to the new kind of leadership found among Negroes today."

TEXAS — "The Negro is on the way toward becoming a major political force." The school integration question has given Negroes "a greater sense of political responsibility and the change is beginning to show its effects."

Reduction in Complaints

VIRGINIA — The greatest threat to increased suffrage is the current attack on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by state and local governments. Nevertheless prospects for increasing Negro participation in politics have been enhanced by the establishment of centralized registration in a number of counties. In these counties "there has been a great reduction in the number of discriminatory complaints."

In the opposition to the Negro's struggle for the ballot in the South, the Council's report commented, overt violence is the exception rather than the rule. "Today, Negroes interested in voting are far more likely to be barred by a question on the Constitution than by a rope or whip."

Since 1944, when the Supreme Court outlawed the white primary, most of the Southern states have substituted the legal weapon of stringent literacy or constitutional interpretation tests for Negro applicants.

The Council found a unique example in Birmingham and surrounding Jefferson County in Alabama. Registrars there ask Negro applicants questions about government: On what date did the 10th Amendment to the Constitution become effective? What was the 14th state to be admitted to the Union? On what date did Oklahoma become a state?

About 7000 Registered

The report noted that about 7000 of the county's 121,510 eligible Negroes are registered and at least that many more have been turned down.

The techniques vary in detail from state to state, with broad discretion left to registrars.

In North Carolina, the registrar can have the applicant copy marked sections of the State constitution or he can dictate them.

The Council quoted a Negro attorney from a rural eastern North Carolina county as saying: "It takes a white man only a few minutes to get registered, but it may take an hour for a Negro. Actually the latter is given an academic rather than a literacy test."

In Louisiana, applicants are given a complicated form to fill and must do it without help. In most cases completion is regarded as evidence of literacy, but there has been wide variation in the practice of helping applicants and the strictness with which they are checked for mistakes.

Louisiana law also allows for the challenging of a registered person's right to be on the voting list. A challenged person has to respond within 10 days and "prove" to the registrar his right to remain on the list. If he fails to appear, his name is removed automatically.

The Colfax Chronicle, a weekly in Grant Parish, La., reported the efforts of members of the Citizens Council to disenfranchise the parish's 864 Negro voters in 1956.

Negro registration cards were checked and where the applicant put "C" instead of writing out "colored" the application was challenged as incorrect. Each Negro's age in years, months and days was refigured and, if found off by a day or two, challenged as incorrect.

The Chronicle checked the first 100 white registrations in one ward and found only one card that would meet the standards set by the Citizens Council. The paper checked further and found not one member of a Citizens Council committee had filled in all the blanks correctly.

Not one white registration was challenged. Of the more than 700 Negroes removed from the voting list two weeks before the general election, 399 had cleared the challenge a week before the deadline.

Evasion Is Technique

Among the techniques used to discourage Negro voting was the simple one of indifference or evasion. In many areas prospective Negro voters were told their applications were "misplaced," that the voting book was "closed for the day," or the registrar was too "busy" or "ill" to see them.

Some registrars operate in their homes, which tends to discourage Negro applicants because of the long-standing Southern custom that Negroes appear in white homes only in a servant capacity.

This is true in Mississippi, the Council reported. "All forms of violence, intimidation and discrimination reported from other states were found here. Where other sections usually rely on one or two means of limiting Negro registration, Mississippi, home of the White Citizens Council, apparently uses them all."

As a result, the state with the highest percentage of Negroes in the country has the lowest percentage registered. Four per cent of the qualified voters in 1954 were Negroes; yet Negroes make up 42 per cent of the total population of voting age.

zens to vote on equal terms as prescribed in the Constitution.

The intention is to stand against any changes which would write in jury trial for officials violating court injunctions on voting rights.

The supporters of the bill are, I am informed, ready to fight to the end, to fight a losing battle if necessary on this issue. They don't believe they will lose. They are pretty sure they have the votes to win, but they are saying privately that they would rather have no bill than to have a right-to-vote bill, with built-in escape clauses, which a year from now could turn out to be a no-right-to-vote bill.

The prospective passage of the civil rights bill is helping to prove one point which Senate insiders have always argued was true. That is, that it was not the strength of the filibuster but the weakness of past majorities which brought about the defeat of earlier measures.

Through filibuster a strong-minded, determined minority can always defeat a weak-willed, lip-service majority. And that's what civil rights bills have had in the past—a lip-service majority.

But not today. The majority means it this time. They feel they have waited long enough.

Roscoe Drummond

Constitution P.1
Fri. 7-26-57
Atlanta Ga.

Congress Will Pass Right-To-Vote Bill

WASHINGTON—Here is the way the remainder of the present session of Congress now looks: 1. The debate on the civil rights bill will continue for at least another two weeks and the insiders are hopefully setting the week of Aug. 5 for the final Senate vote.

2. The passage of a meaningful right-to-vote law, which may also give the federal government a limited role in protecting other civil rights, now is taken for granted by both sides.

3. Congress can be expected to continue in session for about two weeks after final action on civil rights. The target for adjournment is Aug. 20, but a week later would be more realistic.

4. It won't take Congress long to fold up after the civil rights issue is settled. Reason: No controversial legislation — nothing requiring debate — will be acted upon. The appropriation bills will be completed quickly. All eyes will be on the clock and transportation schedules home.

This means federal aid to school construction, minimum wage extension, Taft-Hartley law revision, statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, even higher postal rates will be lost in the shuffle, neither defeated nor approved.

At this stage it seems clear that the lines of the Senate advocates of the civil rights bill are holding firm in their primary and overriding objective. That is, to enable the federal government to protect the most civil right of all—the foundation on which other rights can best be advanced—the right of all citi

Virginia Affairs

More Negroes Using Unimpeded Polls

By Benjamin Muse

WE HAVE IT NOW on the word of W. Lester Banks, secretary of the Virginia conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that no serious efforts are being made in this state to prevent Negroes from registering or voting. His organization "hasn't had any complaints of acts of violence," he said, and, "we haven't had to do anything about irregularities except call them to the attention of Mr. Davis. (Levin Noah Davis is secretary of the State Board of Elections.) Usually things are straightened out pretty quickly."

Muse

There is evidence also that Negroes are availing themselves of the privilege of voting in this state as never before. On July 16, when Charlottesville voters went to the polls in a bond issue referendum, two well-dressed and businesslike Negro women sat all day at a table outside the polling place in each of two of the city's four wards, and a Negro man and wife sat at a table outside the polling place in a third ward. They kept a careful record of each Negro voting. At times during the day no white person was in evidence outside the polling place.

THESE POLL-WATCHERS were members of the Parent-Teacher Association of Jefferson School, a Negro elementary school which is to be expanded extensively as a result of the bond issue. In Charlottesville's First Ward there are only 11 Negro registered voters, but six of these reported they had voted.

The total Negro vote, thus meticulously tabulated, was 421 out of 1673 persons voting. It was slightly over 25 per cent of the total vote in a city where only 18.2 per cent of the population is Negro. In proportion to population, Negroes out-voted whites.

The Democratic primary in Charlottesville was of little interest to Negroes. Some of their leaders had advised a "boycott" of both candidates for the House of Delegates nomination, finding the two equally objectionable. Elsewhere, however, the primary gave several indications of increasing Negro alertness in the matter of voting.

IN PROPORTION to population Negroes apparently out-voted whites in Richmond. A Negro candidate for the House of Delegates, Colston A. Lewis, received 6239 votes out of approximately 18,000 votes cast, less than 700 votes short of winning one of Richmond's seven nominations. Negroes represent only 31.7 per cent of the city's population and 18.2 per cent of its registered voters.

The Richmond News Leader calculated on the basis of relative number of registered voters that "Negroes voted on July 9 at approximately double the rate at which white voters turned out."

The primary in Norfolk offered no handy means of estimating the degree of Negro participation, but Negro voters appear to have played a decisive role in the nomination of that city's six Democratic incumbents for re-election to the House of Delegates. The six had opposed the Stanley cut-off-the-funds school plan and were opposed by three extreme segregationists.

Negroes are most diffident about voting in the areas in which they are most numerous and where their vote could have the most telling effect. In the 14 South Side Virginia counties where they are actually in a majority, the Negro vote in the recent primary appears to have been generally insignificant. The vote for Carwile (the Negro favorite) in those counties was only from one-tenth to one-fourth of the total—except in one case.

The returns from Nansemond County (population 65.3 per cent Negro) appeared to indicate some organized Negro effort there. The Nansemond vote was: for Almond, 645, for Carwile, 630.

Last May, the State Board of Elections "estimated" the number of qualified voters in the state at 846,000 white and 89,000 colored, showing increases over its estimates last year of 45,000 white and 5000 colored. These estimates are based in turn on "estimates" from county and city officials.

Actually, estimating the number of qualified voters under the existing system of reporting is largely guesswork, and the totals are probably in excess of the figures given.

REPUBLICANS FAIL TO PICK UP NEGRO VOTE

N. Y. and N. J. Results Are Disappointing

New York, Nov. 7 [Special]—Republican hopes of cutting heavily into the Negro vote in this city and in New Jersey were shattered in Tuesday's elections when Negroes gave overwhelming support to Democratic candidates.

A sampling of unofficial returns in key Negro voting districts indicated that Mayor Wagner and his Democratic-Liberal ticket polled about 75 per cent of the Negro vote—roughly the percentage they received in the 1953 mayoralty election.

Meyner Gets Two-Thirds

Last year the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket siphoned off more than 35 per cent of the total Negro vote in this city as a sizable segment of Negro voters protested the Democratic party stand on the civil rights issue. It was the first partial shift of Negro voters to a national Republican ticket in 20 years.

In New Jersey, a preliminary study of Negro voting districts indicated that Gov. Meyner received more than two-thirds of the Negro vote.

His Republican opponent, State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes, had asked Negroes to support his candidacy as a vote of confidence in the civil rights record of the Eisenhower administration. Last year, close to 40 per cent of New Jersey's Negro voters cast ballots for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

Liberal Vote Larger

But the Democratic jubilation today over the return of the traditional Negro majorities was dampened by two factors:

1. In New York City, Mayor Wagner, who had both Democratic and Liberal indorsement, polled more Liberal votes in most Negro districts than did Gov. Harriman in the 1954 gubernatorial race. This was taken to mean there were some Negroes who preferred Wagner as a candidate over Robert K. Christenberry, his Republican opponent, but did not want to vote for him as a Democrat.

2. Altho Gov. Meyner recaptured most of the Negro vote that went to Mr. Eisenhower and Nixon last year, his majorities in some Negro middle and upper income districts were substantially below the Eisenhower-Nixon vote and down slightly from his own vote in these districts in 1953. Meyner was elected to his first term in 1953.

Anger Still Smolders

Tho this Democratic drop off was small in both the Wagner and Meyner elections, it could mean that Negro anger over the southern Democrats and civil rights still smolders. If true it could flare up in the congressional elections next year and in the Presidential election of 1960, when national issues will hold the spotlight.

Civil rights, either as a local or a national issue, evidently played little part in the decision of Negroes on how they voted. Pre-election interviews in New Jersey showed that many Negroes thought Gov. Meyner had been capable in his first term. A sizable number of Negroes were critical of Sen. Forbes for speeches in which he said Negroes had an obligation to vote for him because of the Eisenhower record on civil rights. Others, mainly from the working class, resented his feud with leaders of the New Jersey CIO, which campaigned strongly for Democratic candidates in Negro neighborhoods.

In predominantly Negro assembly districts in this city, the Democratic-Liberal ticket averaged about 75 per cent of the total vote. There were signs these candidates did not fare as well at the hands of Negro middle and upper income voters in Queens, but many of these neighborhoods are racially mixed and it was difficult to draw conclusions without a detailed study of election districts.

Registering 5 Million Voters

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King is president, has announced that it will soon launch a drive from Atlanta to register five million Negro voters in the South for participation in the 1958 elections.

This is an ambitious program and a most desirable goal, considering the fact that the total Southern vote in 1956, exclusive of such border states as Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Delaware, was 10,374,375.

To get five million Negro votes in this area within a year would be increasing the vote by 50 per cent, and would call for the registration of nearly four times as many Negroes as voted in the 1956 elections in the area under discussion.

While this goal is unlikely to be reached by the 1958 Congressional elections, it should be attained by November, 1960—if, as asserted, the Negro ministers of the South are determinedly united and carry on a relentless and tireless campaign week after week: and assuming that there is no great opposition.

If the Negro preachers of the South cannot get colored people out to register and vote, who can?

Look Magazine Rates Vice President Nixon As Best Vote-Getter Among Negroes of USA

New York—Vice President Richard Nixon has made more progress with the Negro voter than any Republican in this century, a national magazine declared today.

Describing Nixon as the smartest politician in the Republican parrty, an article in the new issue of Look Magazine credited Nixon's rapport with the Negro voter to "his keen appreciation for the details of politics."

"When most other Republicans wanted to avoid sharing the (Negro) issue in the South, Nixon made it razor-edged," the article said.

"First he selected Houston, Tex., as the place to recall that he was an honorary member of the NAACP. Then, he decided not to shun the Rev. Martin Luther King. . . as so many other Republicans were doing.

"He arranged to appear with the controversial preacher in the South. His purpose: to let all Republicans there see that the Vice President of the United States stands without political fear for the constitutional rights of Negroes."

Look also cited the first social event at Nixon's new $70,000 home in Washington which brought Negro editors, reporters and officials "through his front door as guests."

Southern Regional Council Does Survey On Negro Vote

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Aug. 10.—Negro voting. Around that phrase rages much of the controversial battle over Federal civil rights legislation now being fought out in Washington.

Just what is that status of the Negro voter in the South? Is he denied the ballot? Does he have a political voice of any consequence?

As is the case with most Southern racial questions, there is no pat, simple answer that will stand up.

For one thing, no complete and accurate data is available on just how many Negroes are registered. Some states don't keep registration records by race. In others—Tennessee, for example—there is no centralized collection of information.

But there are some basic facts few would care to challenge. The Negro does not vote in anything like the same ratio as the white man. Just how wide this difference is is a matter for dispute . . . but it's there.

The Negro has almost no direct representation in Government at city, county or state level. He rarely ever seeks election to public office. When Dr. Rufus E. Clement, a Negro educator, was elected to Atlanta's school board, it was page one news.

Situation Varies

The situation varies widely from state to state—Virginia, for example, with almost no restrictions, in contrast with Mississippi where only a handful of Negroes can vote. And it varies widely within single states—Georgia, for example, where Negroes register and vote freely in Atlanta and other cities, but are virtually disenfranchised in many rural areas.

But, while it's true that Negro voting generally is much lighter in rural counties, it can't be safely assumed that the pattern is a simple rural-vs.-urban one. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, Negro registration is consistently far below the race's proportion in population.

The Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial organization, recently released a report on a survey of Negro voter registration in 12 Southern states.

Tennessee was not included in this roundup because no official figures or estimates are available.

Figures Inadequate

The council admits that because of the lack of complete data on registrations, its figures leave something to be desired. But they are the best available, and were not seriously challenged in a spot check in the various states made by the Associated Press.

The council's figures show a total of 1,238,038 Negroes registered in the 12 states, a gain of nearly 230,000 since 1952.

However, the report said the current figure represents only 25 per cent of the 4,980,000 Negroes of voting age in the region, as compared to a 60 per cent registration among eligible white voters.

Social scientists who served as consultants for the survey expressed belief that the growth of Negro registration will continue. But they drew the obvious conclusion that unless the pace is accelerated, "it still will be many years before the registration record of Negroes approaches that of the white South."

And the SRC reported that many means of discouraging Negro registration still are practiced.

Pattern Changes

"Just as the main segregationist movement has switched from the white sheet of the Ku Klux Klan to the white collar of the citizens council," the report said, "so has the pattern of discrimination against the Negro Southerner changed in recent years.

"In no field is this gradual shift to subtler methods seen more clearly than in a study of Negro registration and voting. Killings, beatings, the dragging of Negroes from their homes in the middle of the night—these are now rare occurrences, compared to previous decades.

"Overt violence is, in brief, the exception rather than the rule for racist dealing with assertive Negro citizens. The threat of violent tactics, however, is kept alive in some areas by anonymous telephone calls to Negro leaders. Crosses still are burned, jobs threatened. Occasionally, homes are shot into or bombed.

"But today, with less obvious means employed generally, Negroes interested in voting are far more likely to be barred by a question on the Constitution than by a rope or whip."

While the council's figures on Negro registration were not seriously challenged, its state-by-state summary on varying degrees of discrimination against Negro registration and voting drew some sharp retorts.

No Negroes Registered

The council reported no Negroes registered in Calhoun County, S.C., although they outnumber whites 10,449 to 4,304.

But J. B. Norris of the Calhoun County Voter Registration Board said about 50 Negroes are registered in the county and that nothing is done to discourage them from registering so long as they meet requirements.

South Carolina has kept no race record of registrants and Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton said "it is impossible to tell how many Negroes are registered." But a new registration period, to be effective in the June primaries, will require race designation.

In Mississippi, said the council, "all forms of violence, intimidation and discrimination reported from other states were found." Where most states rely on one or two means of limiting Negro registration, it reported, Mississippi "apparently uses them all."

As a result, the council reported that while Negroes make up 41 per cent of the population of voting age, only four per cent are on the qualified voter list.

Shooting Cited

The report cited the fatal shooting of Rev. George W. Lee, president of the Belzoni chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the wounding of his successor, Gus Courts, Belzoni grocer, after they had refused to remove their names from the voting rolls.

In rebuttal, the State Sovereignty Commission, official pro-segregation agency, said, "it is apparent the report took the unsubstantiated word of individual Negroes as God's gospel despite the fact that investigations fail to bear out the charges. Typical is the fact that the FBI thoroughly investigated the cases of Courts and Lee and found no evidence, apparently, they were shot for attempting to vote."

It added "it is dismaying to find such unsubstantiated scatter-gun charges in a report that is purported to be a statistical complication," and declared, "there has been absolutely no sweeping purge of Negro voters from the rolls in Mississippi."

The most active efforts to keep Negroes off registration rolls was reported in Louisiana where citizens councils challenged Negroes in a number of parishes (counties). Louisiana applicants are given a complicated form to complete and the SRC report said the practice of helping applicants varies widely. It also said in a number of parishes with Negro populations of more than 50 per cent, there are no registered Negroes.

Total Negro registration in Louisiana as of last Oct. 6 was reported about 9,000 lower than the figure reported by SRC, due to challenges of citizens councils.

Florida Picture Different

Florida has only two counties with no registered Negroes, but the SRC report said the number of counties gives an exaggerated picture of Negro registration. It reports "fear is a major deterring factor" in counties where Negro suffrage is limited.

The SRC said various means of intimidation are used in Georgia and reported that in Early County many Negroes who tried to register were later summoned to appear at the courthouse to answer some questions. Most of those who appeared were disqualified, the report said, and those who did not appear were automatically removed.

The Early County Registration Board was reported to have resigned and no members could be contacted for comment.

Of the remaining poll tax states, the SRC reported a minimum of discrimination against Negroes in Arkansas, Texas and Virginia.

DEMOCRATS MOVE TO REGAIN VOTE

Governors of N. J., Mich. Call 12-State Meeting

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

ALBANY, N.Y. — The Democrats made their major move today toward regaining the colored vote lost in 1956.

The move is based on the fact that although the Democratic Party is weak nationally, it is strong in the several states, as shown by last Tuesdy's election.

In joint statements here in Albany, Gov. W. Averell Harriman, and Michigan's Gov. G. M. Williams issued a call for a meeting between the governors of the 12 states that have some anti - bias laws. Of these 12 governors, only one is a Republican.

* * *

THE INVITATION to the meeting said, "Although recent emphasis on the civil rights issue has focused upon the South, the Northern states have their own pressing problems that must be solved."

The proposal is for the governors to meet in Detroit on Nov. 18 to draft an agenda for the full conference to be held in New York on Dec. 12.

Although top democrats are unwilling to be quoted directly on the matter, the AFRO learned Thursday morning that the meeting has been long in the planning and is spearheaded by Michigan's Governor Williams and New Jersey's Robert B. Meyner.

* * *

"SURE WE are out to better race relations in Northern cities, but I will not deny that this move has political consequences," a former national chairman of the Democratic Party told the AFRO.

"If we can match Democratic bad deeds in Little Rock by Democratic good deeds in New York, at least we have a platform to put before the colored voter."

But the move seemed more directed toward the swiftly developing battle for the White House, and for the Democratic Party nominations.

SEASONED OBSERVERS see the December confab (its coming to past having already been agreed upon before the call was issued) as a sendoff for Meyner and Williams.

"If these two popular young governors take the lead in correcting minority injustices in the North, they will be 20 lengths ahead of any candidate when the Democrttic Convention meets in 1960.

"They have two years in which to formulate a plan and get it to working. If they can come to the 1960 convention with appreciable results they can walk away with the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominations between them," a Democratic governor said.

* * *

THIS IS GENERALLY regarded as a first step in heading off Mass. Sen. Jack Kennedy, whom many liberals have been touting since his thrilling stretch - run for the vice presidential nomination with Tennessee Sen. Estes Keafauver at the Democratic Convention in 1956.

In recent months Kennedy has been under scathing attack by the colored and liberal press because of his support of the Jury Trial Amendment and recent speeches deemed "scaled to woo Southern white votes."

In a statement to the AFRO Thursday, Kennedy denied that he is seeking the presidential nomination and further said that his record is not "anti-colored." He denied a report that his record on civil rights has been "with Eastland 60 per cent of the time."

"The report is pure malarky," Kennedy said.

* * *

A TOP NATIONAL labor leader, also present for the Albany announcement, said:

"The New Jersey elections proved two things. First, you can't get the colored vote by saying 'look what we did in Little Rock.'

"After all, what the hell else could they do? Ike said he could think of nothing that could make him use federal troops to force integration, and I think colored people believed him.

"I think they know he used the troops not for force integration but to keep the government from falling apart. If there had been some way to avoid the use of troops I think He would have found it."

NAACP TO PUSH VOTE CAMPAIGN

Would Register 3 Million Negroes in South

ATLANTA, Nov. 17 (AP)—A South-wide drive to register three-million Negro voters in 11 Southern states by 1960 was announced today by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

A committee on implementation was appointed to see that the program reached every Negro household in the area.

The plan was worked out at a two-day conference of Southern NAACP leaders directed by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the national organization, and Clarence Mitchell, head of NAACP's federal legislative office in Washington, D.C.

"We don't look for any miracles but we do look for substantial improvement," Wilkins told a news conference after the sessions adjourned.

Wilkins read a statement prepared during the sessions which said:

"The immediate goal is to bring Negro registration up to 60 per cent of its potential or to about three million voters by 1960. With the incentive of the 1957 civil rights law, we are confident that this goal can be reached."

"Such an increase in voting strength will lead inevitably to the discovery, nomination and election of qualified candidates, regardless of race, who will represent the best interests of all the people."

Earlier during the meeting Wilkins said the registration campaign should result in the election of at least three Negro congressmen from Mississippi and one each from North and South Carolina by 1960.

The statement emphasized that the purpose of the registration is "to enlarge citizens participation, on a nonpartisan basis, in the making of decisions which may well determine the fate of the nation."

"In the long run," the statement said, "our efforts to perfect our democracy may prove to be a significant weapon in meeting the challenge of the Soviet satellite" because "the problems which confront the nation require the participation of the whole citizenry in efforts to find workable solutions."

Wilkins told newsmen that two-thirds of the Negroes in the nation live in the South. "You can't forget 9 or 10 million people," he said. "You can't count the Negro out in the new South now developing a growing industrial strength."

But, said Wilkins, "we are not trying to register more Negroes than whites. We feel that the more people who take part in elections, Negroes and whites alike, the better type of government we will get."

Asked about a reported remark by Sen. Richard Russell (D.-Ga.) that the NAACP has something to say about vice-president Richard Nixon's attitude toward the race question, Wilkins said:

"Sen. Russell pays us an extravagant compliment to say that we direct the vice-president of the United States. Russell knows better."

Then said Wilkins: "A statesman like Russell should be giving advice to control the rabble rousers instead of making wise cracks about the NAACP controlling the vice president."

Through Local Units

Wilkins said the committee on implimentation would work through local and state units of the NAACP and cooperate with other such organized groups as the churches, organized labor, civic, professional and fraternal societies.

"The committee will consider the different voting requirements in different states," Wilkins said, and should hold its first meeting within a month. Recommendations will be made to the national board of directors of the NAACP.

Asked if the NAACP approved the civil rights commission named by President Eisenhower on Nov. 7, Wilkins said:

"We prefer to wait and see whether it will be just another committee or whether it will do something."

Asked if the NAACP would help the commission investigate reported violations of the new civil rights law, Wilkins said, "we would submit information if information came to our attention."

Individuals Can Act

He pointed out that any individual citizen could file an affadavit and that presumably the U. S. attorney general's office then would act on the information.

The civil rights law enacted this year provides that the U. S. attorney general may apply for federal court injunctions against violations of voting rights.

any violations or threatened

Persons violating such injunctions may be tried by a judge without a jury, at the court's discretion, but if they are convicted of criminal contempt and punished more than a $300 fine or 45 days in jail they are entitled to a new trial before a jury. A judge also could order a violator to jail, under civil contempt procedure, until he complied with the court order.

The statement read by Wilkins was signed by Rev. Frank R. Gordon, Knoxville, Tenn., chairman of the drafting committee, and Arthur Chapital Sr., New Orleans, La., and J. Arthur Brown. Charleston. S. C.

Crime Barriers and Stiffer Tests Proposed To Curb Negro Voting

A state election law revision committee Thursday proposed sweeping new voter requirements aimed primarily—though unofficially—at curbing potential Negro voting strength in Georgia.

It unanimously endorsed a proposed constitutional amendment spelling out a series of crimes and

Proposed new voter qualification test is tough. See Page 21.

offenses which would bar a person from voting in Georgia. They would include moonshine liquor law violations, adultery and child abandonment.

The committee also proposed a stiff, new voter qualification test for persons seeking to register for the first time and who are unable to read and write sections of the state and federal constitutions.

A third major recommendation

By WILLIAM M. BATES

of the committee would set up new registration machinery which would require new voter applicants to appear personally before the local board of registrars to qualify.

None of the proposals was specifically directed at Negroes. But members of the committee made it clear this was the major objective of the recommendations.

The recommendations, after they are put in final shape and formally approved at a meeting in two weeks, will be submitted to Gov. Griffin and to the General Assembly in January.

Created by the past session of the General Assembly, the committee is headed by Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson and is made up of members of the House and Senate, statehouse and local government officials and election law experts.

The new voter qualifications would not apply automatically to the 1,200,000 persons now on the registration rolls. But they could be invoked against a registered voter upon challenge by another voter.

The committee steered clear of calling for a general re-registration of voters. A re-registration attempt in 1949 was unsuccessful.

The group also rejected several suggestions of specific educational requirements for voting. Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook had proposed a high school education requirement for new voters.

It also declined to endorse a proposal that new voters be required to state their party affiliation when registering. It did, however, vote to refer the proposal to the General Assembly for its "information."

The party designation proposal was backed by Fortson and State Sen. James S. Peters of Manchester, former state Democratic chairman.

"Unless this is done, the county unit system will be destroyed within the next few years," Peters said. "If you want to preserve the county unit system and the Democratic Party machinery, you have to separate the sheep from the goats."

FEAR URBAN EDGE

He warned that an independent candidate for governor with the support of the Atlanta metropolitan area might defeat the Democratic primary nominee unless primary voters were forced to support the Democratic candidate in the general election.

But most of the committee's attention was focused on the question of Negro voting.

A south-wide meeting of NAACP leaders to spur Negro registration was held in Atlanta last weekend. A goal of 3,000,000 Negro voters in the South and 300,000 in Georgia by 1960 was set at that meeting.

Approximately 150,000 Negroes are now registered in Georgia.

PARENTHOOD PHASE

The proposed constitutional amendment to tighten voter qualifications would disqualify persons from voting upon conviction of any felony and many lesser crimes including:

Adultery, bigamy, abandoning a minor child, manufacturing, possessing, selling or transporting non-tax paid liquor; fornication; false swearing and failure to register for military service.

The proposal would also bar the right to vote to persons who give birth to illegitimate children; are parties to a common law marriage; or who have received dishonorable discharges from military service.

Committee member Peter Zack Geer of Colquitt said "90 per cent of the Negroes in my section could be convicted of adultery or bigamy." He also said 30 to 40 per cent of the criminal cases tried in his county involve moonshine violations and child abandonment by Negroes..

The new voter qualification test approved by the committee includes 30 somewhat difficult questions on local, state and federal government. It would replace a much simpler test now required of persons too illiterate to read and write a provision of the constitution.

Under the proposed new examination, a progressive voter would have to get 20 questions right to pass instead of 10 of the 30 as now required.

POWER NOW TAXMEN'S

At the present time, county tax commissioners — acting as deputy voter registrars — usually determine whether or not a person meets the voter qualifications at the time he seeks to register.

Under the new proposal, the voter would first make application to register with the tax commissioner and then be examined later about his voter qualifications by the full board of registrars.

State Rep. Wilbur Orr of Wilkes county, while supporting the registration change, warned that it would "disgruntle" many white persons who would have to make two trips to the county court house in order to register.

Geer said he would "rather see a few white persons inconvenienced than be faced with several hundred bloc voters."

"The white voters of Georgia will be willing to put up with some inconveniences to see that illiterate block voters don't get on the registration lists," he said.

Political Notebook

Even Prof Might Fail Proposed Voters' Test

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

A professor of political science would be hard put to pass the new voter qualification examination proposed by the State Election Law Study Committee.

Even the man who had a major hand in drafting the questions—Asst. Atty. Gen. Frank Edwards—confessed that he would have trouble answering some of them without a textbook.

Bates

The first question, which looks simple on the surface, could provoke a scholarly debate on political philosophy. It asks the definition of a "republican form of government."

The new test is one of several committee proposals which are aimed frankly at making it more difficult for Negroes to register in the future. The proposals will, of course, apply equally to whites; this makes their approval by the Legislature in January something less than a foregone conclusion.

However, the new test and other voter requirements may not have quite as drastic effect as might first appear. For one thing, they would not apply to the 1,200,000 persons now on the registration books unless one voter's qualifications were challenged by another. And the test would not be required of prospective new voters who can read and write a given section of the state and federal constitutions.

BIG NUMBER

But the test would pose a substantial obstacle to an illiterate or near-illiterate person who is attempting to register for the first time. Presumably, a sizable number of the additional 150,000 Negroes that the NAACP wants to see registered in Georgia would have to take the test—particularly those in rural areas.

Peter Zack Geer, a member of the committee from Miller County, said the only substantial new registration taking place now in rural counties is among young people just turning 18 and Negroes.

Miller County, incidentally, is one of several in rural Georgia and especially in the southwest section where Negro voting, up until now, is negligible. Miller has about 6,100 whites and 2,400 Negroes; 3,493 whites were registered in 1956 as opposed to only six Negroes.

The new test recommended by the committee would replace the one now in force which was approved in 1949. The answers to the present 30-question test are spelled out in the law and a person need get only 10 right in order to pass. The questions themselves are for the most part simple; they ask such things as who is president of the United States and who is governor of Georgia.

But the proposed new examination is decidedly not simple. It also includes 30 questions, but the voter applicant must get 20 of them right to pass. The answers are not conveniently provided in the law, as is now the case, and the questions may be propounded in any order to make tutoring more difficult.

HERE ARE SOME

If you think you know your government, try some of these committee-sponsored questions for size:

In what senatorial district do you live?

What are the names of the counties in the judicial circuit in which you live?

What is the definition of a felony in Georgia?

What are the qualifications of representatives in the Georgia House of Representatives?

How many representatives are there in the Georgia House of Representatives?

What is the difference in the Constitution of the United States and Georgia regarding suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

How may a county site be changed?

VOTERS' RIGHTS

How may a new state be admitted into the Union?

What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the right of a citizen to vote?

What legislative acts of the General Assembly of Georgia are void?

Who are citizens of Georgia?

How does the Constitution of the United States provide that it may be amended?

Who is the solicitor general of your judicial circuit?

If the governor of Georgia dies, who succeeds him? (B) If both the governor and the person who succeeds him die, who exercises the executive power?

For the Record

For the first time, during the current civil rights debate in the Senate, statistics on the number of potential Negro voters in the South and the number of Negroes registered (not those who vote) have been produced.

During the next few weeks, The Courier will publish these statistics for each Southern state. They should prove invaluable to persons interested in the denial of the vote to Negroes in the South.

Georgia statistics are presented this week.

GEORGIA

COUNTY	Non-white Population Over 18, 1950	Negroes Registered 1956
Appling	1,358	1,068
Atkinson	897	408
Bacon	558	6
Baker	1,819	0
Baldwin	8,416	2,487
Banks	229	33
Barrow	1,235	413
Bartow	2,404	702
Ben Hill	2,659	918
Berrien	1,107	738
Bibb	25,993	5,140
Bleckley	1,588	39
Brantley	451	175
Brooks	4,693	707
Bryan	1,269	885
Bulloch	4,755	1,795
Burke	8,797	399
Butts	2,168	1,414
Calhoun	3,232	426
Camden	2,062	1,556
Candler	1,494	1,174
Carroll	3,578	939
Catoosa	183	129
Charlton	772	13
Chatham	38,272	9,720
Chattahoochee	1,510	1,039
Chattooga	1,030	1,020
Cherokee	473	320
Clarke	6,249	2,866
Clay	2,148	97
Clayton	2,070	275
Clinch	1,222	422
Cobb	3,935	1,948
Coffee	3,133	980
Colquitt	4,409	1,947
Columbia	2,451	497
Cook	1,861	750
Coweta	5,788	1,348
Crawford	1,806	125
Crisp	4,390	635
Dade	72	45
Dawson	0	0
Decatur	6,231	895
DeKalb	8,694	2,650
Dodge	2,863	2,068
Dooly	3,887	1,006
Dougherty	11,773	2,130
Douglas	1,020	730
Early	4,790	226
Echols	379	15
Effingham	1,838	211
Elbert	3,371	986
Emanuel	3,597	1,657
Evans	1,340	494
Fannin	47	65
Fayette	1,261	11
Floyd	6,046	2,730
Forsyth	25	* 20
Franklin	920	300
Fulton	99,347	34,441
Gilmer	14	6
Glascock	470	21
Glynn	5,069	2,185
Gordon	941	348
Grady	3,442	637
Greene	2,846	2,582
Gwinnett	3,761	1,699
Habersham	1,307	269
Hall	3,397	1,482
Hancock	4,094	1,850
Haralson	721	319
Harris	3,380	975
Hart	1,803	* 327
Heard	867	388
Henry	3,657	1,529
Houston	3,835	443
Irwin	2,171	800
Jackson	1,571	436
Jasper	2,327	570
Jeff Davis	1,034	* 42
Jefferson	5,588	237
Jenkins	2,890	891
Johnson	1,717	418
Jones	2,223	536
Lamar	2,230	673
Lanier	926	473
Laurens	7,298	3,537
Lee	2,456	29
Liberty	3,825	2,453
Lincoln	1,617	3
Long	695	1,061
Lowndes	8,350	2,767
Lumpkin	82	73
Macon	2,914	141
Madison	2,056	126
Marion	4,821	54
McDuffe	1,158	356
McIntosh	1,879	1,197
Meriwether	5,727	1,207
Miller	1,372	6
Mitchell	5,955	345
Monroe	2,885	737
Montgomery	1,613	887
Morgan	3,264	* 738
Murray	96	28
Muscogee	20,031	9,987
Newton	3,860	1,539
Oconee	932	446
Oglethorpe	2,201	229
Paulding	602	418
Peach	4,270	640
Pickens	255	80
Pierce	1,395	425
Pike	1,915	372
Polk	2,795	1,390
Pulaski	2,371	1,390
Putnam	2,295	531
Quitman	1,005	† 45
Rabun	71	17
Richmond	23,694	5,372
Rockdale	1,322	563
Schley	1,184	134
Screven	5,146	729
Seminole	1,631	22
Spaulding	5,075	1,151
Stephens	1,268	514
Stewart	3,463	* 68
Sumter	7,441	485
Talbot	2,757	210
Taliaferro	1,575	888
Tattnall	2,384	1,681
Taylor	2,233	101
Telfair	2,375	‡ 101
Terrell	8,246	1,700
Thomas	3,576	913
Tift	3,576	913
Toombs	2,631	155
Towns	3	0
Treutlen	1,041	18
Troup	9,432	2,036
Turner	2,009	418
Twiggs	2,593	354
Union	0	0
Upson	3,822	542
Walker	1,389	1,136
Walton	3,236	598
Ware	4,979	1,998
Warren	2,836	200
Washington	6,387	1,363
Wayne	1,644	1,448
Webster	1,313	0
Wheeler	1,101	476
White	192	189
Whitfield	859	951
Wilcox	1,841	258
Wilkes	3,748	263
Wilkinson	2,621	327
Worth	4,837	322

1950: Potential Negro Voters 18 years of age and over 633,697
1956: Number of Negroes Registered 163,389
Per Cent Registered 25.6

* 1954 data or 1956 totals divided on a basis of 1954 Negro-white ratio (some counties do not report racial breakdown for 1956.

§ Estimate. Polk did not report a racial breakdown.

† 1953 Negro-white ratio applied to 1956 total.

‡ 1954 data.

Lest We Forget

In the city of Macon today, Saturday, October 26th, there will be a meeting of the Georgia Voters League at the Steward Chapel AME Church, Cotton Avenue. Here will gather from every section of the state those citizens comprising the Voters League and those interested in the welfare of the whole people in general.

This organization has back of it a stream-line of achievements and does not have to be sold to anybody.

It has seen service in the franchise of our people and has inquired into those conditions meant for intimidation measures to keep them away from the polls.

Today, let every person interested in the welfare of the group, and who feels a sense of gratitude for the great things that have recently come to pass in favor of our folk, avail himself of the opportunity to come out and register a physical expression of that fact at the Macon meeting.

We are far from the 300,000 water mark sought in our registration drive.

173,000 over against that huge figure does not represent the faith of our people in this government. We have a potential vote of over a half million race voters.

Our systems cannot be kept alive without the consent of the voter; it must have that refreshing vigor stemming from the pulsation of the people and it cannot come into this realization without the full participation of those for whom the government works.

The getting of additional qualified voters is the most wise program we can pursue. The new Civil Rights voting law removes the obstacle that once confronted our race in the rural areas. Now the government is willing to aid in protecting the right of all citizens to vote.

Remember the time and place, today, October 26th., 12:30 P. M., Steward Chapel, Macon, Georgia.

This is your job; move in on it.

Registration And Voting Drive Called For By State NAACP

DECATUR, Ga. — A nominating committee of the 16th annual conference of the Georgia State NAACP Sunday submitted a slate of officers, and all of the delegates called on the various branches to conduct campaigns for registration, voting and education.

The committee reported the following nominations: President, W. W. Law of Savannah; 1st Vice President, J. H. Calhoun of Atlanta; 2nd vice-president, R. W. Quarterman of Allenhurst; Secretary, Dr. J. Clayton Powell of Atlanta; and Treasurer, E. E. Moore Sr. of Wayeross.

The nominations were submitted by Hosea L. Williams, chairman of the committee, V. W. Hodges, R. W. Quarterman, Luke Holsey, and the Rev. R. Walters.

The delegates charged all NAACP branches in the state "to conduct vigorous and continuous campaigns to increase registration and voting; (and) to assume the responsibility of conducting educational campaigns for the purpose of more fully acquainting Negroes with the functioning of electoral processes and keeping them informed on the acts of public officials as candidates."

The conference also re-affirmed its dedication to the democratic way of life and pledged: "We are unequivocally determined to gain for our people all the rights and privileges constitutionally guaranteed American citizens."

The delegates recommended that all NAACP members "join an engage in the activities of responsible organized labor unions and promote community action in support of fair labor standards and practices.

"We commend those private industries which are showing increasing appreciation of the value of Negro labor and affording them larger opportunities for employment and advancement."

A plea was made for Negroes to "apply themselves diligently to the task of developing their skills and abilities to the utmost with the view of rendering efficient service."

Negro Vote Curb Asked In Georgia

Group Would Bar Registrants On Moral Grounds

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 2 — In a move intended to curb potential Negro voting strength in Georgia, the state election law study committee has advocated a constitutional amendment to tighten voter registration requirements.

The committee proposed to bar citizens from registering if they were parents of illegitimate children; parties to a common-law marriage, or convicted of any of the following offenses:

Child abandonment; manufacturing ,possessing, transporting or selling nontax-paid liquor; failing to register or report for military service, bigamy or adultry; false swearing, or any felony.

Another proposal would provide a stiffer new qualification test with twenty out of thirty correct answers required. The present test requires ten correct answers.

The proposals will be submitted to Gov. Marvin Griffin, and then to the General Assembly.

Many of the new grounds for disqualification were proposed by Peter Zack Geer of Colquitt, a committee member. He commented that "if I were the Solicitor of my county I could indict with good evidence 90 per cent of the grown Negroes for bigamy of adultry."

He also said that 30 per cent of the criminal cases tried in Miller County "involve Negroes manufacturing, possessing, transporting or selling non-tax-paid liqour."

The committee proposals were made less than a week after Southern leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced a goal of 3,000,000 Negro voters in the South.

Here are some of the committee-sponsored questions for the proposed voter examinations:

What is the definition of a felony in Georgia?

What are the qualifications of Representatives in the Georgia House of Representatives?

What is the difference in the Constitution of the United States and Georgia regarding suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

How may a county seat be changed?

What legislative acts of the General Assembly of Georgia are void?

How does the Constitution of the United States povide that it may be amended?

Who is the Solicitor General of your judicial circuit?

POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

Constitution p. 32 Fri. 8-23-57

New Efforts To Curb Negro Voting Likely

34e Atlanta, Ga.

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

No one can say with any certainty at this point just what effect the civil rights bill—if it becomes law—will have on the future of Georgia's internal politics.

But most politicians willing to do a little crystal ball gazing believe almost any federal right-to-vote legislation will add impetus to the already well-established trend toward greater Negro participation in politics.

William M. Bates

This, in turn, is likely to bring about new attempts to restrict or minimize Negro voting in Democratic primaries—within the law, of course. The civil rights bill would not interfere with a state's right to prescribe voter qualifications.

One plan already in the talking stage involves a recommendation by the Election Law Study Committee to require voters to declare their party affiliation.

Const. 8-23-57

A DOOR SLAMMING

If Negroes are going to turn to the Republican Party, as they did in large numbers last year in the presidential and Fifth District congressional races, what is to keep the Democratic Party from closing its primary doors to all who fail to support Democratic candidates in the general election?

This has a catch. To avoid charges of discrimination, it would also have to apply equally to whites. Many of them in Georgia marked their tickets for President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

Atlanta, Ga.

GRADUAL GROWTH

Georgia now has about 160,000 Negroes on the registration rolls. The number has grown slowly but surely since the formerly all-white Democratic primary was opened to Negroes in 1946.

This has been true in spite of the 1949 change in registration procedures, which some thought would at least curtail Negro voting. It didn't.

The truth is, as has been brought out in hearings before the Elections Law Study Committee, that the present registration law as such is not a bar to Negro registration.

If Negro registration has been discouraged in some counties, as doubtless it has, it was through local administration of the law or through extra-legal methods.

IF BARRIERS FALL . . .

And it is at precisely this point that Mr. Brownell's attorneys, if Congress gives them the power, will enter the picture.

If all barriers against Negro voting are struck down through the pending legislation, the potential political strength of the Negro in Georgia and her sister Southern states is obvious.

According to the latest population estimates available, Georgia still has 40 "Black Belt" counties—those which have a majority of Negro citizens. Most of the others, except in the mountains, have substantial Negro minorities.

The 160,000 Negroes now registered represent about 25 per cent of the nonwhite population over the 18-year-old voting age. White registration amounts to about 1,075,000.

If Negroes register in the same proportion to their population as have whites, they would number about 450,000 voters.

State Sen. James S. Peters, a former chairman of the State Democratic Party and an astute observer of Georgia politics, has predicted the number eventually may go to a half million.

This is not likely to happen overnight. Some think it is years away. But the trend is clear, with or without the pending right-to-vote bill.

34e Ga.

Negro leaders are already planning an all-out, South-wide drive to put more members of their race on the voting rolls.

HIGH ONLY IN CITIES

Present Negro registration in Georgia is extremely spotty. Only in the cities is generally high. But, as has been pointed out before, some rural counties have equally high rations of colored voters. Liberty, one of the "Black Belt" counties, actually has about 400 more Negroes registered than whites.

Two other predominantly Negro counties—Baker and Webster—have none registered. Dozens of others have only a handful.

Congressional Republicans and non-Southern Democrats, both with an eye on the 1958 and 1960 elections, may argue over the relative effectiveness of the tough House version of the civil rights bill as opposed to the somewhat milder Senate bill.

But the willingness of NAACP to settle for the Senate bill is a pretty good sign that this group, anyway, thinks it will produce results in the South.

Sees Negro Vote Controling Force.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 9-3-57

COLUMBUS, Ga. — A newspaper here has predicted that Negroes in Georgia could gain control of state elections as a result of the newly passed civil rights bill.

The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer said Sunday that the civil rights bill, in conjunction with Georgia's county unit system, could soon make the Negro a controlling force in elections.

The newspaper said without the county unit system heavy Negro voter-registration which will result from the civil rights bill could be absorbed. But under the present system, if Negroes register in large numbers, they might gain control of the state's unit vote, the Ledger-Enquirer said.

In Southern States

Fear Blocks Negro Vote

34e Ga.

ATLANTA—Using the Simon Legree of fear and the blacksnake whip of violence, the South is succeeding in its campaign to deny the rights of U. S. citizenship to already apathetic Negroes in 12 states, a newspaper reported.

Journal p. 2

Although vital statistics point to a gain of nearly 230,000 Negro voters since 1952, a breakdown of the figures points out that only one-fourth of the eligible Negro voters of the South are registered as compared to 60 per cent of the whites.

This means that there are 1,238,038 Negro voters eligible from the estimated 4,980,000 "colonials" of the South who are of voting age.

Pittsburgh Pa.

A TYPICAL county is that of Calhoun in South Carolina, where no Negroes are registered although they outnumber whites by 10,449 to 4,304.

To keep the Negro in line the white South uses intimidation, violence and economic pressure, or a combination of all three stratagems. The fatal shooting of Rev. George W. Lee, president of the Belzoni (Miss.) NAACP, and the wounding of his successor, Gus Courts, are typical examples of the ruthless tactics now being resorted to.

8-24-57

One of the great contributing factors to the apathy and fear of the Negro lies behind the fact that he cannot be assured of protection from the white-dominated local, state, county and federal law enforcement authorities.

soon give the Negro a balance of power in state elections.

34e Ga.

Without the county unit system, the newspaper said, heavy Negro voter registration which will result from the civil rights bill could be absorbed. But under the present system, if Negroes register in large numbers, they might gain control of the state's unit votes, the newspaper said.

The civil rights bill gives the federal government power to take corrective action in counties where there is a wide difference in Negro population and Negro registration.

IN GEORGIA

Louisville Courier-Journal Jacksonville Fla. Aug. 31, 1957 p. 16

Negro Bloc Vote Boost Said Likely

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 31 (AP)—A study of Georgia population figures by the Columbus Ledger-Enquirer shows that a large bloc of unit votes may fall into control of Negro voters within the next few years if the state maintains the county unit system of voting.

Under the civil rights bill passed by Congress this week, the federal government can take corrective action in counties where there is a wide difference in the Negro population and the number of Negroes registered to vote.

In 46 Georgia counties, the Negro population either outnumbers or is within a few hundred of the white population. If the Negroes begin voting in equal proportion to whites they could gain political control in most of these 46 counties and 100 unit votes which they carry.

This bloc is enough to swing almost any state election, although the 46 counties involved have a population of 476,000. Their total unit vote is more than twice the total of the eight largest counties which have a population of 1,480,000. The Negro population is only about one-third of the total in all of the eight largest counties.

Defenders of the county unit system have maintained that it minimizes Negro bloc voting in the larger cities. However, with the advent of the civil rights commission an opposite effect might result when Negroes begin to vote in the smaller counties where they will have more power than they do in the cities today.

Paper Warns Of Negro Vote Gain

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 2-57

COLUMBUS, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer predicted today that the new civil rights bill coupled with Georgia's unique county unit system could

Bolster Voting Laws, Foil U.S., Griffin Asks

Gov. Griffin said Friday he will ask the Legislature in January to "strengthen" Georgia's election laws so that the federal government "won't set up the registration books."

"We're not going to have a federal judge tell us who can vote and who can't," the governor said in commenting on passage of the civil rights bill.

He added that he was "not talking about discrimination."

Griffin said he will call a meeting of legislative leaders and "the best lawyers I can find in Georgia" to help him make recommendations for "strengthening the election laws."

He declined to elaborate on what specifically he has in mind. But he apparently was referring to making it tougher for Negroes to vote.

He declined to take an official position on a recommendation by the Election Law Study Committee which would require voters to declare their party affiliation. This could be partly a move to bar Negroes and whites who vote Republican in national or congressional elections from participating in Democratic primaries.

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, an unannounced candidate for governor, praised Sens. Talmadge and Russell for their "magnificent" fight against the civil rights bill. But he said the bill as passed is an "unwarranted encroachment upon the sovereignty of the states and is further destructive of local self-government."

STATUS OF BALLOT

"It is unnecessary to tell you," Mr. Dobbs said, "that today, your ballot will be more important, in local and national affairs, than ever before. We must not let up in our drive to register 300,000 Negro men and women as voters of Georgia.

"The Civil Rights Bill and what it proposes will be discussed at the meeting."

Mr. Dobbs added that "while we can boast of 175,000 voters over the state, this by no means justifies the number we should have." He said the League will work to obtain at least 300,000 voters over the state.

GREATER INTEREST

The Voters League is asking for support of ministers, teachers and professional people in encouraging greater interest in registration and voting in the state.

The League has concerned itself with registration in many areas and was instrumental in supporting the famous Randolph County Georgia case.

Mr. Dobbs has announced that this will also be the proper time to elect officers for the coming year.

League Sets Drive For Over 300,000 Voters In State

A record attendance is expected when the Georgia Voters League meets in Macon Saturday, October 26, at Steward Chapel AME Church, it has been disclosed. The time is 12:30 p.m.

In a special letter to all registered and prospective registered voters, John Wesley Dobbs, president of the League is calling on all citizens to "come to Macon and help us formulate better plans to achieve our goal of voters.

Controlling Force Sees Negro Vote

COLUMBUS, Ga. — A newspaper here has predicted that Negroes in Georgia could gain control of state elections as a result of the newly passed civil rights bill.

The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer said Sunday that the civil rights bill, in conjunction with Georgia's county unit system, could soon make the Negro a controlling force in elections.

The newspaper said without the county unit system heavy Negro voter registration which will result from the civil rights bill could be absorbed. But under the present system if Negroes register in large numbers they might gain control of the state's unit vote, the Ledger-Enquirer said.

Elect Mayor Wednesday

Race Issue Looms In Atlanta Vote

ATLANTA, Nov. 30 — Atlanta's mayoralty campaign, steamed up by the racial issue, moved toward the voting stage today with both candidates claiming programs that would solve race problems. The election is scheduled for Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield, renominated in a May 6 Democratic primary for a sixth term, took his opponent, Lester Maddox on in a recent joint debate and was greeted by shouts of "throw him out" and "you're a bum" from hecklers.

Hartsfield charged the hecklers were imported rabble rousers from outside the city limits and told them:

"This is your night to shout and whoop it up but on Dec. 4 we'll put you dynamiters and Ku Kluxers in your place."

Presumably he referred to scattered incidents some months ago of cross burnings and dynamitings of a few houses sold to Negroes in sections largely occupied by white persons.

The 67-year-old mayor showed the civic league audience several handbills picturing him on a stage with Negroes and charged 100,000 of the bills would be distributed by his opponent a few days before the Dec. 4 voting.

Maddox, 42-year-old restaurant operator and a newcomer to politics, charged Hartsfield brought the race issue into the campaign by failure to make long range plans for dealing with the problem.

Hartsfield countered with an outline of work done in the western section of town to keep peaceful relations. He said a bi-racial committee to control racial mixing in residential areas helped keep pressure off the city.

The restaurant man has alleged a city administration tie-in with the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He thus joins Gov. Marvin Griffin and former Gov Herman Talmadge who criticized Hartsfield last year when the mayor complied with a federal court order permitting Negroes to use Atlanta golf courses on an integrated basis.

But Hartsfield says his race policies have preserved peace and "we don't want to be a Montgomery or a Little Rock." He also cites a 51 million dollar bond issue to be spent in the next four years and says his administration has handled 400 million dollars without a breath of scandal.

New Voting Laws Aimed at Negroes

ATLANTA — (NNPA) — Sweeping new voter requirements, aimed at keeping down the voting strength of colored people, were recommended Thursday by a state election law revision committee.

The committee unanimously approved a proposed constitutional amendment which would bar a person from voting in Georgia if he had committed any one of a list of offenses. The offenses include moonshine liquor law violations, adultery and child abandonment.

Also proposed was a stiff new voter qualification test. This proposal is aimed at restricting the number of persons who may register and qualify to vote. It would apply to persons who are unable to read and write sections of the state and federal constitutions.

A third proposal would require persons seeking to register to appear personally before the local board of registrars to qualify.

The recommendations will be submitted to Governor Marvin Griffin after they are put in final form. They will be sent to the Georgia General Assembly in January.

The committee was created at the last session of the General Assembly. It is headed by Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson and includes in its membership members of the House and Senate, statehouse and local government officials and election law experts.

The new voter qualifications would not apply automatically to the 1,200,000 persons now registered. But they could be invoked against a registered voter by another voter challenging his right to vote.

Georgia has 633,697 colored persons of voting age, but only 163,389, or 25.6 per cent of them, are registered.

The proposed constitutional amendment would bar persons from voting upon conviction of any felony or lesser offenses, including:

Adultery, bigamy, abandoning a minor child, manufacturing, possessing, selling or transporting non-tax paid liquor; fornication, false swearing, and failure to register for military service.

It also would deny the right to vote to persons who give birth to illegitimate children, are parties to a common-law marriage, or who are dishonorably discharged from the armed services.

The new voter qualification test approved by the committee includes 30 difficult questions on local, state and federal government. It would replace a much simpler test now required of persons who are unable to read and write a provisions of the state or federal constitution.

A prospective voter would have to get 20 questions right to qualify instead of the 10 of the 30 as now required.

At the present time, county tax commissioners, acting as deputy voter registrars, usually decide whether an applicant for registration meets the voter qualifications at the time he seeks to register.

Under the proposed law, a person would first make application to register with the tax commissioner and then be examined later about his qualifications by the full board of registrars.

All Schools Closed Today; Citizens To Vote On Bond Issue

Daily World Wed. 3-13-57 Atlanta Ga. P.1

No school today, Hey!

All schools in DeKalb and Fulton Counties will be closed today due to voting on the $15,830,000 DeKalb bond issue.

The polls are open from 7 a. m. until 7 p m. in 40 precincts. Some schools will be used as polling places.

If the bond issue is approved, the $15,830,000 will be used for the following purposes.

1. Resurface, grade and widen roads, replace some bridges, and provide more east-west, north-south thoroughfares.

2 Construct a 200-bed self-supporting general hospital.

3. Build four health centers.

4. Ascertain and equip local playgrounds.

5. Expand the sewer system.

6. Construct an annex to the present courthouse.

7. Provide water mains for schooln

Construct a juvenile receiving home.

9. Construct four new fire stations and provide new equipment for all stations.

ELDERLY AND YOUNG MEET AT POLLS IN RECORD, VOTE

Daily World Thurs. 3-13-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

"Lord, child, you know we wouldn't miss coming out here this morning!" the more elderly of two sisters answered our question about their being at the E. R. Carter School precinct (3-B) to do their "duty" early Wednesday

Her sister, slightly less vocal echoed almost in a religious chant: "Uh, huh! Uh, huh!" meaning "Yes, yes.'

They were among the thousands of Atlanta voters, old and young, who did their duty, returned to the polls for the run-off election involving two city aldermanic posts But, more especially, they went out with the fervent inspiration to try to elect to the Atlanta Aldermanic Board businessman T. M. Alexander. It had been 85 years since Atlanta saw a Negro alderman in its City Hall. Hundreds of early morning voters were joined by hundreds of others in a steady stream throughout Wednesday voting most especially for Alexander in the aldermanic race involving the Seventh Ward post.

The vote was lighter than that recorded in the May 8 primary, however in predominantly Negro precincts it set a record for a run-off election.

At Atlanta's 3-B, largest Negro precinct located in Carter School, out of 2,200 registrants, the voting went like this: at 8:30 a. m. 286 had voted; 11:30 a. m., 727; 1:25 p. m., 925; 4:30 p. m , 1291. Poll manager C. A. Bacote expected upwards of 75 per cent of total registrants to vote before 8 p. m. closing hour.

At 6-H, located in Howard High School, out of approximately 1,800 registrants, 900 had voted at 3:45 p. m

At 6-I, located in Forrest School out of a registration of 1,380 a total of 785 had voted at 4:05 p. m.

At 3-K, located at Bethune School, approximately 550 had vote out of 1146 registration by 4:25 p. m. There was a total vote of 874 in this precinct in the May 8 primary.

At 7-D, located at Booker T. Washington High School out of a total of 1967 registrants, between 1,200 and 1,300 voters had balloted by 4:55.

At 3-H, located in the Clark College teaching facility at Chestnut St. and Greensferry Ave., some 1,300 voters of an approximate 2,000 precinct registration had voted by 5:00 p. m.

A scattered check into other precincts about evenly divided between Negro and white registrants, or predominantly Negro, showed that Negroes took advantage of the early morning voting hours to cast their ballots. There was a letup during midday, but toward evening the voting picked up.

Following early afternoon radio broadcasts that Negroes were voting heavily in their precincts, there was an increased flow of whites to the polls. Acording to reports from several sources there was considerable talk about "the Negro candidate" at predominantly white polling places, probably inspired by the race issue thrown into the election by Gov Marvin Griffin.

However candidate T. M. Alexander, who visited several of the polling places with his managers, insisted that he left his election fate "with the people." He had campaigned in every ward of the city.

73 Pct. of Negro Voters, 54 Pct. of Whites Ballot

Constitution Mon. 6-3-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 9

More than 73 per cent of Atlanta's registered Negro voters cast ballots in the recent city primary compared to 54 per cent of the registered white voters.

An analysis prepared by the Metropolitan Voting Council also revealed that 70.4 per cent of the Negroes voted in the city's run-off election while only 36.2 per cent of the white voters cast ballots.

The council's figures showed there had been a 16.8 per cent jump since 1956 in the number of registered Negro voters. This compares with a 9.3 per cent increase in the registration of white citizens.

The council concluded that its campaign to get more citizens to register in January, February and March while they were purchasing their car tags paid off substantially.

"If state leaders would permit the enactment of a neighborhood registration bill," the council report asserted, "it would be a great step in the right direction."

"We will continue to seek later registartion in state and county elections," the council declared.

The report listed a city primary "honor roll" citing precincts which showed a turnout of at least 70 per cent of their registered voters. It concluded:

Seventh Ward, Precinct D, 77.8 per cent; 3-B, 77.3; 3-H, 76.1; 7-A, 71.7; 3-E, 71.3, and 3-K, 71.1.

The council noted there were more votes cast in the city primary and in the run-off than in comparable city elections in the past.

"However, the percentage of registered voters casting ballots fell off from the 1956 presidential election from 77.3 per cent to 58.4 in the primary and to 43.8 in the run-off," the report said.

"Presidential and congressional elections perhaps are more colorful and exciting," the council said, "but it is still a trend to be deplored and corrected in the future."

POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

Constitution 1-6
Feb. 6-7-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Voters Increase In 97 Georgia Counties

34e Ga

By WILLIAM M. BATES

Negro voting strength, which was revived as a political issue in Atlanta's recent city primary, increased in 97 Georgia counties last year.

This sharp upswing in Negro voter registration, underway for several years, appears to be general throughout the state and is not limited to big cities.

Some rural counties, in fact, have the highest percentage of registered Negro voters. And in one county — Liberty — Negro voters outnumber whites by almost 400.

According to records in the secretary of state's office, Negro registration hit a new high of about 158,000 last year. This was an increase of about 20,000 over figures compiled in 1954.

During the same period, white registration increased by about the same figure to approximately 1,075,000.

REGISTRATION GAIN

This amounted to a gain of about 2 per cent in white registration and about 15 per cent for Negroes in the two-year period.

The potential strength of Negro voters in Georgia was given new significance by the Atlanta primary in which a colored candidate for the board of aldermen forced a run-off with a white candidate.

Gov. Griffin broke precedent by publicly endorsing the white candidate and urging whites to "bloc vote" against the Negro. The white candidate won, but the election has caused much concern in some state political quarters.

EIGHT COUNTIES

There are now eight counties in which the number of Negro voters is about half as great or more than the white registration.

In addition to Liberty, these counties are Camden, Taliaferro, Muscogee, Long, McIntosh, Green and Hancock.

Generally speaking, the trend in registration in the various counties is the same for whites and Negroes. In most instances where there was an increase in white voters, there was also an increase in Negro registrations.

The same was generally true for drops in registration.

THIRTY DECREASE

Thirty counties reported decreases in the number of registered colored voters between 1954 and 1956 and 97 had increases. The remaining 32 counties either did not report changes or county officials did not make a breakdown of white and colored voters.

The increase in Negro voter registrations has been going on since the end of World War II when the Supreme Court struck down the "white" primary in Georgia and elsewhere in the South.

About one out of every seven Negroes is now registered to vote compared with about five out of every 12 whites.

The increase in Negro registration has taken place at a time when the colored population in Georgia is dropping.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Negro population in Georgia declined from 1,085,445 to 1,064,001 between 1940 and 1950. The state's overall population gained 320,855 during this period.

There's another factor about the Atlanta city primary that has not escaped the attention of state-level politicians.

The Metropolitan Voting Council reported that 73 per cent of the city's registered Negro voters went to the polls in the first primary compared to 54 per cent of the white voters.

In the run-off primary, in which the Negro aldermanic candidate was defeated, the Negro turnout was 70.4 per cent against only 36.2 per cent for the whites.

A Challenge We Must Meet

Daily World 2-6

In an editorial Sunday we set forth the fact that inasmuch as the governor of the state had come to enter into the affairs of the city primary, quite in conflict with his own argument of State Rights, and that one government should not encroach upon the affairs of another, the question now resolves around the necessity of our meeting this challenge. Another grave inconsistency lies in the governor's appeal to the voters to vote strictly along the color line, thereby advocating what he himself has condemned.

34e Ga
Atlanta, Ga.

It is truly an ill-wind that blows nobody good. The reaction Sunday from many pulpits in the city were loud in their condemnation of such an interference by the governor of the state attempting to dictate in the affairs of a municipal election concerning an aldermanic post.

Lves. 5-21-57

The governor's position in supporting his candidate — Jack Summers — for the Seventh Ward Aldermanic post seems to be based on negative rather than positive reasons. His emphasis has been on the defeat of T. M. Alexander.

All along in this campaign, we have based our position on positive rather than negative ground. First, we feel that T. M. Alexander is better qualified for the post than his opponent. Secondly, it will be helpful from the standpoint of the city as a whole to have a competent member of our race on the Board. Problems affecting both races can be best met with representation from both racial groups.

The impact of the governor's statement cannot be determined until after the vote is cast. Maybe after all, there will be a new awakening on the part of our people to go to the polls tomorrow and express themselves in unmistakeable terms.

Let them pay no attention to unsigned or anonymous cards sent out as eleventh hour maneuvers to stem the tide in this election. Pay no attention to unsigned cards suggesting how you should vote.

Let the people not be fooled, but insist in a full turnout of voters in this serious and critical hour in our political existence.

Voting Increase Noted In Atlanta

Daily World 2-6-57

Negroes outvoted whites 73 per cent to 54 per cent in the past city wide Primary election, and six predominantly Negro Wards were put on a city "Honor Roll" for having at least 70 per cent of their registered voters turn out, the Metropolitan Voting Council revealed Monday.

Atlanta Ga.

It was also disclosed that 70.4 per cent of Atlanta Negroes voted in the controversial runoff election as compared with 36.2 per cent white voters.

Although registration of Negro voters was up 16.8 percent and of white voters was up 9.3 over last year's registration figures, the council concluded that the overall number of persons casting ballots in the primary was 18.9 per cent less than it was in the Presidential.

Georgia Should Extend Voter Registration Date

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Sen. Fred Bentley of Marietta has introduced a bill in the Georgia Senate which would allow voter registration up to 60 days before a primary or general election.

Lves. 1-17-57

The bill certainly merits wholehearted support and enactment into law.

Georgia's present law providing a registration deadline six months before the date of the general election is unrealistic and badly needs revision. The deadline it establishes is one of the earliest in the nation.

34e Ga

Under the present system, a great cry goes up just before elections to "get out the vote" and let the voice of democracy speak. If the lawmakers really want the state to record as heavy a vote as possible, they will endorse a later deadline for registration.

Another progressive movement is the growing support for late primaries. The Atlanta League of Women Voters and the Active Voters organization favor Sen. Charlie Brown's bill to move the date of the Atlanta primary from May to October.

The Active Voters' group is right in maintaining that uniform dates for primary elections should be fixed as close as practical to the date of the general election. That principle should hold true at both the local and state levels.

Early primaries, just as early registration deadlines, serve no purpose other than favoring established political machines. Late primaries permit the weighing of issues and thorough investigation of candidates. They also cut down on the length of time a lame duck goes through the motions of filling office.

Women Voters Ask Board To Rescind Order

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Jan. 3-16-57

ATHENS, Ga.— (INS) — The League of women voters Thursday urged the Georgia Board of Education to rescind its order banning the participation of Georgia school children in National meetings of non-segregated organizations.

At a convention at the Georgia center of continuing education in Athens, the league passed a resolution which said:

"We are concerned that this action of the Board of Education will deprive our young people of the opportunity to take part in programs of recognized and worthwhile National organizations.

The league said it would deprive "very real contributions which young people from Georgia can contribute," and added:

"The League of Women Voters works for an improved public school system which will train and develop responsible citizens. We do not believe that our young people can become responsible citizens if we isolate them from their contemporaries throughout the country by forbidding their attendance at National and Regional meetings of recognized organizations."

The State Board of Education passed a resolution on April 22, banning participation of Georgia school children and teachers in Regional and National meetings of organizations which are non-segregated at the National level.

State Civic Leaders Meet Today In Macon

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat. 3-30-57

Civic leaders from all sections of Georgia will converge on Macon today for the regular spring meeting of the Georgia Voters League, which gets underway at 12:30 p. m., at Steward Chapel AME Church, with the president, John W. Dobbs presiding.

Plans will be completed for a two-month, state-wide voters registration campaign.

According to state organizer John H. Calhoun, the counties of the state have been divided for the campaign according to the 10 congressional districts.

Leaders of the districts are:

First district; Leroy Wilson of Savannah;

Second H. D. Thomas Thomasville;

Third: A. J. Edwards Fort Valley.

Fourth: A Touchstone;

Fifth: Dr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta;

Sixth: James Clayton, Macon;

Seventh: Robert Parks, Cedartown.

Eight: P. B. McCoy, Waycross

Ninth: Austin C. Brown, Gainesville;

Tenth: J. C. Jackson, Greensboro.

Divisional leaders are: Collie Denson of Waycross; T. B. Hooper, Macon; and Daniel W. Young of Box 139, Monroe.

Telfair Fraud Charges Raised at Voting Study

Constitution Thurs. 5-24-57 Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Allegations of fraud in Telfair County's general election last fall were repeated Thursday to dramatize the need for election laws revision.

Stanley Brooks, representing Telfair's Late Primary Party, told a special committee set up by the Legislature that "rotten" voters' lists were the biggest problem to be considered in any reform program.

To emphasize his point, Brooks dumped on the floor some 1,000 letters mailed out by his party to names taken from the official county voter lists. All had been returned with "not at this address" and similar markings, he reported.

2,000 NAMES PURGED

And those letters were sent, he said, only after party workers had purged approximately 2,000 other names from the lists.

The Late Primary Party at present has pending before the Georgia Supreme Court action aimed at invalidating last fall's elections. It alleges it was denied a place on the ballot even though it was a legally constituted party.

Dan Duke, Atlanta attorney retained by the Telfair insurgents, asserted that the large number of counties in Georgia give rise to many opportunities of "controlled" elections.

Duke said that politicians who can "deliver" county unit votes can get contracts from the state through "fictitious corporations" at great expense to the state.

Duke maintained that the committee "must of necessity" consider consolidation of counties if it is to get at the heart of election problems. He said there were at least 75 excess counties in the state.

COOK BARS ISSUE

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, who was presiding, ruled the point not appropriate to the committee's study.

Under questioning, both Brooks and Duke conceded that much of the trouble in Telfair arose not because of the law but because of alleged maladministration.

However, Duke recommended a uniform ballot form to be used throughout the state as a means of relieving some troubles. And Brooks offered a 10-point proposal which included suggestions that:

1. All primaries be held in the same year as the general election. The Late Primary Party was formed to protest the year-and-a-half early primary of the regular Democrats.

2. A list of qualified voters be published yearly.

3. The legislature authorize a State Board of Election Appeals to decide on election disputes.

4. "No sheriff, deputy sheriff, law enforcement officer or any other county official shall post himself in or about the polling place on election day so as to intimidate voters . . ."

Other speakers at the public hearing included:

Sidney Haskins, Atlanta attorney representing the Metropolitan Voting Council, who urged deadlines for registration be shortened from six months to 60 days and that big counties be allowed to conduct neighborhood registration campaigns.

Mrs. Walter Paschall, representing the Georgia League of Women Voters, who urged the committee to study laws concerning primaries as well as general elections.

Mrs. Myrtice C. Maxwell of Thomaston, Upson County registrar, who asked for more definite laws concerning the purging of voter lists. In answer to a question from Sen. James S. Peters of Manchester, she said she favored having completely new registrations every four years.

Hugh Grant of Augusta, a leader in the unsuccessful effort to place the "Constitution" Party on the state ballot last November, who asked that it be made easier for third parties to get on the ballot.

Felix Bush of Colquitt, chairman of the Miller County Democratic Executive Committee, who declared that his county is "flat-footed" against taking authority over primaries away from the party.

Neal Lynch, Fulton County election official, who made several suggestions for simplification of voting laws.

Bill Horne, chairman of the DeKalb County Board of Registrars, who left the committee a detailed list of suggestions.

Staff Photo—Van Toole

MAILMAN COULDN'T FIND REGISTERED VOTERS

Stanley Brooks With Pile of Returned Letters

How Will The Georgia Story Be Written?

When the tale of great states is chronicled and the pages thereof look down on years to come when the country will have grown into tolerance how will the Georgia story appear in that light?

Back in the early nineteen hundreds, just before the last Negro (from McIntosh County) completed his tenure in the Georgia General Assembly, a candidate for governor of this great state told an audience in Perry, Georgia, that he wanted to be governor of Georgia if for no other reason than ridding the General Assembly of its lone Negro contingent.

This candidate was elected and accordingly one of his first moves was to recommend a Negro Disfranchisement measure. The disfranchisement of the Negro was accomplished on short form, and he subsided to the short grass of political oblivion to eke out an accidental existence on whatever crumbs that fell from the table.

For nearly fifty years, Negro voting, save in the presidential elections, was practically nil.

The white primary and the county unit took over and these effected the elections in fact through a device called a white primary until the Primus King case in 1945 proved that these were not primaries, but the election. Whereupon the Supreme court held that such a procedure as preventing citizens from voting in what was the actual election was unconstitutional.

On May 17th., 1954 the Supreme Court handed down another "controversial" decision; that of outlawing the segregation of pupils at the public school level. Immediately candidates in Georgia were contending as to who could best fly in the face of the courts, and otherwise devise the best schemes and strategy to get around the court. The candidate who stood tallest in the segregation timbers for evading the laws and for a bill which would give authority to the governor to turn the public schools over to private interests through an amendment, if and when integration should be ordered in the state.

In 1946 as a result of the Primus King decision citizens were qualified to vote in a primary for the first time in recent years. Many thousands of Negroes had gotten on the voting list during 1945 and 1946. However shortly before the primary election that July, many thousands of names were arbitrarily challenged and stricken from the list, thereby being illegally denied their right to vote. This process was continued on a lesser scale in 1948, 1950 and 1954.

So, the record regarding the purging of voters in this state and some of the nearby states, clearly reveal the need for the pending Civil Rights law which is primarily aimed at seeing that no citizen in these United States shall be illegally denied the right to vote.

That is the way we see the bill and apparently, this is the way President Eisenhower and the leaders of Congress see it.

It is seriously regretted that the senior Senator from our state so strenuously opposes an expression by other members of the Senate on this important measure, considered vital to strengthening the American way of life.

There can be no limitations based on race or religion on the right to vote.

It would be a fine thing for present political leaders of the South to see this question as it is and tone down their opposition. Perhaps some of them are feeling there will be reprisals against them by the newly enfranchised Negro citizens. But there need not be.

We are inclined to forget some of the past record of some present-day politicians if they are willing to yield a bit. The two races are here and it behooves leaders of both groups to forget a lot of the past and begin planning for the future with more mutual respect and goodwill.

This wise, the Georgia story would be greatly changed, presenting a more wholesome chapter in the annals of true Americanism, meant as a government by and with the consent of all the governed.

The Slippery Campaign Planks Of County Units And Segregation

Those citizens already long registered to the cause of tolerance and the eigh-teenagers who enlisted since, might as well observe that the gubernatorial battle is on the horizon. Like muttering thunders in the distance which first seemed afar off, the political war clouds are gathering about us.

We have warned time after time those citizens in the market for more wholesome relations and a better realization of government based upon competency and economy, they owed a duty in this strange manipulation of strategy set up for office by default and rule by minority of the voters. Rightly did the pieman of nursery rhyme legend, demand that Simple Simon — "show me first your penny."

So, as the kickoff is made, one prospective candidate has made it known that he will run on at least two planks. These planks, however cannot by any dimension qualify as issues in the coming campaign. Segregation and the county unit, are two old flesh-pots whose viands have fed the thousands. Hence, this appeal is made to the voters to demand this time of candidates some wholesome and worthwhile issues — something sound and debateable.

Segregation has been settled by decision from the highest court in the land; it was pondered around in the last gubernatorial campaign as an issue to be settled at the polls. In spite of the clarity of this fact, there were those who choose to vote blindly and deceive themselves into believing that their votes could veto the powers of the court.

The county unit is written already in Georgia primary laws. While it has been shown that Georgia is still the only state in the nation hanging on to this relic, it could not be an issue in this campaign unless there were takers on the other side running on a platform to outlaw the county unit.

If a candidate were running to uphold integration such a stand could not be sensibly fused into the campaign as an issue for it is a legal question already settled at a legal level, and not something to be voted up or down.

We hoped and said at the close of the last gubernatorial campaign that that would be the last race-baiting campaign the people of this grand old state would have to endure. We held that by the time the next campaign came, segregation would have reached such a stage of settlement, nobody would be interested in hearing it pandered around on the stump of another campaign.

So, it looks mightily like we will be met with another campaign pitched at a level to set back the clock of good relations and otherwise undermining the prestige and good offices of the state.

We have just completed a huge building program at the state capitol; spacious marble structures grace the capitol grounds, all in modern office attire. These would signify work to the ends of making the most of the state's resources and opportunities. To

Negro Vote Increases In Ga. Counties

Atlanta, Ga., July 2 — Some 97 counties in this state last week witnessed a sharp increase in the Negro vote registration, according to records in the secretary of state's office.

In one county, Liberty, Negro voters outnumbered whites by nearly 400, and in general the Negro vote throughout the state was on the upgrade.

The highest Negro vote registration felt was in rural counties, rather than the big cities. Figures reveal that last year Negro registration hit an all time high of 158,000, representing some 20,000 over the 1954 figure.

For the two-year period ,this marked a 15-per cent increase of the Negro vote registration as against a 2 per cent hike in white registration.

The potency of the Negro vote was made manifest here recently when a Negro alderman candidate and a white candidate were forced into a run-off election following the Atlanta primary. The white candidate won the run-off, but only after the governor of the state made an all-out appeal to white voters to cast their ballots

Writer Says Negro Atlanta Is Awakening Politically

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 4-9-57

By THOMAS J. FLANAGAN

For over two generations Colored Atlanta has "drifted along" in the tide of "luck," insofar as registering an opinion in local and state government. During this long count Atlanta not only has grown in prestige, wealth and respectability but in leaps and bounds in population.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the event of the boll weevil in the cotton areas and the migration to the northern and western industrial centers, caused a heavy slump in the population. Still the last census showed that the State of Georgia had a total Negro population of 1,062,755. This represents that number of taxpayers, because a baby nibbling on a milk bottle is a tax payer.

A casual glance at the settlements where this huge Negro population lived would betray the fact that they had no political weapon with which to reach those improvements and considerations essential to comfort and convenience and health. These had no ballot to lash out of office those who neglected this vast segment of taxpayers.

In the old days when Henry Lincoln Johnson, was National Committeeman of the Republican Party in Georgia, the few Negroes that voted were those who came up every four years to vote in the election of president and vice-president. These being national officers, their distance detached these voters from immediate relief afforded according to the log-book of the common weal.

Back possibly in the early 1900's a candidate made the race for governor of Georgia on a platform to completely disfranchise the Negro. One of the first acts of his general assembly was to take away Negro suffrage. In that Negro schools dried up, their streets washed away and it was felt that a people without a ballot with which to bargain did not have to be included in the program meant for the common welfare.

Spearheaded by a hand full of Georgians, the white primaries became a target of the whole country. This practice of electing officials in the primaries where Negroes were excluded appeared airtight and the Neel primary law became a state fixture of fortification of the primaries as such, the county unit system and those unwritten barriers that kept Negroes from the ballot.

The Primus King case, argued before the United States Circuit Court brought out the fact that the primaries were the elections and as such was unconstitutional in that it barred certain citizens from these elections on account of race.

After the Primus King case blew the lids off the white primary law the worshippers of that law and the otherwise well-wishers decided to repeal the Neel Primary law.

Ever soince 1946 the Negro has shown an unusual interest in politics. He has been steadily on the job cutting that red-tape which bound him fast into a condition of political slavery and social oblivion.

Shortly after the Negro began showing an unusual interest in his political future, it was decided by some of his oppositions to circumvent the Primus King decision by the challenge route. But the challenge was overworked and fell flat on its back. Negroes began taking their challenges into court and on one single occasion, the case of Randolph County vs. Ben Shorter and others heard in the city of Columbus, not only culminated in the assessment of damages to the plaintiffs, but in an order to restore the names to the voting list.

The city of Atlanta went on record in the last city election as naming one Negro to the Board of Education. The vote was a surprising victory in some quarters, but it should not have been. Negroes represent a heavy tax-burden bearer, and it stands to reason that the giving of one single place on a Board of Education was not much thrift in a huge state, county and city set-up such as we have.

In the coming primary, May 8th in addition to two members of the executive committee being unopposed, Dr. Clement is running again to succeed himself on the Board of Education. T. M. Alexander local insurance executive is a candidate for Alderman from the 7th Ward. In that Colored Atlanta has much to vote for. It should and will become more political minded.

If the campaign gains the momentum it should, it will prove a great awakening and worthy precedent for the years to come.

With only a few days more to register and qualify for the primary it is expected that those engaged in the registration drives will give full account of themselves.

12,081 Beat Registration Deadline

Daily World Wed. 4-10-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Fulton County's chief registrar, Howard Mashburn, revealed Tuesday that only 12,081 became registered voters between Jan. 1 and April 8th. Of that number 7,801 were white and 4,280 were Negroes.

P.1

April 8th was the deadline for registration to be eligible to vote in the May 8th primary.

Mashburn said that his office did not experience a "rush" near the deadline. "It was rather steady all the way through."

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Alexander To Speak To Women's Voters League Tonight

World

The League of Negro Women Voters will hear T. M. Alexander tonight, 8 o'clock at the League headquarters 219½ Auburn Avenue, N. E., Mrs. Rubye Blackburn, president has announced.

Wed. 4-10-57

"Mr. Alexander," "Mrs. Blackburn said, "is one of our progressive business men and we are urging all of our chapter presidents and registrars to hear him."

Mrs. Blackburn has also asked that all members of the board of directors be present.

Plan To Vote Tomorrow

Daily World Tues. 5-14-57

As we have said frequently in these columns, intelligent exercise of the use of the ballot is not only a privilege but also a responsibility which should be assumed by all forward-looking citizens.

Atlanta, Ga. P.6

We have also said many times that we should exercise this opportunity every time it is possible. Tomorrow, the voters of Atlanta and Fulton County will have the opportunity to express themselves on a multi-million dollar bond issue which will affect the growth of this area and the lives of its citizens for many years to come.

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The bond issue covers $86,930,000 for various improvements.

The multiple bond issue calls for expenditures along several lines, but most important among these are $16,930,000 allocated for new school expansion; $4,210,000 for a viaduct on Hunter Street, from Forsyth St. to Northside Drive, and the widening of Hunter Street from Ashby to Northside Drive; a viaduct from Techwood to Hunter; $3,427,000 for sewers; $9,533,000 for new public buildings and $1,500,000 for urban redevelopment, to mention a few of the projects.

As can be seen, the plans to improve Atlanta's street highway program would ease a major traffic congestion into and leading from the populous Westside. Other highway improvements are planned. The city must have more schools in the growing communities; there must be an adequate system for disposal of sewage. The city must redevelop its downtown and suburban areas so that businesses and institutions can grow.

It is most important, we urge, that Atlantans and Fulton Countians vote tomorrow in the bond election. We join with a number of other groups in support of this bond program.

Our Registration Record

Daily World Sat. 4-13-57

The fact that over one half of the number registering since January 1st., and April 8th., (the deadline) were Negroes, is a commendable gesture. To be more specific, the number registering would be 7,801 whites and 4,280 Negroes.

These figures were released from the office of the Chief Registrar of Fulton county. In that this will form an authoritative record.

Atlanta, Ga. P.6

Those who engaged in the task of getting our people registered, therefore have been rewarded in a commendable pile-up on the registration record. It betrays the fact that our people are becoming registration-minded and are fast turning to a duty long neglected in the field of participation in their civic and political areas.

34e Ga

The bond election set for April 17th., and the city primary for May 8th., must have made a contribution to this awakening.

Particular pride may be taken in the fine gesture on the part of our people. It must be said that we are on the upward march and should take renewed courage in our grasp for equality in opportunity and justice in the eyes of the law.

This is the shortest route to the enjoyment of those facilities and civic opportunities contingent to the common welfare, paid for by your sweat and taxes.

"Let the populace say — "Amen."

Voters Urge Georgia Board To Reconsider Race Stand

The Georgia State Board of Education was urged Wednesday to reconsider a resolution banning the participation of Georgia school children in interracial organization meetings.

A resolution calling on the State Board of Education to "reconsider" a resolution passed Monday was adopted by the Active Voters group.

The Board of Directors of the Active Voters termed the state board's "hasty and unfortunate."

According to the resolution, made public by Paul Rilling, Active Voters' president, "the groups that will be directly affected by the action of the board are those religious and civic groups such as the YMCA, YWCA Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Future Teachers, Beta Clubs ..... that are making a magnificent contribution to the character and personality development of our school children."

"Much of the strength and vaule of these organizations derives from their religional, national and international character," the statement continued.

"Any move to erect an iron curtain between the children of Georgia and their colleagues in other areas can only be a grave disservice at a time when greater understanding across state and regional lines is essential for all Americans," the Active Voters declared.

The group emphasized that when interregional meetings are held in Georgia the laws of this state must be obeyed.

"If the principle of states' rights has any meaning the people of other states have the right to regulate such meetings according to their particular laws and customs. It seems to us highly improper for Georgians to demand the universal application of our ideas in other areas as the price of our participation in interregional conferences across the nation," the resolution concluded.

Candidates In 'Human' Appeal To Voters Here

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Political candidates devoted more time to making a human appeal to voters than consuming time in denouncing their political opponents during a mass meeting at the Waluhaje Apartments Tuesday evening. The meeting was co-sponsored by Walter "Chief" Aikens; representatives from the Third and Seventh Wards and the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

Only candidates in mayoralty race; and candidates from the Third and Seventh Wards were invited to speak at the rally, which an estimated 300 attended.

Incumbent Mayor William B. Hartsfield told the audience that Atlanta was a bankrupt city when he was elected in 1936. "It was a small city of 37 square miles, run down schools, bad roads, streets, sidewalks and inadequate sewers and garbage collection."

Now we are operating on a cash basis, which no other large city in America can boast."

He continued by telling how his administrations had provided swimming pools, libraries, improvement in lights, waters, sidewalks in both white and Negro residential sections.

"When we hired our first Negro policemen, it was a sort of breakthrough for the Negro citizens."

He continued reviewing his pass record during his 19 years as mayor.

Aldermanic candidates speaking included:

Third Ward Jimmy Vickers and Clarence Welch; Seventh Ward: T. M. Alexander, Sr., Lanier Randall, Jack Summers, Milton Farris and Calhoun Long.

Board of Education candidates: Third Ward: Messrs. Rufus E. Clement and Charlie Vaughn; Seventh Ward, are Lawton Grant and Glenn Frick.

Jimmy Vickers said "my record speaks for itself. You are going to need experienced men to represent all people all time. I have served the city government four years and that is why you are going to send me back to continue my job."

His opponent Clarence Welch explained "the only reason I am seeking this office is to better serve you — the bad and the good — from the man in jail to the man in the pulpit."

T. M. Alexander declared, if you run for alderman of a great city like Atlanta, you should know something about the city's history. He told of the historical events, which help to make Atlanta.

"I want to be elected to the city government because I don't want to always come to a banquet just bringing an appetite. I want to bring some of the food also. Therefore, we should have one-sixteenth representation at city hall."

His opposition, Lanier Randall said that he was running on his qualification, not only educational, but also civic and religious. "I am basing my candidacy on issues." He went on to review his platform.

Jack Summers, also opponent to Alexander and Randall in a three-way run; said "I am basing my campaign upon by business experience, qualifications and my civic accomplishments. I want to be alderman for no other purpose than to serve all the people all the time."

Calhoun Long, asked the voters not to get confused because he was not opposing Alexander, "I am offering for position two in the Seventh Ward. He is offering for position one."

He struck out at his opponent Milton Farris by saying "don't get tangled up with his zoning committee, which is trampling on the rights of some people. He sponsored a city law which permits a mortuary to build next to your home, without you having a right to appeal."

Farris said he voted to place the mortuary in the cemetery "where it should be." He went on to say: "I am not defending my public record, I am proud of it.

Other speakers include Mrs. Rufus E. Clement who spoke for her husband; Lawton Grant and Glenn Frick.

Other meetings in the series to which all candidates are participating in the May 8th primary have been invited to speak, have been scheduled as follow:

ATLANTA NEGRO VOTERS LEAGUE

(All meetings will start at 7:30 P. M.)

Thursday, April 25 — Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist Church ,388 Glenn Street, S. W.

Tuesday, April 30 — Union Baptist Church, 1767 Mozley Dr., S. W.

Wednesday, May 1 — Thomas H. Slater School, 1320 Pryor Road, S. W.

Thursday, May 2 — St. Mark AME Church, 491 Chestnut St., N. W.

Thursday, May 6 — West Hunter Baptist Church, 18 Yonge Street.

Tuesday, May 7 — Wheat Street Baptist Church, 18 Yonge Street.

WEST SIDE VOTERS LEAGUE

(All meetings start at 8 P. M.)

Thursday, April 25 — Union Baptist Church, 1767 Mozley Dr., S. W.

Thursday, May 2 — Warren Memorial Methodist Church, 181 Ashby Street.

COMMUNITY CIVIC CLUB, INC.

(All meetings will start at 8 P. M.)

Monday, May 6 — Anderson Park.

Tuesday, April 23 — Cosmopolitan AME Church, 170 Vine St., N. W.

Monday, May 6 — Anderson Park Elementary School, 2050 Tiger Flower Dr., N. W.

SOUTH ATLANTA CIVIC LEAGUE

Tuesday, April 30, at 8 P .M. Price high school on Capitol Avenue, S. W.

Atty. Austin T. Walden is president of the Atlanta Negro Voters League; Atty. Cassandra Maxwell Birnie is president of the West Side Voters League and Samuel Chisholm is president of the Community Civic Club.

1,238,000 voters on rolls in Dixie

ATLANTA— Colored voter registration increased during the past four years in each of the 11 southern states, with the exception of the State of Mississippi.

That statement was made last week by the Southern Regional Council, composed of colored and white leaders in various fields seeking "equal opportunity for all" based on a report on a survey conducted last fall.

The southwide figure for colored voter registration was set by the survey at 1,238,000, a gain of 229,400 since 1952.

Negro Vote Increases in Ga. Counties

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) — Some 97 counties in this state last week witnessed a sharp increase in the Negro vote registration, according to records in the secretary of state's office.

In one county, Liberty, Negro voters outnumbered whites by nearly 400, and in general the Negro vote throughout the state was on the upgrade.

The highest Negro vote registration felt was in rural counties, rather than big cities. Figures reveal that last year Negro registration hit an all time high of 158,000, representing some 20,000 over the 1954 figure.

For the two-year period, this marked a 15 per cent increase of the Negro vote registration as against a 2 per cent hike in white registration.

The potency of the Negro vote was made manifest here recently when a Negro aldermanic candidate and a white candidate were forced into a run-off election following the Atlanta primary. The white candidate won the run-off, but only after the governor of the state made an all-out appeal to white voters to cast their ballots against the aspirant.

Eight counties in this state have a potential Negro vote that is half as great if not more than the white vote. These counties are Camden, Taliaferro, Muscogee, Long, McIntosh, Green and Hancock, including Liberty.

The increase in the Negro voter registration has been skyrocketing ever since the Supreme Court killed the "white primary" in this state and elsewhere in the South.

Population Off, Registration Up For Negroes

By the Associated Press

Negro registration in Georgia during the 10-year postwar period apparently has increased at a rapid pace despite a reduction in the total Negro population.

An accurate comparison of the figures spanning the period is impossible, as a full breakdown of white and Negro registrants in 1946 is not available. However, in the 57 counties which reported registration separately only 7 showed a fewer number of Negroes registered in 1956.

THE QUESTION of Negro voter registration was raised by U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell when he told a Senate subcommittee last week that many more Southern Negroes could have voted last year had the administration's civil rights program been in effect.

From 1940 to 1950, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Negro population in Georgia dropped from 1,085,445 to 1,064,000, although total population had climbed by 320,855 to a total of nearly 3½ million.

During the period of declining population Negro voter registration more than doubled and now stands at 156,880, or about one in seven.

* * *

FOR WHITES, population has increased nearly 350,000 and now stands at 2,380,573. White voter registration from 1946 to 1956 showed only a slight climb and at present five of every 12 persons is registered.

That indicates Negroes still have a long way to go before they are registered in the same proportion with whites.

Among the seven counties which showed a decline in Negro registration was Madison where seven less were registered. In Bleckley the drop was from 64 to 39; Effingham 417 to 211; Glynn 2,903 to 2,185; Richmond 7,744 to 5,372; Screven 892 to 729; and Ware 2,163 to 1,998.

THESE RELATIVELY small drops in a few counties, however, are offset by gains in other counties. In Atkinson, there were 143 Negroes registered in 1946 and 786 last year. Baldwin showed a jump from 1,799 to 2,487; Candler 710 to 1,556; Clarke 2,090 to 2,866; DeKalb 1,393 to 2,650; Hall 948 to 1,421; Jenkins 424 to 891; and Wayne 455 to 1,448.

The total registration in 1946 was 1,077,949, of which 41,303 were Negroes in the 57 counties which had a breakdown.

REGISTER NOW BEFORE CROWDS, BACOTE ASKS

BY THADDEUS STOKES

Voters should register at the Fulton county courthouse now while they don't have to wait in line and while persons doing the registering have time to be patient and courteous, said Dr. C. A. Bacote, during a meeting of the "All Citizens Registration Committee" at the Butler Street YMCA, Wednesday evening.

Dr. Bacote, chairman of the drive, appeal to all unregistered voters to "go to the courthouse now while you can register in less than 10 minutes."

During the meeting several groups of students from Booker T. Washington High School's Evening School appeared and volunteered their services to the drive.

Also present was Ernest W. Wright, a volunteer leader for census "tract" 23, who contacted all of the houses in 37 blocks within two weeks. He reported that he and his workers have completed two thirds of their quota.

While explaining how he and his volunteer workers went about organzing various streets, Wright praised Miss Bernie Hinton, a secretary at E. R. Carter School, who also volunteered as secretary for this group.

Wright said that he had received complete cooperation from his 10 workers in the English Avenue School area. He named the workers as: Miss Doris Favor, Rodean Strong, Fannie Hinton, Charlie Mae Mitchell, Mrs. Annie Butler, Miss Tenna Scott, Masharn Mitchell, Vilda Lovette, Lester Gholston, James Manning and Miss Rebecca Strong.

T. M. Alexander, director of the campaign, said if any group wish a speaker to come to a meeting and explain anything about the campaign, that group should call the "All Citizens Registration" headquarters at JAckson 2-6369; and ask for H. S. Murphy, head of the speaking bureau.

Wright said that most of the problems he and his workers have encountered sem from a lack of civic interest and complete ignorance of local, state and national government.

He said that some people are under the false "impression that the registration drive if affiliated with the local NAACP. They feel that if they give their name and telephone number they will become involved in an unpleasant situation with their white employers.

Alexander, explained that the Voter registration campaign is independent and is not affiliated or governed by any organization or group of people. He also explained that the soul purpose of the campaign is to get voters registered.

Wright said he and his workers also meet with many poor excuses such as "my vote won't count much," dont have time, don't want to get involved." Don't know where the courthouse is located, etc."

The workers are attempting to intrepret the importance of the ballot. And answer questions.

Many of the other workers gave reports of their areas.

Alexander, presided.

Call Issued To Get Out More Voters

MACON — L. H. Pitts of Atlanta challenged a cross-section of citizens from all of Georgia "to first admit where they are and then make a determined effort to get more persons registered to vote."

The challenge was hurled while he was addressing a Statewide Registration Committee during a public meeting in Steward Chapel AME Church, Sunday afternoon.

Pitts, executive director of the Georgia Teachers and Education association, stressed the importance of united action and cooperation in supporting the right type of leadership. He pointed to the improved status of the race and he particularly made reference to the increase purchasing power of teachers.

INFLATION WOES

However the speaker said he recognize the problems brought about by "inflation." He went on to explain that while "we are earning more than we did 20 years ago, we are not saving as much."

Rev. Pitts was introduced by Dr. Henry G. Nixon.

Others appearing on the program included Dr. D. T. Walton, who also stressed the importance of increasing the voting power to meet racial problems and help bring about better government for all.

SAVANNAH PREXY

Westley Wallace Law of Savannah, president of the State NAACP conference, spoke briefly about voters registration and pledged support.

Jesse O. Thomas, president of Atlanta Frontiers Club, urged the group to concentrate on registration in those areas where there will be elections this year.

Rev. G. A. Sewell, pastor of Steward church made brief remarks.

After the general meeting, reports of the state registration committee were given. Reporting was John H. Calhoun of Atlanta, T. B. Hooper, of Macon, Daniel Young of Monroe; Collie Denson of Brunswick, H. D. Thomas of Thomasville; P. B. McCoy, of Waycross, A. C. Touchstone of Griffin; and James Clayton of Macon.

Also attending the meeting from Atlanta were: C. A. Scott, editor and manager of the Atlanta Daily World, who is treasurer of the committee; Rod Harris, Dr. C. Clayton Powell, William Culbreath and Mr. and Mrs. Luther E. Frazier.

President of the organization is John Wesley Dobbs, who is touring Africa and other foreign countries.

fore the April 8 deadline. This is believed to be the largest single group to appear at the courthouse on Saturday since the "All Citizen Voters Registration Committee" started its drive several months ago to obtain 50,000 additional registered voters.

Dr C. A. Bacote, chairman of the drive, said he was pleased to see the number increase and he urged all workers to intensify their efforts. He appeared at the courthouse Saturday to assist persons in registering, along with Ernest W. Wright and other campaigners.

Wright, who was singled out as one of the most ardent workers in the drive said he and his Census Tract F-23 volunteers will continue to go to the courthouse every Saturday morning until the drive is over April 8.

T. M Alexander campaign director, called on all civic fraternal social and religious organizations to poll their membership lists and urge add unregistered voters to register. He also urged every citizen to become a one-man team and seek out two unregistered persons and take them to the courthouse so they will be eligible to vote in the May 8 primary election.

Plans made to increase Dixie vote

ATLANTA— A campaign to triple the number of colored voters in seven southeastern states by 1958 was approved by 150 delegates attending the fifth annual NAACP southeast regional conference which closed here on March 3.

A statement issued at the end of the four-day conference called upon the local branches and state units in the region "to assume full responsibility and leadership in executing an immediate program for registration and getting out the vote.

Over 100 Appear At Court House For Registration

More than 100 persons appeared at the courthouse Saturday morning to become registered voters be-

Other issues dealt with in the statement included employment, housing and desegregation of schools and transportation.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE delegates re-affirmed their "dedication to the democratic way of life and determination to gain for colored citizens all the rights and privileges guaranteed them and all people by the Constitution of the United States."

In pursuit of this objective, the statement declared, "our approach will always be calm and reasonable, but under no circumstances will we compromise our principles or deviate from our goal."

* * *

THE FOUR-DAY program consisted of a series of workshop sessions; a freedom awards dinner, addressed by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau; and a closing mass meeting at which Jackie Robinson was the principal speaker.

Participating in the workshop panel discussions were Robert L. Carter, general counsel; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary; Dr. D. L. Boger of Morehouse College; Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta University; Charles A. McLean, Winston-Salem N.C.

REGISTER TO VOTE — Checking the number of persons who became registered voters, at the court house Saturday morning, is Ernest W. Wright, a volunteer census tract worker. Looking on are other volunteer workers in the "All Citizen Registration Committee" campaign, who have been assisting persons to register. Wright, center, revealed that more than 100 persons registered Saturday. Left to right are: James Manning, Anna B. Butler, Ruby Ivey, Rebecca Strong and Mattie Shanks. — (Photo by Perry)

Negro voter registration rising rapidly in Georgia

ATLANTA, Feb. 16 — (AP) — Negro voter registration in Georgia during the 10-year post-war period apparently has increased at a rapid pace despite a reduction in the total Negro population.

An accurate comparison of the figures spanning the period is impossible as a full breakdown of white and Negro registrants in 1946 is not available. However, in the 57 counties which reported registration separately only seven showed a fewer number of Negroes registered in 1956.

The question of Negro voter registration was raised by U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell who told a Senate subcommittee last week that many more Southern Negroes could have voted last year had the administration's civil rights program been in effect.

From 1940 to 1950, according to U. S. Census Bureau, the Negro population in Georgia dropped from 1,085,445 to 1,064,001 although total population had climbed by 320,855 to a total of nearly 3,500,000.

During the period of declining population Negro voter registration more than doubled and now stands at 156,880, or about one in seven.

For whites, population has increased nearly 350,000 and now stands at 2,380,577. White voter registration from 1946 to 1956 showed only a slight climb and at present 5 of every 12 persons are registered.

GA. VOTERS LEAGUE TO PUSH REGISTRATION

MACON — The session of the Georgia Voters League in Steward Chapel Church, Macon, Georgia, on Saturday was highlighted by observations of its President, John Wesley Dobbs, on his trip to Africa where he witnessed the birth of the dominion, Ghana.

Among the many briefings he brought back to the League were his observations in listening to the Africans sing in original native tongue their reveries and symphonies. At this he said—"I can see how we developed the American Negro Spirituals."

President Dobbs deplored the fact that Negroes are still being barred from the University of Ga. Over a try for five years, he lamented, that the Negro is still on the outside of the University Law School.

In a brief outline he restated the object and purpose of the organization. Setting forth that it is strictly a non-partisan political organization. Not advocating belief in any particular political party, he said—"you cannot become identified with a political party until you first become a registered voter."

The president emphasized that any person reaching the age of 18 was eligible for the ballot. Thereupon, in so doing, the man of woman becomes qualified for the ballot in all elections.

GOAL OF 300,000

He also made the challenging observation that the 1950 census showed that over a million Negroes were living in the state of Georgia that of that number there must be a potential voting strength of 600,000. Out of this vast population he stated that our goal for voating in the state was 300 000.

C. A. Scott, treasurer of the group gave his report.

Rev. W. J. Reynolds of Columbus Georgia stressed the importance of an all out drive for registration. John H. Calhoun, secretary reported for the registration committee.

T. B. Hooper spoke of the progress in registration in the middle portion of the state. He in turn introduced some of his workers which included A. C. Touchstone, Miss C. Love and M. Clayton. Collie Denson of Waycross, Georgia reported for the southern portion of the state. Daniel Young reported for the northern portion of the state while Rod Harris reported of the progress being made in Atlanta.

So at Macon on Saturday there came into clear focus, Georgia's registration awakening. It was truly a registration day and on every hand there was seen a resolve to get at the bottom of our polititcal problems at the voting level.

ON WAY TO OBSERVE THE GEORGIA ASSEMBLY — Five members of the League of Negro Women Voters, led by Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, president, are shown as they ascended the state capitol steps to observe the Georgia legislature in action during its current assembly. The above group includes, Mrs. Lula Cornelius, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Lillie Mae Sanders, Mrs. Mamie Renders, and Mrs. John Taylor, Jr. — (Perry's Photo)

"Fight For Freedom"

REGISTER, VOTE, 700 ARE TOLD

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

The right time to oppose racial segregation and fight for freedom is today, the Rev. George Dudley pastor of Liberty Baptist Church told an estimated 700 persons attending a meeting of the recently organized Love, Law and Liberation Movement, meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church, Tuesday night.

"Any movement which has as much power and surety as this cannot fail. And those who are critical of it are either jealous or down right fools," continued Rev. Dudley.

"This is the right time because the clock of freedom is striking and the Red Sea of opportunity is opening up to us," said the pastor.

He urged all eligible persons in the congregation to register to vote. "That is our way out of racial segregation," he said. "The gospel we preach will be freedom and love. We will not only preach to save man's soul, but also his body. So let us march on until we are not only recognized politically but are able to produce politicians," Rev. Dudley concluded.

He was introduced by the Rev. M. L. King, Sr., pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church and program chairman of the LLL movement.

Also urging the audience to register to vote was Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, who came as an observer. However, Rev William Holmes Borders, chairmar of the LLL movement and pastor of Wheat Street Church invited him to make remarks.

President Clement said American Negroes expect first class citizenship and are ready to do anything honorable to obtain it. He explained that voting is one way to obtain that goal.

Other speakers include Rev. Borders, who told about himself along with five other local Negro ministers being indicted by the grand jury Tuesday on changes of "violating the state's segregation law. He presented the five ministers.

Also making a brief speech was Dr. C. A. Bacote, professor at Atlanta university and chairman of the "All Citizens Registration Committee." He requested the aid of all ministers in a 60-day voters registration campaign. He urged all eligible Negroes to go to the county court house and register.

Proceeding the main speeches, the congregation, led by Rev. J. H. Lockett, pastor of Zion Grove Baptist Church, engaged in singing and praying. Most of the prayers were uttered by various ministers, representing more than 60 local churches of various denominations.

Next meeting of the LLL movement is scheduled to be held Jan. 29 at Reed Street Baptist Church on Frazier St. in Summer Hill. The main speaker are expected to be Rev. B. J. Johnson, pastor of Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, and Bishop W. R. Wilkes.

A Challenge Comes Home To The Negro Voters Of Fulton County And Georgia

Those of us who worked in the last campaigns for state and county officers gained some experience that should be of great value in these times of heavy demands placed upon the "consent of the governed" in a system like ours.

At various churches we met many of the candidates face to face; we discussed many of our problems with them and in some instances pledged our support. In that some of the candidates ventured they would as soon support some of us if and when we ran for public office.

Some of these were well meaning citizens whose honesty has been tested and we can reasonably suppose that they would do so, as many citizens of both groups supported Dr. Rufus Clements in his race for the Board of Education.

The coming of the General assembly to this capital city in the flurry of many questions touching our well being as citizens, might suggest in that august body, representing the citizens of this great state there is not a single Negro representative.

The last census gave this state a count well over a million Negro inhabitants. This would represent an outlay of at least one million or more taxpayers (taking into consideration a baby sucking a bottle of milk being a taxpayer).

In some counties the Negro holds nearly an even balance in voting and in one county, he outnumbers the rest of voters.

The Negro voters of Fulton county, the most populous county in this state are met with this curious situation at the state-house.

They heard over radio and read in the newspapers the address of the governor to the lawmakers. A sprinkle of them attended the opening session of the legislature and this certainly should be an inspiration for an all out civic and political awakening for the whole state.

The Voters League has an excellent opportunity to carry on an objective educational campaign for new recruits all over the state to meet this challenge.

Hardly could our cause commend itself to others when it can be shown by facts and figures that we ourselves default the cardinal principle and the first emphasis on our own account.

VOTE REGISTRATION VOLUNTEER WORKER, Mrs. Virginia M. Moore, right, talks to Mrs. Barbara Traylor of 21 Butler Street, S. W., who promises to register to vote as well as other members of her family. Mrs. Moore is a census tract leader in the voters registration campaign which is being sponsored by the "All Citizens Registration Committee," which has headquarters at the Butler Street YMCA. T. M. Alexander, director of the campaign, said, many more volunteer workers are needed as census tract takers and block captains. Interested persons should call the YMCA, and ask for Miss Gloria Lawson. The Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity is providing free transportation to all persons who wish to register but are without transportation to the courthouse. Churches, social and civic clubs and other organizations are asked to urge their members to register. Goal for the campaign has been set at 50,000. — (Photo by Harmon G. Perry)

Students To Remind Parents

Daily World P.1
Thurs. 3-14-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Plea Launched For Step-Up In Registration Campaign

The All Citizens Voters Registration Committee sent out a plea Wednesday afternoon for financial contribution, more volunteer warkers and a step-up in registration.

There is an urgent need for contributions to underwrite the cost of continuing the campaign, said Dr. C. A. Bacote, chairman of the drive. "While this has been most inexpensive campaign we have ever har there an immediate need for funds." He explained. the chairman asked that contributions be sent to the campaign headquarters at the Butler Street YMCA Boy's Department.

T. M. Alexander, director of the drive, pleaded for more volunteer census tract leaders and block captains. Interested persons were directed to call Jackson 2-6963 and ask for Miss Gloria Lawson.

Alexander also urged all unregistered voters to register before Monday March 18, in order to be eligible to vote on the pending School Bond Issue.

Dr. Bacote suggested that all public school teachers urge their pupils to remind their parents to register. He also appealed to registered voters to seek to influence two unregistered voters to go to the courthouse before April 8 dead line for registering. He said this is the One-Take-Two phase of the drive.

He also urged all ministers to follow through with their commitments to carry all their unregistered members to the courthouse. He went on to ask that every minister speak from his pulpit every Sunday about the "reason every citizen should be a registered voter"

Dr. Bacote said that college students will go to every Negro church in Atlanta and speak briefly on the merits of registering before the campaign climaxes.

Residents in the University and John Hope Projects have planned a "March on Homes" for 8 to 10 Sunday, March 24 under direction of Mrs. Georgia Wilkes.

Another Registration Rally has been planned for 8 p. m. Thursday in the John Eagan homes by Mrs. Nell Belcher, chairman.

V. W. Lovett, a volunteer worker from Census Tract F-23, is at the courthouse daily to aid voters on registration. Ernest Wright, head of the same tract of workers, and Milton White supply free transportation to and from the courthouse every Saturday morning for Westside persons who wish to register.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college has stimulated college students to register by his brief speeches on the campus.

The Summerhill section has been carrying on a phase of the drive under the co-chairmanship of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Harris at Bethlehem Baptist church.

Alexander said he hopes all volun teer workers will accelerate their efforts until the April 8 deadlines.

Ga. Voters League Meeting March 30

Daily World P.1
Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 3-23-57

The Georgia Voters League has scheduled its regular Spring state-wide meeting for March 30 in Macon, announced the organization's president, John Wesley Dobbs of Atlanta. Headquarters for the one-day meeting will be at Steward Chapel AME Church. It will start at 12:30 P. M.

Main item on the agenda will be final plans for a two-month, state-wide voters registration campaign, scheduled to kick-off during the meeting and continue through April.

Dobbs said that registration books in several counties will close May 4. He went on to say that efforts will be made to encourage persons who have attained 18 years of age to register; re-register persons who have failed to vote within the last two years and check those voters who are in doubt about their eligibility.

The 10 counties in the state have been divided for the campaign according to the 10 congressional districts said John H. Calhoun, state organizer.

Leaders of the districts are:

First district: Leroy Wilson of Savannah;

Second: H. D. Thomas, Thomasville;

Third: A. J. Edwards, Fort Valley.

Fourth: A. Touchstone;

Fifth: Dr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta;

Sixth: James Clayton, Macon;

Seventh: Robert Parks, Cedartown

Eighth: P. B. McCoy, Waycross

Ninth: Austin C. Brown, Gainesville;

Tenth: J. C. Jackson, Greensboro.

Divional leaders are: Collie Denson of Waycross; T. B. Hooper, Macon; and Daniel W. Young of Box 139, Monroe.

Dobbs said "a voteless people is a helpless people. The ballot is a buckle of defense. It is the one instrument, designed by the U. S. Constitution for protection."

Plan Offered For Accurate Voting Rolls

Courier-Journal
Fri, 7-12-57
Louisville Ky,

Reregistration Sought Every Six Years

By The Associated Press

A new system for keeping Kentucky voting rolls current was suggested yesterday in the wake of large-scale purging of rolls in two counties and the apparently brewing fight for action in a third.

Col. David J. Williams, chairman of the Madison County Registration and Purgation Board, said a system of setting up complete new voting rolls each six years would be "simple, less costly, and would give a truer picture" than present methods.

He said old rolls could be thrown out and all voters required to reregister, instead of piecemeal purging each year.

The Madison Board removed 3,304 names yesterday, subject to challenge. The Bourbon board has removed 740 names from Democratic voting lists since the May 28 primaries.

Inquired About Court Action

And McCracken County Republican Chairman Ralph Bishop has charged that 25 years have passed since the last house-to-house canvass to purge the County's list. He has inquired about possible court action.

In neither Madison nor Bourbon was the purging accompanied by controversy.

Williams explained that Madison, with a population of about 32,000 and voter registration of more than 16,000, had no purgation last year and practically none since a big cleanup of lists in 1952.

He said many of the 3,304 purged had died, but many merely had moved to other precincts. Notices are being mailed to all names purged.

In Bourbon, the number of names purged seldom reached 100 in recent years. But this year, Mrs. Ermine Mattox, successful candidate for the Democratic nomination for circuit clerk, handed the board a ready-made list.

She sent cards to all registered Democrats before the election. She got back 775 unclaimed cards and turned them over to the board.

Charge Is Denied

Bishop's charge that the McCracken County board hasn't purged its voting lists drew a denial yesterday from County Purgation Board Chairman Harry Hester.

In a written statement, Hester said:

"We have made a diligent effort to purge the voter registraiton list . . and we have mailed notices to 7,000 registered voters who have not voted in the past four years.

"We have checked the registered list against the names of those who have been convicted of felonies and those who have been adjudged of unsound mind and against the records of those who have died in McCracken County."

Hester said the law forbids the Purgation Board to conduct a house-to-house canvass. He said that from the list of 7,000, the Purgation Board has received 3,000 letters indicating those persons have moved.

Deadline for reply is today, he said, and all persons who have not replied will be removed from the voting rolls.

Charge R... With Diss...

BATON ROUGE -- Sixty-two Negro leaders from all sections of the state met in Baton Rouge Friday to launch a state-wide "door-to-door parish-to-parish" registration campaign in an effort to place eligible Negroes on the Louisiana registration rolls.

The group met on the heels of a meeting of the joint legislature committee headed by segregationist Senator W. M. Rainach in which an unsuccessful attempt had been made to smear the names of Negro leaders by paid-liars and former ex-Communists.

A temporary organization the LOUISIANA LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE was formed with Rev. T. J. Jemison, pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Baton Rouge, and Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., pastor, New Zion Baptist Church, New Orleans, as co-chairmen. Rev. W. T. Handy, Jr., pastor of Newman Methodist Church, Alexandria, was elected conference secretary.

Dr. Jemison delcared that the "methods used by Rainach's committee as 'fascist' and was merely stirring up racial unrest, rather than harmony and understanding."

The Baton Rouge Bus Boycott leader stated that "White membership will be solicited in the new organization which is accountable for the absence of NEGRO from the title."

The business of the organization was not confined merely to "attacking remarks, though deserving and timely, against Rainach and his committee, but proposed to send telegrams to those outstanding American citizens the committee had attempted to smear."

Rev. Jemison said that "Senator Rainach and his committee had hit a new low with their smear-tactics to maintain segregation." From a good source it has been reported that the 'Red-Smear and Fascist probe method' of Rainach's committee will become everyday occurrence in the near future and no one can tell where the 'executioners' axe will next fall." No unnecessary "necks should be stuck out."

The LLC unamiously passed the following Resolution which reportedly caused Rainach to burn:

"We feel that a great disservice has been done the people of Louisiana and the South in the recent hearings held in Baton Rouge on segregation in which two self-admitted ex-communists implied that all Negro leaders who work for the constitutional rights of the Negro are either communist or communist inspired.

"These two former subversives also implied that any organization working for the constitutional rights of Negroes is either communist, communist-inspired or a communist-front organization.

"We are not unmindful of the grave threat which Communism presents to our nation and our world, but we are likewise not unmindful of the grave threat which FASCISM presents to our nation and the world through the technique of smear, guilt by association and accusation which was the method employed in the recent hearings of the joint legislative committee on segregation.

Each of the former communists said that the vast majority of Negores did not accept the communist program but this significant affirmation was buried beneath implied charges against some of our most outstanding Negro leaders.

"The United States Department of Justice has a list of persons that includes all known communists, persons that are suspected of being communists and persons that are suspected of being used by the communists.

"Such a list has also been prepared listing groups and organizations. None of the persons smeared or organizations which the committee hearings attempted to smear are on either of these lists and this includes the ministers and churches of our state.

"The leaders gathered Friday to reaffirm their faith in the constitution of the United States and the rights guaranteed there under to all citizens and we propose to secure these rights in a Christian, peaceful-like manner using the democratic process of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech and when necessary the courts of our land.

The Resolution concluded with an invitation to all "like minded persons to join our crusade for freedom."

In further protest to the Rainach hearings references to the Negro Churches and Communism, LLC approved and issued the following statement reaffirming faith in the Christian church:

"In contrast to the position of those who hold that the Negro Church is an instrument or part of the agencies used by Communism to cause racial unrest, the Negro Church, in keeping with the highest and purest tradition of the Christian church, recognizes that freedom has a passionate appeal to the human mind which nothing else can equal and that emancipation is the unending business of mankind.

"Our critics must understand that if there be peace without justice, there can be neither peace nor justice.

"Therefore we stand upon the principle of testing every such proposal in the light of the teachings of Jesus."

A popular phamplet observed by many of the leaders present was the Seven Point Non-Violent Action on Bus Desegregation. The seven points are: (1) Pray for guidance; (2) Be courteous and friendly; (3) Be neat and clean; (4) Avoid loud talk; (5) Do not argue; (6) Report incidents immediately; (7) Overcome evil with good.

Dr. Davis stated that "The purpose of the organization beyond that of unifying the Negro's efforts is simply to secure for Negroes and others similarly situated the status of first-class citizenship in every area of American life."

There were three New Orleans organizations registered at the one-day meeting: The New Orleans Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance; the New Orleans Improvement League, and the United Clubs, Inc.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL IS OK-ED IN LOUISIANA

Attempt To Amend Measure Easily Defeated

BATON ROUGE, May 28. — (UP)—Gov. Earl Long's 411 million dollar appropriations bill gained Senate and final passage Tuesday by a 37-0 vote after an attempt to amend the bill was easily defeated.

Senator J. D. De Blieux of Baton Rouge and Senator Robert Ainsworth Jr. of New Orleans attempted to amend the appropriations bill to cut out $75,000 for the Orleans Parish registrar of voters.

The money was appropriated to continue a physical check of registered voters in the Crescent City. A $100,000 grant was made by the 1956 Legislature to start the investigation.

Senator De Blieux argued that "We have provisions for registrars to clear the books," citing a law which says voters can be purged if they don't vote in two elections.

Earlier Senator De Blieux attempted to knock out a $300,000 appropriation for fighting fire ants and give it to the hospital board for more charity beds and outpatient service in Baton Rouge.

That amendment failed, as did his amendment to change an item in the Louisiana State University schedule for money for future farmers to take calves to a livestock show.

PROBE OF VOTING RIGHTS STARTS

Registration Records to Play Key Role

MONROE, La., Jan. 29 (AP)—A federal grand jury opened its investigation into possible civil rights violations Tuesday with vote registration records from four parishes expected to play a key role.

US District Judge Ben Dawkins ordered the registrars Monday to bring their records before the grand jury. The registrars are Mrs. Pauline Sims of Bienville Parish, Mrs. Estelle Wilder of Jackson Parish, J. A. H. Slawson of DeSoto Parish and Mrs. Horace Mosley of Grant Parish.

Unable to Obey

Dawkins issued his order in Shreveport after an attorney for the registrars said they were unable to obey a subpoena without violating a state law.

The registrars sought to quash the subpoenas, but Dawkins issued a court order instead and said it would protect them.

The grand jury probe was sought by St. John Barrett, attorney for the Justice Department's criminal division, and US Atty. Fitzhugh Wilson of Shreveport. The call came after an FBI investigation of removal of Negro voters from registration rolls.

'Yankee Lawyers'

State Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the Legislative committee on segregation and president of the Louisiana Assn. of White Citizens Councils, blasted the probe. He said the jury might turn around "and inquire into the high handed attempt of those Yankee lawyers to intimidate our people."

He said also the Justice Department can take over the South "with everybody jailed or cowed" and would "set a pattern for the rest of the South—the second Reconstruction."

NEGRO VOTE NOT LOST, SENATOR LONG SAYS

Declares Republicans Failed In Their Campaign

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—(UP) — Senator Russell Long, (D., La.) said Sunday the Democrats have not lost the Negro vote.

Senator Long said the Republicans have made an all-out drive to corral the Negro vote especially in Northern cities "because they believe the Northern Negro vote is more important than the Southern white vote."

"But the Democrats have not lost the Negro vote in all parts of the country either because of Little Rock or the Republican drive," he said.

Speaking on a television interview, the junior senator, son of the late Senator Huey P. Long, deplored President Eisenhower's use of troops in Little Rock.

"It was a tragic step and an example of political expediency," Senator Long said. He said the use of troops is the only way integration can be put over in the Deep South "because the South is not willing to accept integration."

He said abolishment of public schools and establishment of private school systems might be a method used to delay integration.

"But the Supreme Court may go so far as to declare private schools unconstitutional," he said.

For the Record

For the first time, during the current civil rights debate in the Senate, statistics on the number of potential Negro voters in the South and the number of Negroes registered (not those who vote) have been produced.

During the next few weeks, The Courier will publish these statistics for each Southern state. They should prove invaluable to persons interested in the denial of the vote to Negroes in the South.

Louisiana statistics are presented this week.

PARISH	Estimated Negro Population Over 21— 1956	Negroes Registered 1956
Acadia	4,500	3,448
Ascension	4,180	1,926
Allen	2,470	1,811
Assumption	3,380	1,992
Avoyelles	4,810	1,960
Beauregard	1,940	1,120
Bienville	3,980	587
Bossier	8,020	495
Caddo	43,770	5,500
Calcasieu	14,990	6,244
Caldwell	1,430	450
Cameron	250	236
Catahoula	2,070	330
Claiborne	5,980	17
Concordia	4,560	587
De Soto	6,480	762
East Baton Rouge	40,700	8,629
East Carroll	5,150	0
East Feliciana	6,390	1,361
Evangeline	3,290	3,262
Franklin	5,070	650
Grant	1,680	864
Iberia	7,130	4,225
Iberville	7,110	2,411
Jackson	2,240	1,113
Jefferson	13,090	6,097
Jefferson Davis	2,890	1,690
Lafayette	8,980	4,549
Lafourche	2,950	1,572
La Salle	860	742
Lincoln	5,420	1,166
Livingston	1,630	1,162
Madison	6,100	20
Morehouse	8,590	935
Natchitoches	8,350	2,954
Orleans	124,600	31,880
Ouachita	16,400	5,782
Plaquemines	2,840	49
Pointe Coupee	5,580	1,319
Rapides	20,500	3,160
Red River	2,600	1,512
Richland	5,230	740
Sabine	2,190	1,385
St. Bernard	1,140	802
St. Charles	2,350	1,949
St. Helena	2,170	1,694
St. James	3,740	2,117
St. John the Baptist	3,730	2,426
St. Landry	16,500	13,500
St. Martin	4,400	2,883
St. Mary	7,820	2,668
St. Tammany	4,450	1,997
Tangipahoa	9,550	3,749
Tensas	4,500	0
Terrebone	5,880	980
Union	3,160	1,600
Vermillion	2,390	1,916
Vernon	1,470	891
Washington	6,520	1,800
Webster	6,940	1,769
West Baton Rouge	3,530	1,017
West Carroll	1,420	292
West Feliciana	4,000	0
Winn	2,480	1,430
Estimated Negro Population Over 21 in 1956		510,090
1956, Number of Negroes Registered		161,410
Per Cent Registered		31.6

Send Your Courier to a White Friend—

1419 Launches Registration Drive

Local 1419, Independent, International Longshoremen's Association, at a semi-monthly meeting last Monday in the organization's Hall, 518 South Rampart, passed a resolution whereby the local will launch a city-wide drive to get 40,000 registered voters on he rolls according to Clarence (Chink) Henry, President.

According to Henry, the drive will be aimed at longshoremen, their families, and every unregistered Negro citizen in the community.

Henry said that two new vote registration schools are scheduled to be opened in the near future. Plans call for one school in the seventeenth ward, and one in the St. Bernard Project area.

The local is appealing to all organizations in the city to open voter registration schools. For assistance in regard to sample voting forms and other information, interested organizations are requested to contact the local at 518 South Rampart, or call CAnal 1449 or MAgnolia 4819.

In charge of the program are W. Dailet and Rev. Avery C. Alexander.

Hundreds Flocking To Voters Clinic

Hundreds of persons are flocking to the citywide voter registration classes now being conducted in more than 47 churches throughout the New Orleans area, according to the Rev. Robert D. Sherard, chairman of the drive.

The drive is a project of the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of which Dr. A.L. Davis, Jr., is president, aimed at strenghtening the power of the ballot in Orleans parish. The organization has as its goal an increase of 45,000 registered voters before the mayoralty election which is scheduled for Feb. 4.

Rev. Sherard added that the deadline for registration in order to vote in the Democratic Primary is January 3.

Rev. Sherard added that from December 4 to January 3, the office of the registrar of voters in Orleans parish, located in the new City Hall, will be open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

"Our weekly report meetings are being held every Friday night at the New Zion Baptist Chuch, 2319 Thiru starting at 7:30 p.m. We urge all persons who have become registered voters through assistance from the voters' classes conducted through our churches, to have their names forwarded to our office in order that we will be able to keep a record.

"In order that we will be able to keep a progress report, we urge all directors of voter classes in the various churches to see to it that these reports are forwarded to our office as soon as possible," Rev. Sherard added.

Johnson, of Detroit, Michigan, a trustee of the River Rouge District School Board. Dr. Johnson formerly practiced dentistry in Monroe, Louisiana. Both supported the statement of Mr. Wilson and the approval of the resolution sent by the Willowbrook School District.

INDEPENDENCE URGED IN SOUTH

Hebert Seeks Move to Make Vote Factor

A strong independent movement to organize the South into a solid political force and restore the importance of the Southern vote was called for Wednesday by F. Edward Hebert in an address before the Young Men's Business Club at the Roosevelt hotel.

"The only hope we have in the South is for some independent movement—not a third party," Hebert said, ""to keep our states' rights" and assert the South's power in national elections.

The veteran congressman, in a blistering attack on the Eisenhower administration in the civil rights dispute and Little Rock integration crisis, opposed the formation of a third party have been a dismal failure.

South In Minority

Declaring that organized minorities run the country, Hebert said "it's time the South was being recognized. We in the South are a minority, but we aren't organized."

He pointed out that the 42 million citizens of the South hold "tremendous political power" in their 112 electoral votes, but that the votes are split.

"A third party is unrealistic and impractical," the lawmaker said, "but it can be electrifying and will create a voice which can be heard."

And belonging to an independent political movement does not require breaking off membership in either the Democratic party or Republican party, Hebert added.

He said both Democratic and Republican party leaders are "playing one voter against the other to get the minority vote and to keep it split." Hebert warned warned against "apathy among some voters which allows the minority to move in."

Commenting on the action of President Eisenhower in sending federal troops to Little Rock, Ark. to assure school integration, Hebert called it "an audacious political move . . . shocking to all people who love states' rights."

Attack on Constitution

He added: "It was the most terrible attack on the constitution—under the guise of the constitution—in the history of the country.

"There aren't enough bayonets in the country to integrate our schools," he said.

He branded the President's action, taken at the behest of political advisers, as a "play for the Negro votes in the North. The South doesn't count any more, apparently."

Whether Eisenhower made a mistake, he said, "remains to be seen and will be reflected in the next election" if the integration question is a political issue.

NEGRO VOTERS LISTED ON LOUISIANA ROLLS

Many Parishes Changing To Permanent Registration

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 29. —(UP)—When the Federal Government's Civil Rights Commission agents investigate voter registration in Louisiana—and they surely will—they will find about 111,000 Negro voters on the rolls.

The majority of them, about 75 to 80 per cent, are under the permanent registration, protected from the four-year purges as Louisiana parishes swing away from the periodic registration system.

In all, 35 parishes, including three switching the first of the year, are under the permanent book keeping plan, according to Douglas Fowler, board of registration secretary.

The three making the conversion are St. John, Washington and Union, the last in North Louisiana, heartland of the segregationists in the state.

Under the change, the voter registration rolls will be "frozen" on Dec. 31 in those parishes, explained Mr. Fowler. Before July 1, the registers for those parishes will mail out certificates to those already signed up saying the voter is properly registered and need only sign and return a card provided to remain registered. After that, the voter will remain on the books and be able to vote in any election, unless he fails to vote in a general or primary election each two years.

Unregistered voters in those parishes after the first of the year have to go to the register's office and sign up. No certificates are mailed to them.

Token Registration Seen

Negro, White Voter Figures Reveal Sharp Differences

Weekly New Orleans La. Sat. 12-7-57 p. 1

The statistics released recently by Secretary of State Wade O. Martin on white and Negro voters registered by parishes as compared to population brought out the start ing facts that in four parishes where Negroes outnumber whites population wise, there are no Negro voters, and in an additional 10 parishes where Negroes outnumber whites, there is a negligible amount of voters.

The parishes, with Negro and white population shown, where there are no registered Negro voters are: East Carroll: white population, 7,139; Negro population, 11,293; white voters, 3,000; Negro voters, none. Madison: white population, 6-593; Negro population, 13,245; white voters, 3,058; Negro voters, none. Tensas: white population, 5,149; Negro population, 9,661; white voters, 2,053; Negro voters, none. West Feliciana: white population, 3,072, Negro pupoulation, 8,166; white voters, 1,290; Negro voters, none.

Parishes that have larger Negro population but only a token amount of Negroes on registration rolls are:

Bienville: white population, 10,082; Negro population, 10,040; white voters, 5,282; Negro voters. 35. Concordia: white population, 6,834; Negro population, 9,748; white voters, 3,667; Negro voters, 508. De-Soto: white population, 11,298; Negro population, 15,779; white voters, 5,692; Negro voters, 770. East Feliciana: white population, 8,304; Negro population, 12,645; white voters, 2,817; Negro voters, 1,319. Pointe Coupee: white population, 11, 140; Negro population, 13,487; white voters, 4,846; Negro voters, 1,326. Red River: white population, 6,454; Negro population, 6,872; white voters, 3,610; Negro voters, 1,360. West Baton Rouge: white population, 6,223; Negro population, 6,960; white voters, 3,062; Negro voters, 1,039. St. Helena: white population, 4,442 Negro population, 5,142; white voters, 2,615; Negro voters, 2,063. St. James: white population, 8,623; Negro population 8,997; white voters, 4,115; Negro voters, 2,097. St. John: white population, 8,415; Negro population, 8,885; white voters, 3,820; Negro voters, 2,445.

Also eye opening are the statistics of two of the ace "hate merchant's" parishes. Willie Rainach's Claiborne Parish, though having 14,306 Negro residents, only has 17 Negro voters as compared to 5,872 white voters among the 12,703 white population. Leander Perez's two parishes, Plaquemine and St. Bernard, also show alarming statistics. In Plaquemine, where there are 6,546 Negroes, there are but 46 Negro voters, as compared to the 5,031 white voters among the 10,545 white residents. The most obviously "wrong" statistics, however, are seen in Perez's other parish, St. Bernard. In St. Bernard parish, of the 12,243 white population, 11,415 are registered voters, as compared to a scant 448 Negro voters among the 1,955 Negro residents. This would indicate that there are only 828 persons under voting age or that have neglected to register. This is obviously untrue.

There are many other discrepancies between Negro and white voters. But the statistics cited here are the most glaring of the figures in the 64 Louisiana parishes.

Estimates released by the Southern Regional Council reveal that Louisiana shows the greatest gain in Negro registration since 1952, and that on Louisiana's voter rolls 18 per cent of the registered voters are Negroes - the highest percentage among Southern states. The statistics would be much greater if Negroes attempting to register in many of the parishes wouldn't meet with so much "discouragement."

Fortunately there are many organizations-both national and local currently conducting campaigns to get every qualified Negro voter registered here in the State of Louisiana as well as throughout the South. These organizations know full well that the use of the ballot and the use of the dollar by the Negro, spending only where the Negro's dollar is appreciated, are the steps that ead to full citizenship.

Negro Vote Reaction To Fight Over Rights Not Clear

Observers Say Other Factors Cloud Picture

By The Associated Press

Returns from scattered off-year elections furnished little indication today of any new political role by Negro voters since enactment of the civil-rights bill and the rise of the school-integration issue.

This was the assessment of political observers and of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., Washington director of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

Both Parties Cautious

"I don't think it means much this year where the colored people are concerned," Mitchell said.

"It would be very difficult, for instance, for the New Jersey election to mean much for the Negro voters, because there were so many things that canceled each other out.

"But I think it will mean something in the (1958) Congressional elections, and obviously in the presidential election."

Early comment was cautious or nonexistent from either the Republican or the Democratic National Committee.

Racial integration is viewed as a potential issue of major importance in the 1960 presidential race.

White House Ignores It

A White House statement took no note of the integration question or the Negro vote.

Republican national chairman Meade Alcorn referred to it briefly in a statement saying: "If Democrats want to take pride in their all-out segregation victory in Virgiina, they're welcome to it."

This was in reference to the almost-2-to-1 victory of Democrat J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., over Republican Ted Dalton in the contest for governor of Virginia.

Meyner Did Better

Almond campaigned on a platform pledging last-ditch "massive resistance" to racial integration in the public schools. The small Negro vote was heavily for Dalton, who called for moderation and token integration.

The net result of the balloting seemed to show that, whatever bearing racial integration questions may have on future elections, their effect was obscure Tuesday.

In New Jersey, Democratic Governor Robert B. Meyner scored better with the Negroes in winning re-election than he did when he ran four years ago.

In New York, Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner drew a higher percentage of the Negro vote in winning a second term than Adlai Stevenson did in the 1956 presidential campaign.

Both Meyner and Wagner are civil-rights advocates and have expressed support of the Supreme Court's integration rulings.

Percentages Given

Meyner's Republican opponent, Malcolm S. Forbes, appealed to Negro voters on the basis of the Eisenhower Administration's civil-rights record.

Forbes pointed to the Administration's actio nin Little Rock, Ark., and the Republican support given the civil-rights bill adopted by Congress.

Here is the percentage of the vote polled by Meyner in five key New Jersey Negro areas, compared with the percentages they gave in Meyner's first race in 1953 and the presidential campaign in 1956:

Newark Central Ward: 1953, Meyner 61 per cent; 1956, Stevenson 54 per cent; 1957, Meyner 66 per cent.

Trenton, three Negro districts: 1953, Meyner, 78 per cent; 1956, Stevenson 76 per cent; 1957, Meyner 87 per cent.

Atlantic City, seven largely Negro districts: 1953, Paul Troast (Meyner's Republican opponent) 52 per cent; 1956, Eisenhower 52 per cent; 1957, Meyner 55 per cent.

Asbury Park, six largely Negro districts: 1953, Meyner 53 per cent; 1956, Eisenhower 52 per cent; 1957, Meyner 64 per cent.

Lawnside: 1953, Meyner 57 per cent; 1956, Eisenhower 53 per cent; 1957, Meyner 56 per cent.

The figures show that Meyner took all five of the areas this year, compared with four in 1953.

In New York, Wagner captured 82 per cent of the Harlem vote, compared with 65 per cent for Stevenson in 1956.

The vote was Wagner, 61,297, and Robert K. Christenberry, his Republican opponent, 13,225. The 1956 vote was Stevenson, 77,991, and Eisenhower, 41,563.

In Little Rock, where President Eisenhower sent troops to enforce a court-integration order, six of a slate of seven Good Government candidates for City directorships defeated segregationist opponents. Negro precincts cast overwhelming majorities for the Good Government candidates.

GOOD GOVERNMENT PRIMER NO. 7

Voters Register Permanently

System Mandatory in Three of Parishes

The law establishing mandatory permanent registration in the three largest parishes in the state and making it optional in all other parishes was one of four measures enacted by the Louisiana legislature in 1952 to curb professional politicians in the building of political machines, and to tighten the defenses against illegal registration and voting.

One of the measures, a civil service law, was in the form of a constitutional amendment approved by the voters later in the year by 306,198 to 90,003.

Two other measures made the use of voting machines mandatory throughout the state, and prohibited assistance to illiterate voters in casting their ballots at the polls.

Under the mandatory provisions of the law permanent registration went into effect in the parishes of Orleans, Caddo and East Baton Rouge in the summer of 1953. These three parishes contained almost one-third the registered voting strength of the state.

Optional Elsewhere

Adoption of the system was optional with other parishes, on a vote of the police jury. The law provided that any police jury electing to adopt the system before the end of 1952 could bring its parish under permanent registration at the same time as the three largest parishes.

With a new statewide registration scheduled for Jan. 1, 1953, and the police jury paying the cost unless it elected permanent registration, in which case the state would pay the bill, a number of additional parishes went under the new system the following year.

Other parishes have since been added to the list under the proviso that a police jury may elect to make the change at any time.

By July 1, 1957 the total will be 35 parishes, containing 83 per cent of the registered voters.

Fills Application

Registration under the new system starts with the personal appearance of the applicant at "a designated place of registration." He fills out the registration application in the prescribed manner.

If the application is approved and signed by the registrar of voters, the applicant, instead of receiving a certificate as under the old system, places his signature at the top of two cards—one for the precinct register, the other for the duplicate precinct register.

These cards carry three parallel blank columns, one for the election date, the second for the signature of the voter, the third for the signature of the election commissioner accepting him as a voter. Printed above the third column is the statement:

"This certificate of registration was signed in my presence on the date indicated, the signature was by me compared with the recorded signature above, and it being believed by me to be genuine, the registrant was permitted to vote."

'Master Record File'

The original application is filed by the registrar alphabetically by surname in the "Master Record File" which never leaves the office. The two precinct registration cards are placed in the Precinct and the Duplicate Precinct registers alphabetically either by surname, or by street and number. These are loose leaf ledgers, with locks.

In the case of persons registering as illiterate, or physically unable to write through blindness or other disability, different colored cards are used.

Prior to elections the Precinct register is sent to the custodian of voting machines for delivery to the voting precincts. The Duplicate Register is for use only if the original register, or one or more cards from it, are lost, misplaced or destroyed.

Signatures Compared

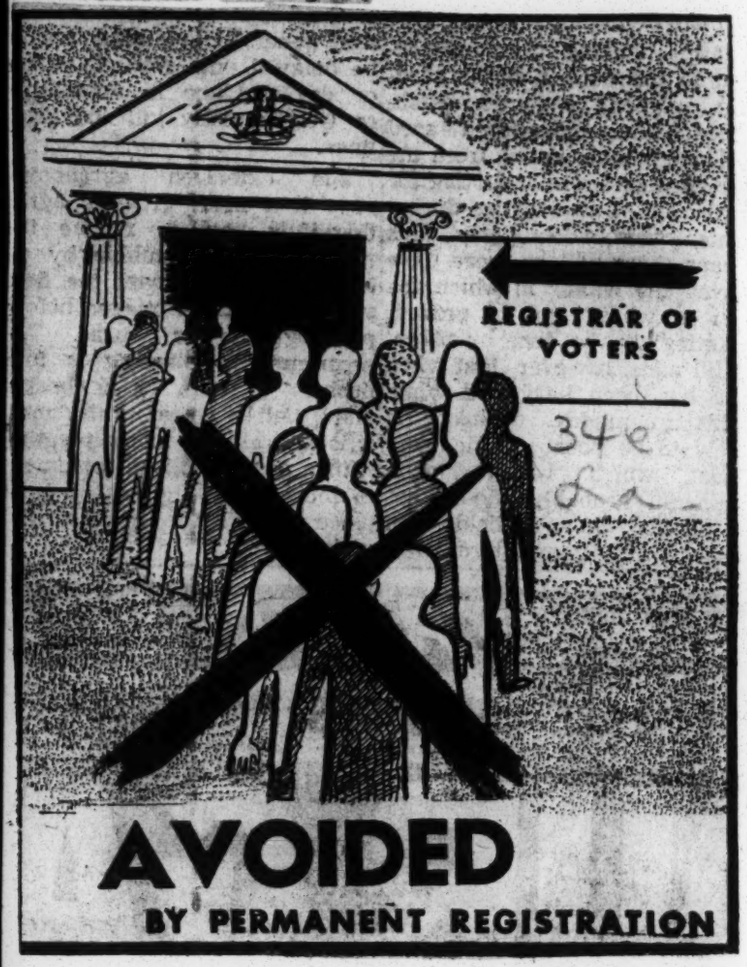
Appearing at the polling place the voter gives his name and street address, which is repeated in a loud voice by the commissioner in charge of the register. The voter's card being found in the register, the commissioner covers the original signature at the top, and any signature below that were written at previous elections, and the voter signs his name, which is then compared with the original signature.

The same comparison can be made, under the law, by any other commissioner or bystander, and in case of doubt all the commissioners can pass on the matter. If the person voting and the one who signed at the top of the original precinct card are one and the same, there is, of course, no need for doubt to arise.

The registrar is required to examine the precinct cards yearly, and any person who has not voted in either a general or primary election in the preceding two years is notified to appear at the office within 10 days, otherwise the registration is cancelled. In the three largest cities, if the registrant is afiliated with a political party which does not customarily hold primaries, he is dropped from the rolls after four years of non-voting.

When a registrant is removed from the rolls for failure to vote, death, removal, or any other reason, his ap-

plication and cards are placed in the "Closed and Disqualified" file. This does not preclude any living person re-registering at any time if he can meet the requisite qualifications.



Better Than Boycotts

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-30-57

It is pleasant and encouraging to note that 62 prominent Negroes from nine Louisiana cities, meeting in Baton Rouge, agreed that

"We are going to need to be armed with the ballot in our fight for first-class citizenship."

and laid plans for a registration drive to seek 50,000 new Negro voters.

While Negroes in Louisiana total 30 per cent of the total population, only about 15 per cent of the registered voters are colored.

If the drive in Louisiana results in registering every eligible Negro as a voter, it will be much better than staging a boycott of any kind, since boycotts are largely negative.

Citizenship rights have to be won by citizens, and the first step in getting those rights is for the citizens to exercise the most important right, that of suffrage.

Now, despite all obstacles and restrictions, the fact remains that there are millions of Negroes in the South (and North) who have failed to avail themselves of this citizenship right and yet complain about their status.

Because of the Negro's lack of political power, due in large part to negligence, he does not get the consideration or patronage that he should in any part of the country, not even in the large cities.

From now until the 1958 elections, Negro leadership in all parts of the country should devote time, effort and money to enlargement of the Negro vote, and then direct it toward the goals we all seek.

REVISED VOTING LAWS PROPOSED

Times-Picayune
McLemore Raps Multiple Ballot Rule
Sat. 4-13-57

By JAY HALL

BATON ROUGE, April 12 (AP)— The recent Gretna and Westwego municipal elections point up the need for legislative attention to the state's voting laws, voting machine custodian James M. McLemore said Friday.

Present laws, he said permit the disenfranchising of "thousands of Louisiana voters."

An oddity, McLemore points out, is that the disenfranchisement arises with those who have gone to the polls rather than those who stayed home.

He referred to the Tuesday statement of J. Ed Gehring, chairman of the Gretna Democratic executive committee, that an average of 37 per cent of votes cast for Gretna and Westwego aldermen were not counted by voting machines.

Uncounted Votes

In Westwego, the uncounted vote was said to range from 32 per cent in one precinct to 55 in another.

The law is to blame, McLemore said.

The voting machine custodian pointed out that statutes specify that in the primaries where two or more persons are to be elected to the same office, the voter must vote for the exact number of candidates to be elected or that portion of the ballot is spoiled.

A theoretical example of this works: If your precinct is electing three school board members and there are 10 candidates on the ballot seeking the three posts, and you vote for only one person your school board vote is thrown out.

66 Per Cent Lost

McLemore said the percentage of votes lost this way in the Gretna election ran as high as 66 per cent.

"In addition to desenfranchising thousands of Louisiana's voters each year," he said, "its election laws regarding 'single shot' voting adds an additional cost of $400 to each machine in order to equip the machine to do something it is not designed to do, and that is to erase votes."

He said Louisiana now has over $1 million tied up in machinery to equip voting machines for this erasing operation.

McLemore called for legislative attention to the problem, stating that only Louisiana and parts of Alabama still retain the "outmoded law" that erases a vote if the full quota of a multiple-post ballot is not marked.

La. Civil Rights Suit Thown Out

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-13-57

SHREVEPORT, La.— A civil rights suit filed by John Scott and others versus Mrs. Myrtle Cole Beard, registrar of voters for East Carroll Parish in 1951, was dismissed by Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr., who said he lacked jurisdiction inasmuch as it should be heard by three judges.

Transparent Talk For Votes

Weekly, Sat. 4-27-57

The transparency of some Southern politicians is becoming more apparent and amusing with the increasing frequency that they speak out against the Negro attaining first class citizenship.

New Orleans La.

The other day Louisiana's Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion was bemoaning the fact before the YMBC and the GOP administration-backed civil rights bill has a good chance of passing strictly on the moral issue.

Deftly and quickly the Atty. General came up with the following classic expression of double talk, "Louisiana has adequate laws to protect the rights of suffrage" and "in Louisiana the taxpayer's dollar is used without discrimination."

Undoubtedly Mr. Gremillion has forgotten what happened to Negro voters in Rainachland (North Louisiana) who were scratched from the rolls at the insistence of the White Citizens crowd. How did Mr. Gremillion protect the rights of the Negro voters who were scratched in Monroe, with "Louisiana's adequate laws"? At least 3,000 Negroes were denied the right to vote a couple of weeks before an election up there when challenged by the Citizens Council. They never got a chance to vote in that election and because they didn't vote a citizen council candidate won. The truth is that Mr. Gremillion has done nothing with Louisiana's "adequate" laws and the Federal government has stepped into the breach as it properly should to investigate the denial of suffrage to thousands of Negroes in North Louisiana.

In regard to the other statement "in Louisiana the taxpayer's dollar is used without discrimination" is a bigger lie that was never told. Even his white friends are aware of the lack of truth in such a statement, otherwise there wouldn't have been all the furor over Old Earl's tax bills.

The state Legislature's appropriation of $100,000 to fight the rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court and to maintain segregation in Louisiana in defiance of the law of the land is a good example of how "the taxpayer's dollar is used without discrimination (discretion)."

Mr. Gremillion has further charged that the federal government will be "usurping the powers of the states" if pending civil rights legislation is passed, for the Atty. Gen. of the U. S. would have the right to circumvent and nullify state laws regarding suffrage and civil rights.

Unfortunately Mr. Gremillion has failed to see that all the "hate" legislation passed by the most recent session of the legislature is perhaps responsible in part for the current civil rights measures in Congress.

Mr. Gremillion calls the present civil rights legislation a "tyrannical proposal" but sees nothing tyrannical in the ban on mixed athletic competition in Louisiana which makes it the laughing stock of a great democratic and christian nation.

Obviously the La. Atty. General thinks he is running for Governor already and is talking for votes. It is most amusing to watch such politicians who think that the voting public is short on memory and low on intelligence. We remember when the Atty. General talked a lot differently. We think a lot of people are going to vote differently the next time he runs for public office.

SUIT ON RIGHTS IS DISMISSED

New Orleans La.
Judge Rules No Jurisdiction in Case
Tues 4-2-57

SHREVEPORT, La., April 1 (AP)—Federal Dist. Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr., taking issue with a higher federal court, Monday dismissed a civil rights suit involving Negro voting in Louisiana.

Dawkins said he did not have jurisdiction in the six-year-old suit of 11 Negroes against the registrar of voters in East Carroll Parish, Mrs. E. E. Beard.

Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had sent the case to Dawkins. Hutcheson refused to set up a three-man court to hear the case.

Dawkins, in dismissing the case, ruled he lacked jurisdiction because it should be heard by three judges.

The Negroes attacked constitutionality of the Louisiana law that requires persons to read and interpret the U. S. Constitution in order to vote. The Negroes said the ruling was used against Negroes only.

Three-man courts usually are convened in cases attacking constitutionality of actions taken by a state officer.

In refusing to invoke such a court, Chief Judge Hutcheson had ruled that the registrar was not a state officer in the true sense of the word.

Dawkins, however, said the three-man court was necessary because the Negroes asked for an injunction against the state of Louisiana and its constitution.

Louisiana Rights Suit Dismissed

Advertiser
Mobile 4-2-57
Montgomery, Ala.

SHREVEPORT, La., April 1 (AP)—Federal District Court Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr., taking issue with a higher federal court, today dismissed a civil rights suit involving Negro voting in Louisiana.

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Vote Survey Planned in 7th Ward

Times-Picayune
New Orleans La.
Oct 5-1-57

A survey of the number of people registered to vote in the city of New Orleans will be conducted by the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

This week, students of the civics class of St. Augustine High School will assist the Council by making a sample poll in the area of the seventh ward of the residents who are registered to vote.

Residents of this ward are encouraged to cooperate with the students by answering the questions on the survey questionnaire.

Shreveport Defied on Bus Bias

Herald Tribune
New York
Sun. 4-16-57

5 Negroes Sit In Whites' Section

SHREVEPORT, La., June 15 (AP) — Five Negro ministers, calmly thumbing their Bibles, rode in the white section of a public bus today in what they called the "beginning of integration" in this Deep South city.

Chief of Police Harvey L. Teasley, informed of the Negroes' plan in advance, made no arrests. He said he tried but arrived at the bus stop too late.

The forty-five-minute ride through a fashionable district of Shreveport produced a few rough words but no violence. The segregated city is the second largest in Louisiana.

Three white women sat next to the Negroes at various times during the ride. Two of them sat near the ministers because no other seats were available.

Most Whites Stand

But the third, an unidentified young woman, boarded the bus at a time when other seats were available in the white section. She looked at the empty seats and then sat by the Rev. A. L. Scott, spokesman for the Negroes.

The woman rode for ten minutes and, without saying a word, left the bus when she reached her destination.

Most other white persons in the bus clogged the aisles rather than sit near the ministers. All other Negro passengers took their regular seats in the back as required by law.

The ride was the first organized attempt by Negroes to sit ext to whites on Louisiana buses. Negroes in New Orleans, however, have filed court suit attacking the state laws in view of the recent United States Supreme Court decision throwing out Alabama's bus segregation laws.

The Federal court in New Orleans has declared the Louisiana laws unconstitutional, but has withheld an injunction against them pending an appeal.

No suit has been filed in Shreveport, where Negroes make up a third of the 165,000 population.

At Local 1419 Meet

Weekly
Louisville, Ky. P.1 - Sat. 11-2-57

Fr. McManus Stresses Need For Stronger Negro Vote

Addressing members of Local 1419, International Longshoreman Association, Independent, at a voter registration drive meeting last Monday in the Local's hall at 518 South Rampart, Father Eugene Mc Manus, of St. Augustine High School, stressed the urgent need for more voter registration.

Father McManus, a leader of the voter registration drive in the seventh ward, recognized the fact that interracial groups find it very difficult to meet because of the laws that ban interracial meetings and activities, but proposed the use of the ballot as the force that puts officials in office that would replace unfair laws with more democratic ones.

He said the fight for racial justice is taking place on a number of battlefronts. The courts, he said, is one of the main fronts citing the NAACP for efforts and accomplishments in its fight in the courtrooms for the rights of all people.

The field of public opinion, Father McManus pointed out, is another battlefront. He declared that because of the one sided stories on radio and in the newspapers, Negroes have been brain washed to the extent that they believe certain myths that have come down through the generations.

He lashed at segregation, declaring that it could never be equal. Even if Negro schools had gold seats and were better than the whites, we should never be satisfied in taking the background, he asserted.

Father McManus directed a few verbal blasts at the Negro who is willing to accept segregation because he feels "secure and safe" from criticism of white supremicists.

Negroes no matter how qualified, the priest asserted, are turned down in applying for jobs because the whites don't know us as we are. He blamed the fact that most whites only come in contact with the less intelligent Negro as the cause of this.

He also administered a verbal spanking to the whites who allow themselves to be brain washed by White Citizens Councils into thinking that all Negroes are shiftless, dirty and good for nothing.

No matter how surpressed we are we should seek to improve ourselves so that no man can look down on us, he said. We must not lose our dignity and dignity must be spread over the community, he aspounded.

The priest told of the Northern cities where the whites care no more for the Negro than the whites do here. Because the Negro votes in larger number, Father McManus said, politicians have taken notice and have placed Negroes in key political positions.

The speech of Father Mc Manus was concluded with: We must be eager to participate in all civic and religious activities in the community. We must vote intelligently and our vote must never be for sale.

Meetings to discuss progress and problems in the voter registration drive are conducted every first and third Monday at the Local's hall, with the instruction in voting procedure also coming in for a considerable bit of attention.

Attorney Earl J. Amedee, Counsel in the recent Paretti case, will be the main speaker at the Nov. 4 meeting. Others scheduled to speak at coming meetings are: Father Louis Twoomey, S.S.J., of Loyola's law school, and Ashton Green, civic figure.

Officials of the union revealed that there are new schools operating presetly at Second B.C., 2525 Melpomene, Rev. T.N. Washington, pastor, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 to 9 p.m.; Sixth Union B.C., Orleans at So. Johnson, Rev. Dave A. Dennis, pastor, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6:30 to 9 p.m.; Pearly Gates B.C., 3625 Hollygrove, Rev. Alfred Andrus, pastor, Tuesdays at 8 p.m. and 9; 39 Edinburgh, Tuesdays 8 to 10 p.m.

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Gremillion Vote Report Hit

Times-Picayune

FBI Findings Noted as Showing Variances

Sun. 2-26-57

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — The Justice Department today made public some FBI findings which the department said were at variance with testimony of a Louisiana official on the methods used in registering the state's Negro voters.

New Orleans La

Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney III said the FBI data indicates that testimony by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. Gremillion to a House judiciary subcommittee "might have left a misleading impression in a number of respects."

P.3

Olney made public a letter to chairman Celler (D-NY) who presided at hearings in which Gremillion testified against the Eisenhower administration's civil rights proposals. The subcommittee had requested information on FBI investigations into Louisiana voting registration practices.

Copy to Gremillion

A copy of Olney's letter went to Gremillion, who was advised that Olney and his staff "feel that some of the impressions left by your testimony were inconsistent with facts that we had in our files as a result of the investigations by the FBI into these same cases."

Olney noted that Gremillion had said "some difficulty with respect to voting" had occurred in Ouachita Parish, but that he thought this was "more or less an exception," and that Louisiana should not be judged by that incident.

The Justice Department official asserted that the FBI had investigated the handling of registrations in 10 Louisiana parishes. He said it found a total of 8,552 Negroes had been challenged in those parishes when they tried to register to vote in the 1956 elections.

Count Held to Drop

As for Ouachita Parish, Olney said there were some 4,000 registered Negro voters in early fall but that after a "purge" of such voters in October, "there were in excess of 3,000 Negro voters deprived of the right to vote in the general election of Nov. 6."

Parishes investigated by the FBI were listed as Ouachita, Bienville, Caldwell, De Soto, Grant, Jackson, La Salle, Lincoln, Rapides and Union.

Olney challenged a number of Gremillion's statements item by item. One was the state attorney general's claim that persons seeking to register had a free choice in selecting the section of the U. S. constitution they wished to interpret as part of an educational test.

Refuse Choice

"In none of the 10 parishes," Olney said, "is there any evidence that the registrar permitted the applicant to choose which clause of the constitution he wished to interpret."

"Specifically," Olney wrote the committee, "in the case arising from Ouachita Parish, the investigation by the FBI disclosed that the registrar of voters in examining applicants used a card on which was written an excerpt from the constitution, which card was given to the registrar by the Citizens Council of Ouachita Parish."

Gremillion had said that when a registered voter was challenged, the registrar forwards a complete record of the challenge to the registrant, including a reply form, giving him 10 days in which to appear and establish his right to remain on the rolls through supporting statements from three bonafide voters registered in the same parish.

Held Not General Practice

Olney said that in the areas investigated, this did not appear to be the general practice. In a half dozen parishes, he said, the registrars "did everything to discourage the filing of reply affidavits in the statutory form and generally refused them when offered."

He reported that the FBI had found instances where the registrar had refused to accept white persons as supporting witnesses for Negro voters on the grounds that they were of a different race.

Olney said there appeared to be a concerted effort in October by White Citizens Councils in Louisiana and other southern states to get Negro registrants off the rolls or to prevent their registration.

Lacked Power

He said the Justice Department could do nothing then, he said, because it lacked the power to seek civil injunctions such as would be possible under the legislation the administration is now seeking.

At one point, Olney reported:

"In one instance, Mrs. May Lucky, registrar of voters of Ouachita Parish, asked an applicant for registration what our form of government is. The applicant replied, 'a democratic form of government.' The registrar said "that's wrong — try again." The applicant said, 'we have a republican form of government.' The registrar then said that that answer, too, was wrong and that the applicant would have to return after the next election to re-register."

He continued:

"In a number of parishes when challenged Negro registrant came to the registrar's office in response to the challenging citations, they were told by the registrar that they would have to see a private attorney in order to get the matter straightened out."

Challenges Probe

Olney also challenged Gremillion's testimony that two federal grand juries had investigated the Ouachita Parish situation and had refused to indict. Olney said only one grand jury has been impaneled in Louisiana to inquire into civil rights matters and has not yet been discharged.

He said the jury had voted against indicting actions in cases arising in Caldwell, De Sota, Grant, Bienville, Jackson and Ouachita parishes, and went on record "as not desiring to hear any testimony" on cases from the latter three parishes.

"With respect only to cases which have been investigated by the FBI," Olney said, "the following numbers of Negro voters were challenged in each of the following parishes:

"Bienville 560, Caldwell 330, De Soto 383, Grant 758, Jackson 953, La Salle 345, Lincoln 325, Ouachita 240, Rapides 1,058, Union 600."

Democracy in Louisiana

Post and Times Herald

Sat. 3-2-57

The Justice Department has provided an effective answer to those Southerners who argue that denial of voting rights to Negroes is a perverse figment of the imagination. Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III has made public some FBI findings on Louisiana which may make officials of that state wish they had not disputed previous Justice Department data. In Ouachita Parish, where one Louisiana official said that voting difficulties were "more or less an exception," it appears that more than 3000 of some 4000 registered Negro voters were denied ballots last fall.

How this was done provides an interesting insight into the meaning of democracy in the parish. Many registered Negroes failed to qualify, the FBI found, because their knowledge of Government did not satisfy zealous registrars. One applicant, for example, was asked what our form of Government is. The response was, "A democratic form of Government." The registrar said, "That's wrong, try again." The applicant replied, "We have a republican form of Government." The registrar ruled that this, too, was an incorrect answer and the applicant was told to apply again after the election.

In this instance, some might argue that the registrar was correct in holding that Ouachita Parish did not operate under a democratic or republican form of government. It is to reform this indefensible situation that the Attorney General is asking the power to enjoin persons who seek to thwart basic voting rights. Mr. Olney's report further strengthens the case for the moderate and minimal authority that the Government seeks.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

Times-Picayune

If, since you registered for voting, you or members of your household have moved, and are residing at your new address, please fill in this form and mail it to the Orleans Parish Registrar of Voters, 603 St. Charles st. **Each person who moved must sign.**

New Orleans, La.

You will receive an acknowledgment by mail, showing your new, ward and precinct.

P.3

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TO THE REGISTRAR

The following registered voters in this household wish to notify you of a change in address:

Old address was .....34e.....

New address is .....La.....

Date moved .....

Signatures .....

.....

.....

.....

STATUS OF 5657 VOTERS STUDIED

Times-Picayune

Registration Questioned in Move to Purge Rolls

Sat. 3-2-57

The Orleans parish registration office has completed its canvass to purge the rolls of illegally registered voters in five of the city's 17 wards, E. R. Rodriguez, chief deputy registrar of voters, reported Friday.

Wards in which the canvass has been completed are the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth and a total of 5657 citations have been sent out to persons registered from these wards whom the canvass indicated did not live at the addresses from which they were registered, Rodriguez said.

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La.

Challenges were mailed out to 1107 persons in the Third Ward, 1300 in the Fourth Ward, 643 in the Sixth Ward and 968 in the Eighth Ward, he said. Persons cited have 10 days in which to respond to the challenges or be scratched from the rolls said Rodriguez. Thursday was the last day for responding to the citations in the Third Ward and the deadlines for the other four wards are Monday in the Sixth Ward and March 11 in the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Wards, he said.

Presently the canvass is being conducted in the Fifth and Ninth Wards and it is contemplated that the citywide canvass will be completed by October so that the purging of the rolls will be finished prior to close of registration for the Jan., 1958, mayoralty primary, Rodriguez said.

Monroe Citizens Launch Big Registration Drive

MONROE, La. -- (SPECIAL) In an effort to aid every person in Ouachita Parish in their attempts to become first-class citizens, the citizens of this North Louisiana city have formed a Get-Registered League and will hold their first parish-wide meeting on Sunday, March 10, 1957, 3 P. M. at the Riverside Baptist Church with Mrs. Corine Bowie as president.

The organization was established by The Guiding Voice, Inc. of which Dr. J. I. Reddix is president.

Purpose of the league is to promote the general welfare of all citizens, full participation of all citizens in wholesome community activities.

To obtain these objectives, the parish will be divided into geographic sections, naming of a captain from each of these sections, holding a series of instructive clinics, selecting six workers from each section to work with the respective officers in their areas, working a door-to-door campaign urging persons in their section to register and to teach interested or eligible persons to register, providing transportation for persons wishing to register.

Other officers are Mrs. Inez Clay, recording secretary, Mrs Mildred Willis, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nellie Freeman, treasurer and Miss Arnette M. Pierce, chairman of publicity.

Area workers include Mrs. Juett Modacure, Mrs. Essie Lee Rayford, Mrs. A. Jordan Hood, Mrs. Bernice Burns, Mrs Cordell Hall and Mrs. George Frazier

Vote Denial Probe Gets Underway

MONROE (SPECIAL) -- A federal grand jury meets here this week to investigate voter registration and citizens' councils with scores of persons expected to be called.

The inquiry will include witnesses from four parishes -- DeSoto, Grant, Bienville and Jackson. The grand jury will be conducted by St. John Barrett, a special civil rights attorney from the Justice Department in Washington. The summons were issued by Barrett.

Meanwhile, a cloud of disturbed emotions struck last week when vote registrar J. B. Jones of Grant parish, one of the witnesses, said that he would do some "quizzing of his own" when the jury finishes with him. Said he: "I will tell the jury everything I know and when I get through I'm going to quiz the jurors to see if I can find out just what they are up to."

As expected, white citizens council officials have been highly critical of the investigation apparently denying that federal authorities have any rights to interfere with "their open season" in dealing with Negro citizens.

In each parish, the voter registrar was ordered to bring records pertaining to vote challenges and registration applications by citizens' council leaders.

OPINION IS GIVEN ON REGISTRATION

Vote Registrar May Select Interpretative Clause

BATON ROUGE, March 11 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said in an opinion made public Monday the registrar of voters—not the voter applicant—has the right to select the constitutional passage for interpretation.

Correct interpretation of the Constitution has been one of the key factors in recent controversy over challenging of Negro voters.

Civil rights hearings have been conducted in Washington on President Eisenhower's program, which would permit the U.S. attorney general to seek injunctions protecting voting rights and allowing the Justice Department to initiate civil suits where voting rights are denied.

Reading Required

In his legal opinion, written for Registrar Woodrow W. Farrar of Union Parish, Farmerville, Gremillion said the state Constitution requires an applicant for registration to be able to read any clause in the Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States, and "give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

There is nothing said in the document about the registrar "reading any clause of either Constitution," Gremillion added, "nor is it specifically stated that the registrar has the right to select such clauses; moreover . . . the section is silent on the question of whether the applicant can or cannot select such clauses of the Constitution to be read and interpreted.

"However," Gremillion continued, "since the registrar of voters is in charge of registration, it is our opinion that a correct interpretation . . . would be that the registrar alone can select the clauses in the Constitution to be read and interpreted by the applicant."

Sections Not Chosen

Under another Constitutional section dealing with illiteracy, the attorney general said "although it is provided that an applicant who is not able to read and write shall be able to understand and give a reasonable interpretation of any section of the Constitution when read to him by the registrar, there is nothing specifically provided as to the choice of sections to be read by the registrar.

"Again, since the registrar is in charge of registration," the attorney general said, "it is our opinion that the law intends that this subsection means for such a selection to be made by the registrar and not the applicant."

Recently, Gremillion concluded, "views contrary to the above were expressed by this office before careful consideration was given to the constitutional sections mentioned, "but we have reached the conclusions herein set forth after going thoroughly into the matter."

No Relief See For Negroes in La. Vote Purge

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP)—Grand juries here in Louisiana have been unable or unwilling, or both, to convict anyone for depriving Negroes of their right to vote despite the fact that in the state over 6,500 Negroes were purged from the voting lists just prior to the 1956 presidential elections.

Leading politicians of the state, however, have no hesitation in letting out the truth. Camile Gravel, State National Democratic committeeman, openly states that it was William Rainach, head of the Louisiana legislative Committee on Segregation, who headed the drive to purge the Negroes from the list.

Assistant U. S. Attorney General Warren Olney of Washington said that the statements made by Louisiana's attorney geenral wherein he denied that the Negroes were purged because they were Negroes, was mislading. He came as close to calling him a liar as one can come and still stay within the bounds of propriety.

Registration Crusade On In Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, LA.—(INS)—More than 60 Negro leaders from Louisiana met in Baton Rouge, Friday to begin a State wide, door to door drive to increase registration of Negro voters.

The Louisiana leadership conference also deplored the recent Louisiana Legislative Committee hearing on segregation terming it a "New low in efforts against integration."

The registration drive, the conference agreed, will include every effort to get registrations by all qualified Negroes, including those recently removed by challenges.

The group said it would also appeal directly to Gov. Earl K. Long for id in obtaining registration in the four Louisiana parishes (counties) in which not a single Negro is registered.

Its leaders declared the new organization is not "political," but added, "we will see to it we can that the right politicans come to the state senate chamber."

Judge refuses to try rights case

SHREVEPORT, La. — Disputing an opinion of a higher federal court, District Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr., last week dismissed a 6-year-old suit by 11 Louisiana residents who said they were illegally restrained from voting.

Judge Dawkins said that he lacked jurisdiction and that the case should be heard by a three - judge tribunal. Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson refused to set up a three-judge court holding that a registrar was not a state official in the true sense of the word.

The 11 complainants based their case upon the claim that "interpretation of the constitution," required by Louisiana law, was a device used only against colored voters.

AT LOUISIANA JURY PROBE

Registrars Ordered To Produce Records

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 28 (AP) —U.S. Dist. Judge Ben C. Dawkins today ordered four parish registrars to bring their voting records to a federal grand jury that will investigate possible violations of the civil rights laws.

The jury, which meets in Monroe tomorrow, had subpoenaed the registrars to bring the records.

But the registrars asked Judge Hawkins to quash the subpoenas. Under Louisiana law, their attorney argued, they were forbidden to produce records without a court order. The attorney, J. Roy Caskey of Acadia, said the subpoena was not such an order.

Instead of quashing the subpoenas, Judge Dawkins issued the necessary court order. St. John Barrett, attorney for the Justice Department's criminal division, had requested such action.

CALLED INVESTIGATION

Barrett and U.S. Dist. Atty. Fitzhugh Wilson of Shreveport called for the federal grand jury investigation after the FBI investigated the removal of Negroes from registration rolls.

The registrars are Mrs. Pauline Sims of Bienville Parish, Mrs. Estelle Wilder of Jackson Parish, J. A. H. Slawson of Desoto Parish and Mrs. Horace Mosley of Grant Parish. Judge Hawkins said his order would protect them.

Meanwhile, Louisiana's legislative segregation leader issued a blast at the probe.

SOUNDS WARNING

Sen. W. F. Rainach, in Homer, warned that the jury might turn around and "inquire into the high-handed attempt of those Yankee lawyers to intimidate our people."

Rainach, president of the Louisiana Assn. of White Citizens Councils, added the Justice Department intends to take over the South.

"With everybody jailed or cowed the Department of Justice will have an open road," he said. "They can bypass our state registration and election laws and take Louisiana over in the next gubernatorial campaign. They would set a pattern for rest of the south —the second Reconstruction.

"To put their plan over they have to get Louisiana people to indict Louisiana people and Louisiana people to convict Louisiana people. In these times that is not easy to do."

GRAND JURY TO EXE... VOTE REGISTRATIONS

Federal Judge Gives Order In Negro Case

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Louisiana Official Disputed by FBI On Negro Vote-Registering Methods

Washington, D.C., Associated Press

The Justice Department yesterday made public some FBI findings that the Department said were at variance with testimony of a Louisiana official on the methods used in registering the State's negro voters.

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III said the FBI data indicate that testimony by Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. Gremillion to a House Judiciary Subcommittee "might have left a misleading impression in a number of respects."

Olney made public a letter to Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), who presided at hearings in which Gremillion testified against the Eisenhower Administration's civil rights proposals. The Subcommittee had requested information on FBI investigations of Louisiana voting registration practices.

A copy of Olney's letter went to Gremillion.

8552 Challenges Noted

Olney noted that Gremillion had said "some difficulty with respect to voting" had occurred in Ouachita Parish, but that he thought this was "more or less an exception."

The Justice Department official asserted that the FBI had investigated the handling of registrations in 10 Louisiana Parishes and found 8552 Negroes had been challenged when they tried to register to vote in the 1956 elections.

As for Ouachita Parish, Olney said there were some 4000 registered Negro voters in early fall but that after a "purge" of such voters in October, "there were in excess of 3000 negro voters deprived of the right to vote in the general election of Nov. 6."

Olney challenged a number of Gremillion's statements, including his claim that persons seeking to register had a free choice in selecting the section of the United States Constitution they wished to interpret as part of an educational test.

"In none of the 10 parishes," Olney said, "is there any evidence that the registrar permitted the applicant to choose which clause of the Constitution he wished to interpret."

Card Given by Council

"Specifically, in the case arising from Ouachita Parish, the investigation by the FBI disclosed that the registrar of voters in examining applicants used a card on which was written an excerpt from the Constitution, which card was given to the registrar by the Citizens Council of Ouachita Parish."

Gremillion had said that when a registered voter was challenged, the registrar forwards a complete record of the challenge to the registrant, including a reply form, giving him 10 days in which to appear and establish his right to remain on the rolls through supporting statements from three bona fide voters registered in the same parish.

Olney said that in the areas investigated, this did not appear to be the general practice. In a half-dozen parishes, he said, the registrars "did everything to discourage the filing of reply affidavits in the statutory form and generally refused them when offered."

He reported that the FBI had found instances where the registrar had refused to accept white persons as supporting witnesses for Negro voters on the ground that they were of a different race.

Olney said there appeared to be a concerted effort in October by white Citizens Councils in Louisiana and other Southern states to get Negro registrants off the rolls or to prevent their registration.

Two Answers Rejected

At one point, Olney reported: "In one instance, Mrs. May Lucky, registrar of voters of Ouachita Parish, asked an applicant for registration what our form of government is. The applicant replied, 'A democratic form of government.' The registrar said 'That's wrong—try again.' The applicant said, 'We have a republican form of government.' The registrar then said that that answer too was wrong and that the applicant would have to return after the next election to reregister."

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He said the jury had voted against indicting actions in cases arising in Caldwell, De Soto, Grant, Bienville, Jackson and Ouachita Parishes, and went on record "as not desiring to hear any testimony" on cases from the latter three parishes.

"With respect only to cases which have been investigated by the FBI," Olney said, "the following numbers of Negro voters were challenged in each of the following parishes:

"Bienville 560, Caldwell 330, De Soto 383, Grant 758, Jackson 953, La Salle 345, Lincoln 325, Ouachita 3240, Rapides 1058, Union 600."

Confederate State Wars on NAACP

La. Negroes Battle for Vote Riahts

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

MONROE, La.—This quiet, peaceful city of 38,572 souls—the home of former Gov. James A. Noe—had been, for many, many years, an outstanding example of bi-racial amity. Nestled in the heart of Ouachita Parish, the city of Monroe was regarded as the North Louisiana oasis of democracy since Ouachita is surrounded clockwise by the less racially friendly Morehouse, Richland, Caldwell, Jackson, Lincoln and Union parishes.

Thus, at the beginning of 1956, Ouachita Parish numbered 29,966 of its 74,276 citizens as registered voters. This electorate included 24,184 whites and 5,782 Negroes.

Then, on Jan. 27, 1956, the Association of Citizens Councils of Louisiana secured a charter from Secretary of State Wade O. Martin Jr., Baton Rouge, and designated Homer, La., as its domicile. State Senator W. M. Ralnach, representing Claiborne and the adjoining Blenville Parish, was listed as a charter member.

ON OR ABOUT Feb. 15, 1956, Ouachita Parish registrar of voters, Mrs. Mae Lucky, began to challenge the right of Negro voters to remain on the rolls.

During the same month, the White Citizens Councils inspired an attack by the Attorney General upon the NAACP which was subsequently barred from the state for having failed to register under a 1924 law enacted to halt outrages and crimes by the Ku Klux Klan in North Louisiana.

The NAACP having been silenced, at least temporarily, the White Citizens Council challenged some 5,000 registered Negro voters in the Ouachita Parish during the month of April, 1956. More than 4,000 of those challenged were unable to gain access to the overcrowded registration office and protect their voting rights.

Unhampered challenging of Negro voters reduced the number from 5,782 to a mere 595 by the end of May. Later registrations, however, brought the Negro voters' total to 956 at the end of October, 1956.

■

During this crucial period, Negroes, led by Dr. John I. Reddix and Atty. James Sharp Jr., organized the Guiding Voice, Inc., and secured a charter June 13, 1956, from the Secretary of State.

This organization, in due time, filed two proceedings in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana. The first, entitled "Dr. John I. Reddix v. Mrs. Mae Lucky," challenged the whole process by which Negroes were stricken from the rolls and asked the court to declare the procedure illegal and to order Mrs. Lucky or her successor in office to restore the names to the rolls.

The other suit, entitled "James Sharp Jr. v. Mrs. Mae Lucky," sought a permanent injunction against segregation and discrimination in the registration office on the basis of race. Both actions asked $25,000 punitive damages.

■

THE REDDIX CASE will come up for a decision in early April, and it may be necessary for further court action. Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. has been quoted as accusing Dr. Reddix of "bad faith . . . sheer stubborn vindictiveness" in filing his suit, and as saying Dr. Reddix showed "lack of good faith" by failing "to seek re-registration since May 15, 1956."

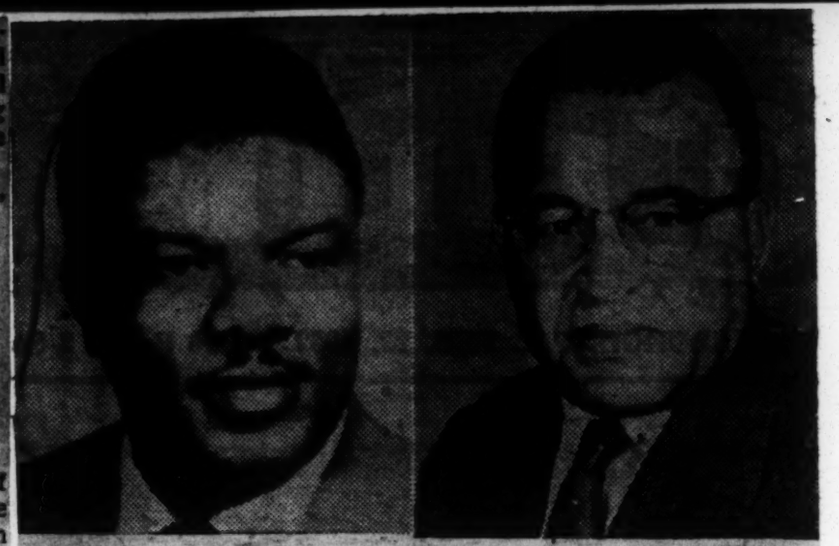
Judge Dawkins, on Jan. 30, 1957, dismissed the Sharp case.

Further, Judge Dawkins suggests a change in Louisiana vote registration laws to prohibit challenges within 90 days before an election. Also, he suggests making challengers liable in damages to voters whose registrations are challenged without adequate reasons.

Undaunted by the dismissal of the Sharp case, Negroes are planning to appeal the decision (and the Reddix matter, possibly) to the highest court of the nation. In this connection, Attorney Sharp was admitted Jan. 28 to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. His admission was moved by U. S. Parole Board Chairman Scovel Richardson, former dean of the Lincoln (Mo.) University Law School.

■

DIRECTORS of the Guiding Voice, Inc., are Dr. John I. Reddix, president; Eugene Willis, vice president; Nelson E. Covington, secretary; H. M. Mitchell, treasurer; the Rev. Robert Murray, Osie A. Mays, Willie L. Tillman, Robert S. Taylor and James Sharp Jr.



NELSON E. COVINGTON EUGENE WILLIS

ATTY. JAMES SHARP JR. H. M. MITCHELL

Seek Voting Rights—Heading the Guiding Voice, Inc., which is seeking voting privileges for Negroes in Ouachita Parish, La., where 4,626 have been removed from the rolls, top row, left to right, are Nelson E. Covington, secretary, and Eugene Willis, vice president. Bottom row: Atty. James Sharp Jr. and H. M. Mitchell, treasurer.

Sen. Brown of Detroit in Baltimore

Sat. 5-18-57

BALTIMORE

"Women who have time can make special effort to register and vote, they can teach the voter to use the ballot.

"You may think everyone knows how to vote, but they do not.

"Women can keep abreast of the issues in their community, we can see what our representatives are doing and we can send some representativion to the legislature, and put them on the bench, or wherever else we have the strength to elect them."

Miss Gene M. Brown, former Michigan State senator, was speaking at the 25th anniversary dinner meeting of the Philomathian Club at Morgan Christian Center on Saturday.

* * *

IN ADDITION to listing women's duties and the political role they play in the community, Miss Brown charged the club members and their guests to look at political issues from the point of view of how they affect the minority person.

She said: "You are Americans and what diminishes the American way of life diminishes us.

"It is most ridiculous when we let political party differences divide us and our cause for freedom," she said.

Miss Brown as introduced by Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, a Washington attorney, who was Miss Brown's classmate at Fisk University.

* * *

INCLUDING Mrs. Lawson, women lawyers honored by the club were Mrs. Lena K. Lee and Mrs. Elaine Carsley Davis, who were presented with momentoes on behalf of the club by Mrs. Frank Phillips.

Also cited by the group but in absentia, was Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, who on that day was honored in New York by the Friends of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. T. I. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Philomathians since its inception in 1932, was also presented with a gift for her faithful service through the years by Mrs. Carl Murphy, president of the club.

Two solos were sung by Miss Veronica Tyler, the talented Peabody student.

* * *

PRESENT WERE the following: Judge and Mrs. Everett Lane, Dr. Martin Jenkins, Senator Harry Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Vivian Cook;

Dr. and Mrs. J. Douglas Sheppard, Father and Mrs. Cedric E. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bond, Dr. and Mrs. Carrington Davis;

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Dedmond, Mrs. Edward G. Carroll, Mrs. Julius Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Byrd, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips;

Also, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, Mrs. Mae Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Alleyne, Miss Margaret Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Parham, Rev. and Mrs. Howard Cornish;

Also, Mr. and Mrs. William McAbee, Mrs. T. I. Brown, Dr. Irene Diggs, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Quarles, Miss Sarah Sampson, Dr. Efie Ellis, Dr. James Solomon;

And Mrs. Bernard Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. John Hampton, Dr. Carl Murphy, Mrs. Isabelle Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Proctor and Mr. and Mrs. Hogan Nicholas, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Maryland Affairs

Post Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sun 5-12-57

Suburban Sixth Gains Voting Power

By Laurence Stern

THAT ELUSIVE SUBJECT, the Average Voter, rarely sits still long enough for a detailed portrait. The skimpy outlines he leaves behind in the form of official voting tallies are usually obsolete by the next election date. Nevertheless, a Garrett Park political analyst, George L. Payne, has ventured a detailed statistical profile of voting patterns in suburban Montgomery County and Maryland's Sixth Congressional District.

Stern

Payne's findings illustrate the growing political power concentrated in the suburbs of voteless Washington. His 120-page study was financed with left-over funds from the 1956 congressional campaign of Democrat John R. Foley, who was beaten by incumbent Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde.

PAYNE OFFERS THESE general conclusions, to which, he notes, "the audience for whom this work is primarily intended will clearly prefer its own babel of interpretations."

- **In last year's presidential election, Montgomery County for the first time led the rest of the Sixth District in registered voters. The suburban county registered 118,734 voters against 118,625 in the remaining four counties of Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett. Also Montgomery cast 52 per cent of the district's total vote.**
- **Republicans have made steady headway in registration of new voters in Montgomery during the past eight years, when suburban growth had its sharpest upsurge. During that period the total Democratic registration lead was whittled down from 65.8 per cent in 1948 to 55.3 per cent last year. And Republican gains in Montgomery have been running far ahead of those in the remaining "up-district" counties.**
- **Nearly 30 per cent of registered Democrats, in both Montgomery County and the entire district, voted Republican in presidential balloting last year. The margin of deviation from Party lines among Democrats also was pronounced in voting for United States Senator and members of Congress.**

THE PROFOUND CONTRAST in strength throughout the district between President Eisenhower and Democratic nominee Adlai E. Stevenson has probably never been drawn quite as sharply as in the Payne study.

President Eisenhower led the Republican ticket in every one of the district's 264 precincts. Payne reports. Stevenson, on the other hand, led the Democratic ticket in only two of the precincts and trailed far behind the two other Democratic candidates, George P. Mahoney and Foley in the district total.

Mr. Eisenhower drew 100 per cent of the Republican registration in Montgomery County, plus a hefty 35.5 per cent slice of the Democratic and independent vote, the survey indicates. But Montgomery deviated from the rest of the district by giving Stevenson a 5.7 per cent bigger share of the total vote in 1956 than it gave him in 1952.

In that respect, the county conformed with the voting trend throughout the Washington area, where a smaller victory margin was given the President last year than in 1952.

THE POLITICAL CENTER of gravity has not only shifted from the four up-district counties into Montgomery, Payne notes, but it also has been concentrated in the county's populous southeast sector of Silver Spring and Wheaton, where is concentrated 40 per cent of the district's 516,400 population.

Some of Payne's statistical observations may become political footnotes in Montgomery's 1958 local primary race. His report points out, for example, that precincts showing the heaviest Democratic vote last year are those with the biggest percentage of new voters.

Those precincts, on the whole, are aligned with the "insurgent" faction in the county Democratic Party, which is expected to make another bid next year for control of the local Democratic organization.

34e 1957

MICHIGAN

Man Indicted On False Voting Charge

Daily World Fri. 1-11-57

Atlanta, Ga. 7,3

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Justice Department announced Wednesday indictment of a Detroit advertising man on charges of sending Negro voters falsely signed literature urging them to vote Democratic.

The department said the accusation of violating Federal law which prohibits anonymous political mailings was made against John R. McAlpine.

34e

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said the letters were mailed from Atlanta, Ga., to about 6,000 registered Negro voters in Detroit, urging them to support the Democrats "because the Democratic party will keep the colored in their place."

The mailings were signed "Council of White Citizens of Atlanta, Ga." according to the indictment Brownell said today:

"Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation determined that no such organization existed that the letters actually had been prepared and addressed in Detroit, and then taken to Atlanta for mailing.

"The indictment charges that McAlpine was the person responsible."

The law provides a possible maximum penalty of one year in prison and $1,000 fine on each count if convicted.

SEE ROW TODAY IN MICHIGAN ON VOTING RULES

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill
Thurs 2-14-57

G. O. P. Majority Tries to Push Thru Change

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 13 [Special]—A partisan clash looms tomorrow in the Michigan house of representatives as the Republican majority seeks to force thru a rules change eliminating the present provision that the vote of a member may be demanded on any issue.

Rep. De Boom [R., Owoso], rules committee chairman, said the change is intended chiefly to save time and leave to a legislator's discretion whether he wishes to commit himself on an issue which he perhaps has had insufficient time to study. It was noted that the senate, for many years has not required a member to vote if he did not wish to.

The strong Democratic minority, however, was crusading to retain the rule, supported by Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The chief executive said he felt that permitting legislators to dodge voting on controversial matters was "entirely unfair to the people who expect their representatives to stand up and be counted on public questions." He laid the proposal to a wish on the part of the Republican majority to "avoid acountability . . . for future actions."

Urge Titles on Ballot

Rep. Edward Carey [Detroit], Democratic floor leader, said he hoped to persuade enough Republicans to vote with the minority to keep the rule. The house division is 61 Republicans and 49 Democrats.

Several members of both parties joined to sponsor a house bill seen as helpful to legislators seeking reëlection. It would provide that senators' and representatives' titles be printed with their names on primary ballots. Members of the judiciary now are accorded this privilege but they technically, seek office on a nonpartisan basis altho both parties indorse their own judicial candidate slates.

Another Ballot Bill

Another bill to add ballot designations was offered by Rep. Hungerford [R., Lansing]. It would place the explanatory wording "governing body of Michigan State university" after the state board of agriculture in connection with election of members to that body.

Both houses recessed early to permit Democratic members to attend their county conventions thruout the state.

Detroiter Indicted In Vote Bid Bias

Detroit Herald
Feb 13 1957

Detroit, Jan. 14. — An unemployed Detroit advertising man long active in Republican affairs was indicted today on a charge of having distributed anonymous political literature. He pleaded not guilty. He was released on a personal bond of $2,500.

Jackson, Miss.
Clarion Ledger

The Federal grand jury here charged that John R. McAlpine, a prominent Republican, had caused about 6,000 letters to be distributed to registered Negro voters in Detroit a few days before the election last Nov. 6. The letters, mailed from Atlanta, urged the recipients to support Democrats in the election "because the Democratic party keeps the colored in their place."

The apparent intent of the letters was to motivate Negroes to vote Republican. The letters were signed "Council of White Citizens of Atlanta, Ga."

George E. Woods, chief assistant United States Attorney, said that an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had determined that no such organization as the council existed.

The indictment charged that Mr. McAlpine was responsible for the preparation and mailing of the letters.

Mr. Woods said that the violation came within Section 612, Title 18 of the United States Code and was a misdemeanor punishable by a $1,000 fine and/or one year imprisonment.

Mr. McAlpine met the press later and asserted that he had never seen a copy of the letters in question. During the last campaign he said, he served as a non-paid volunteer for the Minute Men for Eisenhower.

egroes Set Voter Rally

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 5 — The Regional Council of Ne- will sponsor a ...lly here Sunday in an ... to raise to 100,000 the total number of Negro registered ...

R. L. Drew, chairman of the council board of directors, said the problem of Negro voting can be worked out within the state.

He said the council would seek elimination of the practice of discrimination against Negroes registering to vote.

If officials guilty of this practice do not comply with the council's request, he said, the council will seek help from the governor's ...

Drew said the council has taken at its face Gov. J. P. Coleman's statement that "the official policy of the State of Mississippi is not to deny the vote to anyone because of race or color."

If the Governor's office continues its policy of silence, Drew said, "then we have no alternative except to seek relief through the Civil Rights Commission of the Justice Department."

Negro Council Says Will Go To CR Group

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP) — The Regional Council of Negro Leadership, trying to raise the number of registered Negro voters to 100,000, said it will have "no alternative" in turning to the Civil Rights Commission if Gov. J. P. Coleman remains silent on the subject.

R. L. Drew, chairman of the council's board of directors, said the group started the drive in the face of Coleman's statement that "the official policy of the state of Mississippi is not to deny the vote to anyone because of race or color."

Drew said the council would seek elimination of the practice of discrimination against Negroes registering to vote. If officials guilty of this practice do not comply with the council's request, he said, the council will seek help from the governor's office.

If the governor's office continues its policy of silence, Drew said, then the council may seek relief from the Civil Rights Commission of the Justice Department.

Coleman Warns ... Negro Vote' ... Fails

... Coleman Monday ... will be down ... Mississippi within ... years" if a special ... ure fails to ... convention. ... vision audi- ... that a "full Negro vote" was ... within ... time unless ... state's 1890 charter is revised ... preserve Mississippi's present ... practices.

... labeled as "a bluff" a state- ... by an official of the NAACP ... Sunday that prosecution was ... forthcoming against Mississippi of- ... for violating the new feder- ... civil rights law.

'GROSS INTIMIDATION'

Negroes Claim Can't Vote In 31 Counties

By JOHN HERBERS
United Press Staff Correspondent

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (UP) — The Regional Council of Negro Leadership charged Sunday night that Negroes are unable to register and vote in 31 of Mississippi's 82 counties.

The council, launching a drive to increase Negro registration in the state from the present 22,000 to 100,000, said in many areas there is "gross intimidation" against Negro voting.

Executive Secretary Aaron Henry told some 300 members attending the statewide meeting that in 14 counties Negroes are systematically barred from voting or registering. Members on the floor added 17 more to the list. They said in many cases registration had been permitted but has recently been stopped

Council members pledged to use the new federal civil rights law to increase their registration if white officials do not cooperate. They also pledged to raise thousands of dollars to push the drive.

COUNTIES LISTED

The 31 counties listed by the council were Calhoun, Desotqo, Panola, Lowndes, Monroe, Lee, Alcorn, Tallahatchie Carroll, Humphreys, Issaquena Sharkey, Clay, Lowndes, Choctaw, Noxubee, Attala, Montgomery, Yazoo, Bolivar, Tunica, Sunflower Webster, Holmes, Tate, Jefferson, Walthall, Clarke, George, Lamar, Pearl River and Wayne.

Henry said methods of barring Negroes varied from county to county.

"In Oktibbeha if you move from one precinct to another they scratch you from the registration book and you have to re-register" Henry said. "In several other areas persons registered are being stricken without their permission or consent. In many cases it is gross intimidation."

Henry said in some areas the sheriffs refuse to accept poll tax payments, a prerequisite for registration.

"In some areas like Jackson, Meridian, Clarksdale, Greenville and Vicksburg the difficulty has been the Negro himself," a delegate said.

Religious Duty

The main speaker was the R. Jean La Beau, a Catholic priest from the all-Negro community of Mound Bayou. La Beau told the delegates it was "their Christian obligation" to register and vote.

"It is time we made contact without our brothers on the other side of the fence," La Beau said, referring to the white people of Mississippi. "Let us hope the force that will put us together is the love of Christ and not the thinking and brains behind the Russian Sputnik."

Voting Rights Viewed in Miss.

Race Harmony Is Noted by Officials

By TIM PARKER

JACKSON, Miss. Oct. 6 (AP)—Mississippians worried this week about school integration but it's in the area of voting rights the Negroes can be expected to act first.

Two reminders came this week. The Mississippi Ministerial Improvement Assn., an organization of Negro ministers and laymen, re-stated its objectives in a statement after meeting in Jackson Tuesday.

High among the objectives was: "To use every legal means to encourage registration and voting."

Monday night, Gov. J. P. Coleman, Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.) and Rep. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.) appeared on a television panel show. They said one reason Mississippi can expect to avoid school integration troubles is that there is harmony between the races in the state.

The following day, Albert L. Powell, commander of a Negro American Legion post, issued a statement saying, "We are happy beyond description to know that such harmony . . . exists in Mississippi."

Powell added:

"In face of the open admission of an existing harmony, we feel that Negroes of Mississippi can now go about the pursuit of their voting rights without fear of intimidation, economic pressure or other forms of reprisal."

Coleman is on record as believing the Negro is "not ready" to vote in Mississippi. He has cited the state's success in handling the Negro vote "problem" as an example of how the state can continue its segregated ways.

Mississippi voting laws make no reference to race. To qualify as a vote, a citizen must interpret the constitution to the satisfaction of the election registrar. There are no Negro election registrars in Mississippi.

Negroes register and vote in some counties. In many, they do not.

The next elections of consequence in Mississippi will be in 1958 for seats in the US House of Representatives. But the Negroes could act, under the civil rights law, long before that.

"Denial of the right to register, not the right to vote, could be the first occasion for our calling upon the civil rights commission for aid," says Medgar Evers, state secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"We will not hesitate to call upon the commission for aid in those counties where our people are continuously denied the right to register and become first-class citiezns. We hope, of course, that men of good will are willing to see the benefits of our constitution applied to all people."

Negro Group Plans Voting Rights Drive

MOUND BAYOU, Oct. 15 (AP)—One Negro group announced today plans for a statewide campaign to win voting rights for Negroes. Another Negro group charged an attempt is under way to "brainwash" members of the race.

The Regional Council of Negro leadership, a five-year-old organization whose membership is concentrated in the Delta, announced the voting rights drive. The council said appeals will be made to the new Civil Rights Commission if necessary.

The "brainwash" accusation came from the Mississippi Council of NAACP Branches. It said:

"State and national officials are engaging in an expensive brainwashing campaign to induce the Mississippi Negro to remain silent and complacent about the rights he is now being denied."

Coleman May Ask Change in Registration Format

Move Is Possible Defense on Rights Bill

CALHOUN CITY, Miss. Aug. 29 (AP)—Gov. J. P. Coleman Thursday indicated he might seek revision of Mississippi's voter registration procedures as a defense against civil right legislation.

Addressing a Calhoun City civic club, Coelman aid he might ask the proposed constitutional convention to set up a three-member board in each county to meet regularly for voter registration purposes.

Coleman did not explain his reasons for the change or indicate how it would help Mississippi's defense against civil rights legislation.

Under present Mississippi election laws, which make no reference to Negroes, prospective voters must interpret the state constitution to the satisfaction of the circuit clerk who serves as registrar of voters.

There are no Negro circuit clerks in Mississippi and only a small percentage of Negroes vote in most counties.

Other changes Coleman plans to have made in the constitution of 1890 would include combining some of the state's courts, abolishing fee systems for sheriffs and justices of the peace and separate the offices of tax collector and sheriff and permitting the sheriff to succeed himself.

Appealing for support for a constitutional convention, Coleman said the only way to stop the exodus of people from Mississippi is to attract industry by changing the state's structure.

He wants also to include in the constitution the state's program of balancing agriculture with industry.

Coleman Eyes Change In Vote Registration

CALHOUN CITY, Miss. (Special) Gov. J. P. Coleman hinted Thurs. he may seek a change in the way Mississippians are registered to vote as a part of the state's defense against civil rights legislation.

The governor told the Calhoun City Rotary Club he may ask that the registration function be taken from circuit clerks under the new constitution he hopes to have written.

Instead a three-man commission or board would meet at a regular time once a month to accept registrations.

The governor did not make clear the purpose of such a change. Under present Mississippi election laws, which make no reference to race, prospective voters must interpret the state Constitution to the satisfaction of the Circuit Clerk who also is the registrar.

Missssippi has no Negro circuit clerks. Only a small proportion of Negroes vote on most counties.

Coleman appealing for support for his controversial plan for a new constitution, declared the only way to stop the exodus of people from the state is to attract industry by changing the state's tax structure.

The Balance Agriculture with Industry program under which the state backs local bond issues for constructing plants for new industry must be written into the Constitution, he said. The governor said the Constitution's present ban against pledging of state credit frightens away industry.

Coast Lawmaker Warns Delta Of Negro Voting

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP)—Rep. Upton Sisson says the predominantly Negro counties of the Delta may wind up with Negroes in public office if Mississippi doesn't get a new constitution.

The Harrison County legislator issued his statement about the same time another South Mississippi lawmaker, Rep. Joel Blass of Stone County, also identified North Mississippi as the stronghold of opposition to a new constitution.

North Mississippi and especially the Delta reportedly oppose the constitution because they would lose representation in the state House of Representatives in the reapportionment that would result.

Sisson said the "black counties" now are faced with the "probability of having Negro constables, justices of the peace, and even sheriffs" under Civil Rights law provisions on voting rights.

"It is unbelievable that they will not quickly instruct their representatives to fight for a constitutional convention" which can protect them against such an occurrence, Sisson said.

Blass called the fight for a new constitution "a fight for the political and economic life" of South Mississippi and said there is no justification for "the effort now being made to keep us in political subjugation."

Opponents of Gov. J. P. Coleman's new-constitution plans, said Blass, are "men serving their own self interests in some cases and, in others, are consumed with personal and political envy" for Coleman.

State Negroes Urged To Pursue Voting Rights

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Negro American Legion post commander Friday urged that Mississippi Negroes take advantage of the harmony between the races described by Gov. J. P. Coleman and Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

The obviously tongue-in-cheek statement was issued by Albert Powell, commander of William Walker Post No. 214 of Jackson. Coleman and Eastland, in a television appearance last night, said Mississippians are united in opposing integration. Both also said there is harmony between the races in Mississippi.

"In face of the open admission of an existing harmony," said Powell, "we feel that Negroes of Mississippi can now go about the pursuit of their voting rights without fear of intimidation, economic pressure or other forms of reprisal."

Gov. Coleman has said he doesn't believe the Mississippi Negro is ready to vote. Powell said "there are several counties in our state where not a single Negro vote is cast."

COLEMAN BROACHES REGISTRATION BOARD

Hints He May Ask Change In Present System

CALHOUN CITY, Miss., Aug. 29.—(AP)—Gov. J. P. Coleman hinted Thursday he may seek a change in the way Mississippians are registered to vote as a part of the state's defense against civil rights legislation.

The Governor told the Calhoun City Rotary Club he may ask that the registration function be taken from circuit clerks under the new Constitution he hopes to have written.

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Mississippi has no Negro circuit clerks. Only a small proportion of Negroes vote in most counties.

COURT FIGHT OVER NEGRO RIGHTS SEEN

GREENVILLE, Miss. (AP) — Rep. Frank Smith (D - Miss) said Wednesday the U.S. Justice Department hopes to go to court in Mississippi next year with charges that Negroes' right to vote has been violated.

The department wants the cases begun before the 1960 presidential election, the Delta congressman said in addressing the Lions Club.

"The Civil Rights bill has strong implications for Mississippi and offers near clear-cut authority for the federal government to act within the state," he said.

Negro Group Plans Voting Rights Drive

MOUND BAYOU, Oct. 15 (AP) —One Negro group announced today plans for a statewide campaign to win voting rights for Negroes. Another Negro group charged an attempt is under way to "brainwash" members of the race.

The Regional Council of Negro leadership, a five-year-old organization whose membership is concentrated in the Delta, announced the voting rights drive. The council said appeals will be made to the new Civil Rights Commission if necessary.

The "brainwash" accusation came from the Mississippi Council of NAACP Branches. It said:

"State and national officials are engaging in an expensive brainwashing campaign to induce the Mississippi Negro to remain silent and complacent about the rights he is now being denied."

Coleman Plans Registrar Board In Rights Bypass

Here's how Gov. J. P. Coleman's plan to beat the new federal civil rights law would work.

The present Constitution sets up educational requirements for all voters, including a written test on the duties of citizenship and interpretation of any section of the Constitution.

That provision is legally sound, Coleman told the legislators Monday, but the 1890 charter he is trying to replace provides for it to be administered by the circuit clerks, who are the registrars in each county.

The new civil rights law authorized the federal government to file suits for injunctions against officials who deny or are about to deny someone his voting rights. That would be the circuit clerks.

The clerks, Coleman said, "are not lawyers, they are not schooled in federal court decisions" and are not equipped to keep out of trouble with the federal government under the new law.

Then, Coleman said, the state would "soon be engulfed by wholesale voting of unqualified persons in Mississippi."

He said the Constitution should be changed to establish a county board of registrars, composed of not less than three citizens. At least one would be a lawyer.

When the boards are set up, he said, the law should be changed to allow registration at regular intervals "of say twice a month. At that time all those desiring to register could present themselves and take the examination now required by law.

Mississippi Whites, Negroes Prepare For Vote Registering

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 7 (UP) —Both white and Negro leaders are preparing for all-out enforcement of the new federal civil rights law in Mississippi during 1958.

One Negro group, the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, meets in Clarksdale Sunday to launch a drive for 100,000 Negro voters under the new law. There are now less than 25,000.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, recently told Mississippi members that when they apply for registration with a circuit clerk "you know that Uncle Sam is standing right behind him."

Mitchell also said the NAACP has uncovered four violations of the new law and filed them with the Justice Department in Washington.

EXPECT FIRST TEST

Gov. J. P. Coleman has told whites that the commission set up under the new law can be expected to concentrate its first investigations in Mississippi.

During debate on a constitutional convention, several legislators warned that the state soon would be subject to harassment by the federal government. They pointed out a section of the law which says any official who deprives or is about to deprive a person of voting rights may be prosecuted.

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson this week distributed to all local and state officials a pamphlet containing a copy of the new law and all other federal statutes brought forward by it.

Coleman told the Legislature in his campaign for a new charter that circuit clerks are not trained to cope with federal investigators. He suggested that registration be placed in the hands of a three-member commission which would hold registration at specific times.

REGISTRATION TEST

Under the present Constitution persons applying for registration must pass a written examination in which they must list the duties of citizenship and interpret a section of the Constitution.

The NAACP and other Negro groups have charged the circuit clerks in many cases deliberately reject Negroes because of their color. Under protection of the new law the NAACP has urged Negroes to make new efforts to register.

Medgar Evers, field secretary of the state NAACP office, said it was too early to tell whether Negroes are making any progress.

"I know of one case, though, where a Negro was at first denied the right to register but the clerk later was very apologetic," Evers said.

Coleman Denies Voting Charge

JACKSON, Dec. 10 (U.P.)—Gov J. P. Coleman said today a pro-integration Negro organization that claims Negroes are denied the vote in many Mississippi counties represents only a small percentage of state Negroes.

Coleman said only 300 Negro leaders attended a rally of the regional council of Negro leadership in Clarksdale Sunday. He added that they represented only about one out of 10,000 Mississippians.

The governor denied charges that Negroes were denied voting rights in 31 counties and said he knew of no qualified persons ever being denied the right to vote in his home county of Choctaw as claimed by the Negro group.

"If they were mistaken about Choctaw they also could be mistaken about the others," said Coleman.

Poll Registration Denied Mississippi Negroes Say

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. (U.P.)— The Regional Council o Negro leadership has charge that "no Negroes are permitte to register and vote" in 31 o Mississippi's 82 counties.

The council, launching a drive to increase Negro registration in the state from the present 22,000 to 100,000, said in many areas there is "gross intimidation" against letting Negroes participate in the ballot.

Executive Secretary Aaron Henry told some 300 members attending the statewide meeting that in 14 counties Negroes systematically are barred from voting or registering. Members, however, added 17 more counties from the floor. They said in many cases registration had been permitted but recently has been stopped.

Council members pledged to use the new Federal civil rights law for increasing their registration if white officials do not cooperate.

The 31 counties listed by the council were Calhoun, DeSoto, Panola, Tallahatchie, Carroll, Humphreys, Issaquena, Sharkey, Clay, Lowndes, Monroe, Lee, Alcorn, Choctaw, Noxubee, Attala, Montgomery, Yazoo, Bolivar, Tunica, Sunflower, Webster, Holmes, Tate, Jefferson, Walthall, Clarke, George, Lamar, Pearl River and Wayne.

Henry said methods of barring Negroes varied.

"In Oktibbeha if you move from one precinct to another they scratch you from the registration book and you have to reregister," Henry said. "In several other areas persons registered are being stricken without their permission or consent. In many instances it is gross intimidation."

"In some areas like Jackson, Meridian, Clarksdale, Greenville and Vicksburg the difficulty has been the Negro himself," a delegate said.

Negro Testifies—
Not Heard

Vote Denied Him In Mississippi

Courts Declares He's A Refugee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gus Courts, a Negro testifying for civil rights legislation, said today he is just one of many who had to leave Mississippi because they tried to vote.

Courts, who said he was shot in Belzoni, Miss., after leading a campaign to register Negro voters, now lives in Chicago. He told a Senate judiciary subcommittee:

"My wife and I and thousands of us Mississippians have had to run away. We had to flee in the night. We are the American refugees from the terror in the South, all because we wanted to vote."

Courts said only 8000 Negroes are now on the registration rolls in Mississippi, "although there are 497,000 potential colored voters in Mississippi."

He said the Negro vote is held down by what he called intimidation and other practices of "those who operate the election machinery and their associates."

His prepared statement continued:

"Not only are they killing the colored people, who want to vote and be citizens, but they are squeezing them out of business, foreclosing their mortgages, refusing them credit from the banks to operate their farms."

Sen. Ervin (D., N. C.), noting that Courts had said in his statement that "lots" of Negroes had been killed and their bodies found in rivers, asked him to elaborate.

Courts said he had seen two bodies after they were taken from rivers or lakes. He also mentioned two other cases of Negroes having been killed.

Courts said he did not know who shot any of the Negroes and "I don't know who shot me." He said he was shot while in his grocery store and a woman customer who ran outside told him his assailants were white people.

He said he believed the White Citizens Council of Humphrey County was responsible for the killing of G. W. Lee, a Negro minister who had tried to get Negroes to register.

Under questioning by Ervin, Courts said he did not know who shot Lee. Asked by Ervin if a Negro witness had not told the FBI that the Lee shooting was "over a woman," Courts said he did not know.

Courts said the White Citizens Council at Belzoni summoned him before it in 1955. He related:

"They told me 'We're not going to let Negroes in the county vote and we're not going to let the NAACP operate.'

The NAACP has been in the forefront of organizations pressing for new federal laws in the field of civil rights.

The Eisenhower civil rights program provides, among other things, a Federal Commission to investigate reported violations of civil rights, and new authority to protect voting and other civil rights.

For one thing, it would permit the U. S. attorney general to use court injunctions to prevent violations of voting and other rights.

Courts said he never saw any bodies taken from rivers but had seen two bodies after they were taken from rivers or lakes. One, he said, was the body of Emmett Till, Chicago youth who was shot and killed after allegedly making a remark to a white woman.

Courts said the County Citizens Council Committee before which he was summoned three times was composed of the late Hezakiah Fly, a planter; Percy Ferr, a planter; and Paul Townsend Jr., a banker.

Courts said he knew of no prosecution by authorities of anyone either for the Lee shooting or the assault on himself.

The Rev. W. D. Ridgeway, Baptist minister fom Hattiesburg, told the committee that in Forrest County, Miss., less than 25 Negroes, of a Negro population of 12,958, "have been permitted to register and vote."

He said that he personally had sought to qualify "again and again" but that every time he was "turned down."

Austin T. Walden, Atlanta, Negro attorney, testified that 160,000 Negroes were registered voters in Georgia out of a potential of 650,000. Most of these, he said, are in urban areas.

NEGRO TESTIFIES ON VOTING ABUSE

Gus Courts Tells Senators of Mississippi Terror Tactics —Says Thousands Flee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gus Courts, a Negro testifying for civil rights legislation, said today he was one of many persons who had to leave Mississippi because they had tried to vote.

He said he had been shot in Belzoni after having led a campaign to register Negro voters. He now lives in Chicago.

"My wife and I and thousands of Mississippians have had to run away," he told a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee. "We had to flee in the night. We are the American refugees from the terror in the South, all because we wanted to vote."

Only 8,000 Negroes are now on the registration rolls in Mississippi, Mr. Courts testified, "although there are 497,000 potential colored voters" in the state.

He said the Negro vote had been held down with intimidation and other practices by "those who operate the election machinery and their associates." His prepared statement continued:

"Not only are they killing the colored people, who want to vote and be citizens, but they are squeezing them out of business, foreclosing their mortgages, refusing them credit from the banks to operate their farms."

Senator Samuel J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, asked Mr. Courts to elaborate on his statement that "lots" of Negroes had been killed and their bodies found in rivers.

The witness said he had seen two bodies after they were taken from rivers or lakes. He mentioned two other cases of Negro killings.

He added that he did not know who had done the shooting, and "I don't know who shot me." He was shot while in his grocery store, he said, and a woman customer who ran outside told him his assailants were white.

Mr. Courts said he believed the White Citizens Council of Humphrey County had been responsible for the murder of G. W. Lee, a Negro minister who had tried to get Negroes to register.

Under questioning by Senator Ervin, he admitted he did not know who had shot Mr. Lee.

He went on to say the White Citizens Council at Belzoni summonded him before it in 1955. He related:

"They told me 'we're not going to let Negroes in the county vote and we're not going to let the N. A. A. C. P. [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People] operate.'

"They told me, 'You're leading the Negroes in trying to get them to register and we're going to put you out of business.'"

The N. A. A. C. P. has been in the forefront of organizations pressing for new Federal laws in the field of civil rights. It has endorsed, as a minimum step, the Administration's program, which was approved by a House Judiciary subcommittee yesterday.

bring its bill to floor vote by mid-March.

The Senate subcommittee has agreed to conclude its hearings next Tuesday.

Reading from a prepared statement, Mr. Courts told the Senate group:

"Not only are they killing the colored people, who want to vote and be citizens, but they are squeezing them out of business, foreclosing their mortgages, refusing them credit from the banks to operate their farms."

After saying he had to leave "My $15,000 a year grocery business, my trucking business, my home, and everything," he said:

"My wife and I and thousands of us Mississippians have had to run away. We had to flee in the night. We are the American refugees from the terror in the South all because we wanted to vote."

Negro Reports Voters Blocked

By the Associated Press

Gus Courts, a Mississippi-born Negro now living in Chicago, testified yesterday that Negroes in Mississippi who want to vote are subjected to "intimidation, violence and fraud."

Mr. Courts said he was shot in his Belzoni, Miss., grocery store on November 15, 1955, after he had taken a leading part in trying to get Negroes registered to vote.

Introduced by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Mr. Courts testified before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee at a hearing on civil rights legislation.

Another Negro witness, the Rev. William Holmes Borders of Atlanta, Ga., declared that "the only way whites can keep democracy for themselves is to give it to everybody."

A House Judiciary subcommittee approved Wednesday a civil rights bill that conformed generally to President Eisenhower's recommendations. Although some features particularly objectionable to Southern opponents were modified, Southerners made it plain any kind of a civil rights bill is repugnant to them. The House subcommittee plans to

Coleman Is Ready To Back Constitutional Convention In Mississippi Legislature

Governor Indicates Support If Apportionment Issue Is Settled Before Next Year—Only A Majority Vote Required

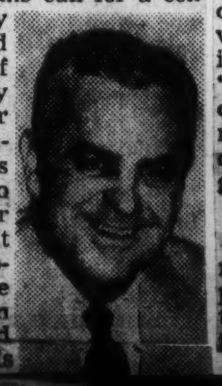
By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2.—A convention to gear Mississippi's Constitution of 1890 to 20th Century governmental functions is scheduled as a major Administration effort at the 1958 Legislature.

It will need only a majority vote of the legislators and not the two-thirds required for amendments.

Proponents are optimistic of getting the necessary majority in each branch. In the past, the proposals have died in committees, except in 1934 when one reached the floor in the Conner Administration and was defeated.

Tentative plans call for a convention early in 1958 and completion of a new draft by the November general election for its submission to the voters for ratification. It could be submitted in the 1959 election when state and county officials are elected.



Mr. Toler

Gov. J. P. Coleman has indicated he may push for the constitutional convention, provided the controversial legislative apportionment issue can be settled in advance "to the satisfaction of all concerned." The present apportionment is based on three grand divisions of the state without regard to population.

Apportionment Issue

The smaller counties, with representation in excess of a population ratio, combined with those fearful of changes at this time, have been successful in

blocking previous efforts to gain a convention. Proponents now have the backing of the Governor for the first time since the late Gov. Mike Conner.

The apportionment issue settlement may be on terms other than just assuring continuance of the present membership allocation. It may be on the basis of permitting counties with representation in excess of the population ratio to keep what they have but allow those underrepresented more voice in governmental affairs through the allocation of additional members.

Although many other "reforms" are in the thinking of those favoring a convention, the legislative apportionment issue will, as in the past, largely determine its calling.

Negroes' Control Discounted

A recent study of the situation by a South Mississippi educator has tended to refute objections of many legislators to changes which they fear will give Negroes an added voice in government. Dr. Leon Wilber of Mississippi Southern College at Hattiesburg said apportionment on the basis of population will not give Negroes control of the Legislature or state politics.

The study was on an overall basis, and not strictly on what the situation would be in the counties where Negroes outnumber whites in settling local governmental issues. That is on the basis of "free" voting by Negroes which is not altogether followed at this time. That could give them representation in the Legislature which they do not have from their own race at this time.

Dr. Wilber said in 1890 the Negroes represented 57.6 per cent of the state's population, and now only 45.5 per cent. However, in more than 10 counties they have more than a majority.

The Southeast Division of 35 counties, with a population of 848,678, mostly white and with a large labor vote, is an area under-represented. It has only 50 representatives and 18 senators, while the 23-county Northeast Division with 473,097 population, has 44 representatives and about 14 senators. The 24 heavily Negro-populated Western (Delta) counties, with 857,159 population, have 46 representatives and 17 senators.

The Southeast Division counties polled 47.6 per cent of the total vote cast in the 1955 race for Governor, the Northeast white division, 26.9 per cent, and the Western Negro counties, 25.5 per cent.

Industry Needs Changes

That is largely Dr. Wilber's basis for showing Negroes will not control the Legislature or state politics.

Governor Coleman, who hails from the Northeast section, made his strongest appeal for a constitutional convention in a recent address to the State Agricultural and Industrial Board which he heads. He said one is needed to adjust the Constitution to present-day industrialization since in 1890 everything was agriculture.

The pitch is likely to draw support from manufacturers who have been urging changes in the tax structure favorable to industry.

Governor Coleman called for a "thorough overhauling of the Constitution with reference to industry." He said it must be done on a basis which will offer industry more incentive and more profit in Mississippi than it can find elsewhere.

From another segment the convention may also draw support. The county sheriffs, who cannot succeed themselves in office, favor a change to permit them to run for immediate re-election. They carry a strong voice in politics.

In that connection, there has been agitation for a constitutional change to permit the state auditor and state treasurer to succeed themselves, or else swap jobs. That is not permitted now by the Constitution.

And in the past there has been some discussion of changing the four-year tenure of the Governor. That was the basis of defeat of the Conner proposal when the opposition laid stress on that point.

Also discussed for changes is the judicial setup. Mississippi now has circuit and chancery courts, which in some states are combined and handled by one judge. The belief is that one system could be operated more economically and speedier, with an equity division and a criminal section. There are 17 chancery court districts, 18 circuit court districts, 18 district prosecuting attorneys and clerks for the separate courts, along with their staffs. The latter are paid on a fee basis and would likely be placed on a salary.

Clerks Affected

A change in the judicial system would necessarily involve the clerks.

Conversely, any effort to reduce the 82 counties since advent of rapid transportation and communication would draw enough support to block a convention should that be discussed as a possible subject for consideration.

The convention could also settle the controversy over the justice of the peace courts. The Mississippi Economic Council is plugging for repeal of that system and the establishment of a single magistrate court in each of the counties. It also calls for qualifications for those who would preside.

Involved in the justice of the peace issue are about 500 judges and 300 constables who aid in their administrative duties. Being elected in the 410 beats in the 82 counties, their voice will be heard when and if abolition comes up.

A hectic session can be anticipated on the constitutional convention issue. It is definitely on the 1958 agenda.

About The Capitol

Representative Dexter Lee of Alcorn County is now with the Federal-State Civil Defense setup. It is a temoprary assignment as is the one given Senator Jewel Smith of Heidelberg.

Toughest assignment given the State Citizens for Eisenhower is in the selection of a successor to North Mississippi Federal Judge Allen Cox. Judge Cox is retiring March 2 after serving 28 years. It is likely the post will go to a full-fledged Eisenhower Republican backer.

Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.) said he will insist on a seasoned judical personage being named. Few of those mentioned have had "bench" experience.

Says Mississippians Are American Refugees from South Who Want to Vote

Washington, D. C.—A Mississippi-born Negro now living in Chicago testified Thursday that Negroes in Mississippi who want to vote are subjected to "intimidation, violence, and fraud."

Gus Courts testifying before a senate judiciary subcommittee at a hearing on civil rights legislation, said he was shot in his Belzoni, Miss., grocery store Nov. 15, 1955, after he had taken a leading part in trying to get Negroes registered to vote.

Another Negro witness, the Rev. William Holmes Borders of Atlanta, Ga., declared that "the only way whites can keep democracy for themselves is to give it to everybody."

Tells Intimidation

Courts said the Negro vote in Mississippi is kept small because of the "intimidation" and other practices of "those who operate the election machinery and their associates."

Reading from a prepared statement, he continued:

"Not only are they killing the colored people, who want to vote and be citizens, but they are squeezing them out of business, foreclosing their mortgages, refusing them credit from the banks to operate their farms."

"Flee In Night"

After saying he had to leave "my $15,000-a-year grocery business, my trucking business, my home, and everything," Courts said:

"My wife and I and thousands of us Mississippians have had to run away. We had to flee in the night. We are the American refugees from the terror in the south, all because we wanted to vote."

Courts testified that "although there are 497,000 potential colored voters in Mississippi, only 8,000 are now on the books." He said that in 1955 "the White Citizens Councils, through the registrars, purged about 12,000 Negroes off the registration books."

Mound Bayou Group Begins Vote Campaign

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., (AP) — The Regional Council of Negro Leadership announced Tuesday a campaign to win the vote for Negroes throughout Mississippi, by appeal to the new Civil Rights Commission if necessary.

Aaron E. Henry, executive secretary of the council, said its executive board at a meeting Sunday in this all-Negro Delta town sent an appeal to Gov. J. P. Coleman.

They asked the governor "to use the influence of the governor's office to cause those sheriffs and circuit clerks who in many counties are refusing to permit Negroes to register and vote to 'cease and desist forthwith.'"

Coleman is on record as believing the Negro in Mississippi "is not ready to vote". Although Mississippi election laws make no reference to color, requirements include interpretation of the state constitution to the satisfaction of the election clerk. Mississippi has no Negro election clerks.

Henry said that the Negro council will meet again on Dec. 8 in some Delta community "at which time representatives from the 82 counties will be present to state the voting conditions in each of the 82 counties."

"In places where denial to vote is present these complaints will be lodged with the governor for correction," the announcement said. "The organization will seek remedial action by contacting the person or persons guilty of such conduct.

"If these methods are unsuccessful the complaints will be lodged with the Civil Rights Commission of the Justice Department."

The council announcement was one of a series of recent expressions by Negro organizations on the vote question. It quoted Coleman as saying in recent radio and television appearances "that Mississippi's policy is not to deny anyone the right to vote because of his race."

Close followers of Coleman's recent addresses could recall no such recent statement by the governor.

LOCAL PROGRESSIVE VOTERS LEAGUE IN TUESDAY NIGHT MEETING DESPITE PRIOR NOTICE OF REJECTION VOTE TO SEND PETITION TO THE CITY COUNCIL

Attendance Total Less Than 125 Although Meeting Got Heavy Advance Publicity

Jackson, Miss. March 26 (DBN) —The National spotlight was seen focused on a meeting of local Negro citizens held here Tuesday night, at the Lynch Street CME Church, under the auspices of the local Chapter of the State Progressive Voters League.

What put the meeting under the national spotlight was the announcement of the Tuesday night meeting by C. R. Darden of Meridian, President of the Mississippi Conference of NAACP Branches at a meeting here Sunday afternoon outlining certain demands that the local Progressive Voters League planned to make upon the City Council, which demands as stated by the NAACP President were promptly rejected by the City Council and reported in front page articles in the Monday editions of the local daily newspapers.

In rejecting the demands as outlined by the NAACP President, the City Council issued the following statement as reported in the daily press:

"The City Council of Jackson, in order to continue to preserve the peace and harmony and good race relations which have always existed in Jackson, does not intend to change its successful and long established policies in any shape, manner or form."

"We have an unusually fine city which offers splendid opportunities to all its citizens. The policies which have been followed in the past have proved to be a blessing to all concerned. The City Council intends to continue these policies and we know that we will have the whole-hearted support of all of the good and responsible citizens of Jackson."

JAMES A. WHITE, above, local letter carrier, president of the Progressive Voters League.

The wide-spread publicity which the meeting got as a result of the prompt rejection of the demands by the City Council, and a cross-burning here Monday night set off a flock of rumors in the Negro community of the city, among them being one which said that Federal soldiers were enroute to Jackson to protect the Negro citizens attending the Tuesday night meeting. Although the rumors was also being spread following the statement by the City Council that the Negroes were not going to be allowed to hold the meeting, immediately following reports of the cross-burning Monday night, which was though by some to be aimed at the Tuesday night meeting, City authorities announced that ample police protection would be given the meeting, and no hint was made that the meeting be cancelled or postponed.

Only 122 Present

In spite of the wide-spread advance publicity given the meeting, and the fact that City authorities had promised ample police protection, a count conducted at the highest point in the meeting revealed 122 present, among whom were a score of white newsmen and photographers from various newspapers and press services. There was some conjecture that the cross-burning Monday night might have served to cut down the attendance, but this view was doubted for the most part, it being pointed out that the Cross was burned in front of a Catholic Church several blocks from the Church where the meeting was held and Father Boer, the Pastor of the Church had been reported as expressing the belief that the Cross-burning was aimed at the church because of its close proximity to a white neighborhood.

Preachers Absence Noted

Among the 122 present there was a noticeable absence of the most influential ministers and pastors of the larger Negro churches of the city. This fact brought forth a question put by a youthful member of the audience who asked the question whether the organization had the support of the local Negro ministers to which he received the reply that only a small percentage of the ministers of the city could be listed as supporters of the organization and its purpose. Some half-dozen or more of the less known preachers of the city were counted in the audience.

In spite of the advance notice that the demands would be rejected the group adopted a resolution authorizing the presenting of a petition to the City Council calling for the employment of Negro Policemen, Negro Bus Drivers, Negro Firemen, and greater educational, recreational, and other facilities in the Negro communities of the city.

The keynote speech of the meeting was made by James A. White, a letter-carrier, who is the President of the local chapter of the Mississippi Progressive Voters League.

Non-Violent Theme

In an extended speech President White repeatedly asserted that the resolution adopted at the meeting and the petition to be presented to the City Council represented the non-violent approach and the adoption of the christian attitude in seeking the solution to the local racial problem. In defending the petition he asserted that the demands contained in the petition was nothing more than a call for greater opportunities for the Negro citizens of the city. In support of his assertion that the demands of the petition was nothing more than a call for greater opportunities for the Negro citizens of the city he pointed to the fact that recent reports show a steady loss of population of the state which he said was because of the lack of opportunities for Negro citizens with the end result of a lack of opportunities for white citizens, and that this lack of opportunities for Negroes is now showing itself in a greater loss of white population of the state.

Future Action Uncertain

In the course of his speech President White said that the opportunities for Negro citizens as requested in the petition to be presented to the City Council should be granted, and that he saw no need for boycott or other forms of public demonstration on the part of Negro citizens not in harmony with the non-violent approach and the christian ideals but in a press conference following the meeting when he was asked in the organization would call for a boycott after the petition was formally presented to the City Council and rejected, his answer was that the calling of a boycott was a bridge that would have to be crossed when we get to it.

Grave Charge Heard

The gravest charge heard during the meeting was made by the Commander of the William Walker Post of the American Legion, local Negro post, who in a speech following president White, in calling for a clean-up of vice in the Negro neighborhood charged that whiskey was being sold close to Negro churches and they were not being stopped because the owners of such establishments were paying shake-downs to local policemen.

Other speakers heard during the program included Rev. Mangrum of Tougaloo College, Perry L. "Duco" Sanders, local car-polisher, R. L. Drew and W. C. Melchoir, of Clarksdale. Mr. Drew is president of the Clarksdale Chapter of the Progressive Voters League.

A collection was taken following the speech making but there was not report on the amount of the collection.

Mississippians Told To Set Vote Goal

Afro-American Sat. 6-1-57 P. 16

Baltimore Md.

JACKSON, Miss. — Colored Mississippians were urged by a Congressman last week to set as their "number one target" attainment of "the right to vote."

They also were urged to support colored-owned businesses and "stop being the commercial footmat of other people" as well as to "try to venture into new fields of endeavor" away from "traditionally colored jobs and professions."

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan, who addressed a meeting here on May 19, sponsored by the Mississippi State NAACP, observing the third anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, made the above assertions.

* * *

MR. DIGGS called integration "as inevitable as the rising sun — even in Mississippi."

"America cannot afford, in the interest of justice, to let hoodlums and race baiters crawl out from under the rocks and defy the law of the land," he continued.

The Congressman predicted that "Mississippi will never realize its cherished dream of a successful 'balanced agriculture with industry' program until it balances the books on human equality."

He referred to a Mississippi study which, he said, revealed that white Mississippians are leaving the state at a faster rate than the colored, contrary to previous population trends.

* * *

"THE WHITE people who are forced to leave Mississippi to seek their fortunes elsewhere are young in age and principally high school graduates who do not find enough outlet for their training or potentialities," he said.

"They do not find it because many prudent northern industrialists hesitate to invest in a state so preoccupied with the immoral and illegal subjugation of 46 per cent of its citizens."

Mr. Diggs indicated that the entire South might learn a lesson from the experience of Great Britain.

* * *

"WHEN ENGLAND realized she could no longer keep her colonials in subjection she gave them membership in the British Commonwealth," he pointed out.

"A long and bitter fight was thus avoided which would have converted her colonials into enemies instead of partners and friends. This is what can be accomplished in the South if the decent people of the section would exercise courage and imagination."

Negroes 'Not Ready to Vote,' Mississippi Governor Says

Journal + Constitution P. 3-F

Atlanta Ga.

'Have No Intention' of Complying With Court's Decision, He States

Sun. 6-30-57

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., June 29—Mississippi's governor has taken his strongest stand in favor of racial segregation and limiting of voting rights to Negroes.

And Gov. J. P. Coleman used as his sounding board a nationwide television program while attending the National Governors conference at Williamsburg, Va.

The governor also for the first time said his refusal to join the Citizens Council, an all-white group dedicated to "preservation of segregation," does not mean that he disapproves of the organization's objectives.

Outspoken Views

Gov. Coleman's outspoken views were given on the weekly NBC "Meet the Press" program.

Although the governor has confined his assurances of segregation to his four-year tenure in office, he enlarged the "timing" of its continuance in his TV appearance.

In response to a question whether Mississippi schools will "ever be integrated," Gov. Coleman said:

"Well, 'ever' is a long time. I will say that a baby born in Mississippi today will never live long enough to see an integrated school in Mississippi."

On the matter of the United States Supreme Court's integration decisions, the governor said "We have no intention of complying with a decision that we regard to be utterly unconstitutional." He expressed that position despite the fact that no lawsuits have been filed in Mississippi by Negroes to gain entrance to either public schools or colleges.

As to Negroes voting in Mississippi, the governor said "The great majority of them are not yet ready to vote."

He denied that Negroes were arbitrarily discriminated against under the election laws by stating there is no mention of race

MISSISSIPPI

in the statute prescribing the qualifications of qualified electors.

The governor said if there were anything wrong with the laws under which about 7,000 Negroes vote as compared to 440,000 whites, that the United States attorney general would have found it by now.

To Make Example

"The Republican assistant attorney general of the United States said last fall for political purposes that he was going to make an example out of Mississippi—that he was going to come down and attend to all of us who were keeping Negroes from voting," Gov. Coleman said on his nationwide appearance.

"Strange to say," he pointed out, "after the election was over the grand juries have met, nobody has been indicted and no charges have been preferred. I assume from that that the diligent assistant attorney general had no proof or he would have come forward with it."

That, the governor said, "is the answer to those who charge that Negroes are being forcibly kept from voting in Mississippi."

Gov. Coleman said the Citizens Councils could not be classed in the same category as the Ku Klux Klan.

"It's my understanding that the KKK is a secret organization," he said. "They go around with pillow cases over their heads and other disguises.

"On the other hand, the Citizens Councils are not in disguise," he explained. "They are not secret, and their membership is well known and their objectives are publicly stated. Therefore, there must be a good deal of difference between the KKK and the Citizens Councils."

Progressesive Voters' League To Formulate Plans

Advocate Sat. 1-19-57 Jackson, Miss.

The Jackson Progressive Voters' League has summoned the pastors of the city to its program planning meeting which will be held in the committee room of the College Park Auditorium Tuesday, January 15, 1957 at 7:30 p.m. In keeping with a request from the Mississippi Progressive Voters' League the Jackson chapter will have as its theme for the year "The Bible and the Ballot" to guide us on the freedom march.

The meeting Tuesday night will emphasize the Bible way to achieve victory in the face of violence without resorting to violence Christ destroyed an old tradition without the use of the sword Some of the greatest revolutions of history have been bloodless revolutions. The Israelites freed themselves from Egyptian bondage without battling with their overlords.

The following pastors have been requested to appear on the program: Rev. P. J. Hopkins, Rev. S. L. Webb, Rev. R. H. Walls, Rev. S. L. Spann, Rev. C. L. West, Rev. G. S. James and Rev. L. C. Wilcher. All pastors will be welcome but the number taking part in the forum will be limited because of time. The opportunity for pastors to appear before the meeting will be opened to all pastors in all meetings.

One of the projects of the league is to coordinate the activities of Negroes organizations for better understanding and Christian progress.

Mississippi Gov. Denies Voting Kept From Negroes

Daily World Sat. 2-9-57 Atlanta, Ga.

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

Washington Correspondent, Atlanta Daily World and NNPA News Service

34p

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi Wednesday denied charges that colored people in Mississippi are kept from voting by violence, including murder, intimidation and various subterfuges.

"We are mighty happy in Mississippi today," Gov. Coleman told the House Judiciary subcommittee holding hearings on various civil rights bills.

Following all of the tension there was in the state in 1955 after the Supreme Court held racial segregation in public education unconstitutional, and 1955 after the court ordered the Jim Crow states to make "a prompt and reasonable start" to desegregate their schools, he said, he is pleased the people of Mississippi are "getting along as well as we are."

This state of affairs, he said, is "based on a genuine appeal from the Governor of the state to all of the people of the state to use their heads in these troublesome times."

If civil rights legislation is necessary at this late day, Coleman said, "it looks to me like that is an official confession of futility.

If United States Attorneys, their assistants, the FBI and Assistant Attorneys General have failed in the field of civil rights, he asked, "what good could be accomplished by setting up "a civil rights division in the Justice Department?

He charged that civil rights legislation is aimed at the South.

If it is intended to make more available the right to vote, he asserted, the Federal Government cannot prescribe voting qualifications. That is left to the states, except for the 15th Amendment which forbids the states from denying any person the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Mississippi governor denied that there was any intimidation to keep colored persons from voting in his state.

He pointed out that Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney, who is in charge of the Criminal Division in the Justice Department, has not yet acted against a single person despite his charge in October that colored persons were being denied the right to register to vote in Mississippi and were being purged from voting rolls in Louisiana and Georgia.

Miss.

If Congress creates a civil rights commission, Coleman said, it would bring back memories of carpetbag days in Mississippi and the white people who have been trying, like himself, to help colored people "will be confronted with a burden they cannot carry and cannot explain."

Coleman said he had heard Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, testifying in support of civil rights legislation earlier, say he was not worried about lynching as he once was.

"He was justified in making that statement," Coleman asserted. He added that lynching "is practically a non-existent crime." He said he could not recall a single lynching in Mississippi since 1940.

Antilynching legislation, he said, would be an invasion of states' rights and would be "an official brand or stigma" against the South.

Coleman called the proposal to give the Attorney General authority to sue in Federal courts to enjoin deprivation of the right to vote or violation of civil rights.

This proposal, he asserted, would result in government by the judiciary and by injunction and trial without jury, and would "swamp the courts, hamper their usefulness and divert them from their most important functions."

Representative Byron G. Rogers, Democrat, of Colorado, whether he would favor enforcement of injunctions of Federal district courts by contempt proceedings, as in the Clinton, Tenn., situation where the FBI investigated to determine whether there were violations of the injunction and 16 persons, who were not parties to the proceedings, were cited for contempt.

Coleman replied that he never would be met with that situation in Mississippi because the people of his state had amended the state constitution by providing that any school that integrated would be closed.

Representative William E. Miller, Republican, of New York, read to Coleman excerpts from the testimony of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, charging that colored voters had been intimidated to make them take their names off voting lists, that one colored man, the Rev. George W. Lee, had been murdered and another, Gus Courts, had been shot and seriously wounded. Both incidents occurred in Belzoni, Miss.

Mr. Miller also read Mr. Wilkins' testimony that the number of colored voters in Mississippi had been "forced down" from 22,000 out of 97,000 eligibles in 1954 to about 8,000 in 1955.

Mr. Miller asked Coleman to comment upon this testimony.

Coleman began commenting by saying one of the charges circulated widely through the United States by Attorney General Herbert Brownell was that colored persons who sought to register to vote in Mississippi had been asked such questions as "How many bubbles are there in a bar of soap."

Coleman said he had read Mr. Brownell's testimony before a Senate committee in which the Attorney General put into the record an affidavit, but had deleted all names from it, and he did not know where or when this had happened, and he did not believe Mr. Brownell had the correct information.

He admitted that the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Lee was unknown, as is also the person who shot Courts, just as other murders of colored persons in Mississippi are still unsolved. But the State Bureau of Investigation, he said, is still keeping these cases in its active files.

As to the drop in the number of colored registered voters in Mississippi, Coleman said he made a survey in 1954 and found 22,000 colored persons registered, but only 8,000 of them had paid their poll tax, and those who had not paid were stricken from voting lists.

In the 1955 Democratic gubernatorial primary, in which nomination is equivalent to election, Coleman said, although he had not used colored people as a "whipping boy," and his opponent had, the 7,000 colored persons who voted almost unanimously for his opponent.

Miller suggested that the committee have some persons who have been denied the right to register or deprived of his vote be brought here to testify so that the committee can get first-hand information.

Representative Charles A. Vanik, Democrat, of Ohio, testified that the North has its share of prejudice problems. He said migration of city dwellers to suburbs is frequently due to a desire for a segregated community and segregated schools.

"Community clubs are designed for segregation by 'clubby' covenants which blaspheme that dignified word," said Mr. Vanik, adding:

"Their ostensible purpose is to preserve community life. Their practical purpose is to discriminate and segregate. Banks and lending institutions have had their part in isolating these communities from tolerance by a segregation loan policy."

Mr. Vanik said the difference between the North and South is that the "North tries where the South is inclined to despair.

In his testimony, Mr. Dawson supported the bill sponsored by Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican, of New York, which embodies the Eisenhower Administration's proposals, as well as a number of other measures, including the omnibus civil rights bill introduced by Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York, chairman of the full Judiciary Committee and of the subcommittee, an dthe bills he himself introduced.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, endorsed theCeller omnibus civil rights bill, but suggested that anti-poll tax and antilynching amendments be inserted.

Celler told him there were other bills covering those subjects and it might be advisable to, keep them separate.

Powell said he would rather have the Keating bill than no civil rights legislation.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York, who recently returned from an around-the-world trip which took him to Pakistan, Indian and Southern and Southeast Asia, told the committee that the content between freedom and communism is over the approximately 1,200,000,000 colored people who occupy the underdeveloped areas of the Far East, the Middle East and Africa.

He urged that the Congress "now by the wisdom and effectiveness of our actions in the civil rights field convince them of the meaning of freedom.

"Success on civil rights at home can turn out to be one of the most decisive influences for the victory of freedom in the world which we have it in our control to achieve."

Gov Coleman Denies Voting Rights Curbed In Mississippi

By LOUIS LAUTIER

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COLEMAN WILL PRESS RECALL VOTE ACTION

Aims At Forcing Prentiss Supervisor Board To Set Election Date

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., July 3.—Gov. J. P. Coleman said Wednesday that immediate action will be taken to force the Prentiss County Board of Supervisors to set a date for a recall election for Sheriff George Rutherford Jr., and to seek disbarment of his three attorneys.

The Governor's statement followed a reported three-to-two vote of the supervisors at Booneville to delay setting the election until August. Certified copies of a removal council's order for the election had been presented before Wednesday's adjournment of the July board meeting.

Action Is Started

Governor Coleman said the disbarment action has already been started by three of his personal lawyer friends who will handle the cases against State Representative Eck Windham, Donald Franks and Thomas H. Comer, Booneville attorneys, who represented the sheriff before the removal council proceedings last week.

The Governor said disbarment proceedings against Mr. Windham, a colonel on his staff of civilian colonels, stems from his charges accusing the three Chancery Court judges who comprised the removal council as being "puppets and stooges of the Governor" and referring to their court as a "kangaroo court."

He said all three of the attorneys are being named in a citation based on statements made in a motion presented the removal council which he said constituted "improper and unethical conduct." The Governor said the motion accused other lawyers with perjury in the recall movement based on assertions that Sheriff Rutherford was lax in the enforcement of laws in Prentiss County.

Big Libel Suit Filed

Meanwhile, Sheriff Rutherford filed libel suits totaling $250,000 at Booneville against five prominent citizens for asserted sworn and "false statements in signing a petition demanding the sheriff's recall from office."

Named in the libel suits are J. S. Bishop, president of the Prentiss Coounty Home Bank; Mayor Marion Smith, who is also vice president of the Home Bank; Seth Pounds, president of the Booneville branch of the Tupelo Peoples Bank and Trust Co.; L. L. Bethay, president of the Prentiss and Shannon Manufacturing Co., and D. H. Pritchard, dairyman of Booneville.

Governor Coleman said the action, likely to be mandamus proceedings, aaginst the supervisors will not name the two members he said voted against delaying the election call. They are J. L. Sims Jr. and James Luther West. The Governor did not list the names of the three supervisors who voted to delay action on the call and against whom the action will be taken, presumably by Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson.

On Recall Council

At Booneville, Mr. Windham said, "I will fight any proceedings the great governor might try."

Named to the state's first removal council under a 1956 law sponsored by Governor Coleman to consider recall petitions for county officials accused with lavity in law enforcement were Chancellors J. K. Gillis of Philadelphia, R. P. Sugg of Eupora and William Neville of Meridian.

Governor Coleman said that Mr. Windham is "perfectly free to say what he wants to about the Governor, but when he continues to refer to the chancellors as a kangaroo court that cannot be ignored."

"The law is plain and after the removal council has entered its order there is nothing left for the Board of Supervisors but to set the recall election date," the Governor said. "I've taken absolutely no part in this matter since submitting it to the removal council, but I conceive it my duty to see that the law is executed and the removal council is properly respected."

"I intend to take the proper steps without delay to see that proper court action is instituted against those members of the Prentiss County Board who have declined to call the elections" the Governor said.

'Another Example'

Governor Coleman said "this act of the majority (delay) is another example of how local self government can break down when left to those who do not want to obey the law."

"Sheriff Rutherford may be able to delay an election, but sure as fate he will eventually have to submit to one and the decision will be up to the people of Prentiss County," the Governor said. "I have no interest in the matter of a personal nature, but I have no intention of turning my back on a policy designed to make elected officials responsible to the people."

Kansas City Judge Hits Slow Negro Voting Here

World Wed. 5-1-57 P.1
B'ham Ala.

In a speech here last Sunday afternoon, Municipal Judge Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., described Birmingham's low Negro vote as "a shame" as he related the Missouri story on the achievements due to large-scale Negro voting.

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His observation resulted from a comment by a local speaker that less than 12,000 of the 121 000 Negro persons in Jefferson County who are 21 years and older have their names on the poll list.

Judge Johnson's speech came at the climax session of the one-day semi-annual meeting of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting held at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

For instance, the visiting judge said Kansas City, Mo. with 62,000 Negro persons has 22,000 Negro voters. Missouri has 340,000 Negro persons and 260,000 Negro viters There are six Negro persons members of the Missouri Legislature and recently a Negro leader was appointed to the State Board of Police Commissioners.

Removing the shackles of illiteracy, gaining economic footing, victory in the courts, the Kansas City Judge noted, are almost meaningless without the ballot. He pointed out that the "only means available in a democratic society' for warding off hostile legislation is by use of the ballot.

He praised the work of the ACSCAREV and voiced his "concern and interest" in the problems facing the group. He declared that these problems which he knew firsthand as a Georgia-born Southerner have "the concern and interest of substantial people everywere."

To partially illustrate his point he cited the fact that the Kansas City, Mo. Branch of the NAACP had adopted two NAACP branches in each of the three Southern states which had banned NAACP activities, namely, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. He added that for the past three weeks the KC NAACP had raised $1000 for this adopt-a-branch program and plans to continue doing this until June.

"This has been done to see that the struggle and determination of yours does not go for naught," Judge Johnson declared. He pointed out that as a person born in Augusta Ga. "I know the score and the problem in the South I've been in it."

To ministers who shun voter-registration activities with the expressions, "that's politics," Judge Johnson declared, "if they intend to serve the welfare of the community they must share the obligations and responsibilities of first-class citizenship."

The guest speaker was introduced by Atty. Arthur D. Shores.

N. J. Candidate Makes Claim of Minority Votes

HACKENSACK, N. J. — (NNPA) — A preview of the emphasis that will be put on the civil rights issue in political campaigns was given here Tuesday night in the outspoken bid of State Senator Malcolm S. Forbes for the colored vote.

Forbes, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, told a colored audience here that it had the "obligation' to vote Republican even if they did not think highly of the Republican candidate.

Asserting that the Republicans had led the fight for passage of the civil rights law in the last session of Congress and noting the action of President Eisenhower in sending Federal troops to Little Rock to enforce school integration Forbes said political commentators would analyze the votes of colored districts in New Jersey.

If this analysis shows no change, he said, they will say colored voters do not care and foes of civil rights will say "we told you so."

BLASTS MEYNER POSITION

Forbes also blasted the position of Gov. Robert B. Meyner, his Democratic opponent, on civil rights and Little Rock as lip service. He said the governor had sent no telegram to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas urging compliance with the Federal court order for desegregation on Central High School in Little Rock.

He also charged that Meyner had asserted no influence on the New Jersey delegation in Congress to support the civil rights bill.

Meyner's only action, said Forbes, was just a feeble telegram saying the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools ought to be worked up.

The Republican candidate charged that Meyner took a soft stand because he aspired to national office in the Democratic p arty and did not want to be antagonize the southern wing of the party.

Trend of Civil Rights Reaction

Pundits Closely Eye Negro Vote in Jersey

By PETER EDSON,
NEA Staff Writer.

New Jersey's gubernatorial election tomorrow will provide the first northern state political test on the effects of the Eisenhower civil rights legislation and the administration's use of federal troops to enforce the court decision on desegregation in Little Rock, Ark.

In an exceedingly close race —such as the incumbent Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner, and his Republican opponent, Malcolm M. Forbes, have been running—any big switch in the Negro vote might be enough to determine the winner.

This race will not be a walkaway like the 1956 Presidential election. In that landslide, President Eisenhower carried New Jersey with 1.6 million votes, to [illegible]000 for Adlai Stevenson.

At Peak Popularity.

It is generally conceded the Republicans had most of the New Jersey Negro vote in 1[illegible] for Mr. Eisenhower and his civil rights program were then at peak popularity.

The 1956 election had an approximate turnout of 70 percent of the voters. This year's vote won't be that heavy.

Gov. Meyner won election in 1953 with 959,000 votes, to 805,000 for Republican Paul L. Troast. This was the first time a Democrat had been elected governor of New Jersey in 10 years. Gov. Meyner's plurality was 154,000.

It's an old rule in politics that the hotter the contest the heavier the vote. If that holds true in this case, the 1,764,000 vote of 1953 may be raised to more than two million this year.

Census figures put the number of New Jersey Negroes of voting age at just under 7 percent of the total adult population. Assuming a turnout of that order this year, it would mean 140,000 Negro votes would be cast.

Opposing Claims.

Republican claims throughout the North are that they have always had most of the votes of the better-educated Negroes. These were said to be the people who were able to understand what the civil rights fight was all about, and what each party stood for in both North and South.

Democratic claims are that ever since President Franklin D. Roosevelt's time they have had the mass of Negro votes, and that they still hold this majority.

In New Jersey, Gov. Meyner is credited with having done a good job in keeping the Democratic Negro organizations intact and in making political jobs available to deserving Negroes on a merit basis.

Republican soundings in New Jersey have indicated that the GOP has had its difficulties in making an appeal to the less educated Negroes. A part of this trouble has been lack of organization in the Negro wards.

Developments in Little Rock in recent weeks are thought to have changed this situation considerably.

GOP Has Edge.

The fact that Democratic Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas prevented nine Negro children from attending an integrated high school—blazoned on the front pages of every newspaper, particularly the Negro press—has been made understandable even to Negroes with no education at all. Those who can't read can get it over the radio and TV.

Republicans are counting heavily on reaping the benefit of this changed situation in New Jersey.

The state's Negro vote is concentrated in the industrial areas around Newark, Jersey City, Trenton and Camden. There are 10 congressional districts in these areas. They are now represented in Congress by six Republicans and four Democrats. So the Republicans have a slight edge.

The Republicans need a victory in New Jersey worse than anything right now. After the disastrous setback they received in Wisconsin—where Democratic Sen. William Proxmire scored a special election upset over the Republican favorite, ex-Gov. Walter J. Kohler Jr.—Republican defeat in New Jersey would set the GOP back on its heels in a big way.

Meyner Carries Negro Sections

of the Associated Press

NEWARK, Nov. 6.—Returns from five scattered Negro voting areas reflected the sentiment of New Jersey as a whole yesterday as Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner won re-election by a comfortable margin.

Gov. Meyner carried four of the areas in 1953 and all of them yesterday after a campaign in which the civil rights issue figured. He gained ground in all but one in defeating Republican Malcolm S. Forbes.

The areas surveyed are within Newark, Trenton, Atlantic City and Asbury Park and include also the Borough of Lawnside, a small Negro farm community near Camden.

Eager to sign up on last day of permanent personal registration, voters from long line at 80 Varick St. center. Photo by Ramona.

Last-Day PPR Packs Centers

New Yorkers packed Permanent Personal Registration centers today, last day for central registration under the new system.

Election Board officials said the total number registered went well over the half-million mark yesterday, although exact figures were not yet compiled. A record total for a day's registration of 34,436 voters signed cards Monday, bringing the total actually reported so far to 485,861.

James M. Power, Board of Elections president, reminded residents that all voters who do not register before the branch offices close at 10 p.m. still will receive all rights and privileges by registering during the local registration period beginning Sept. 28.

Central registrations for the period ending today are running well over 20 percent of the total registration in the last mayoral election year, 1953, Mr. Power said. He predicted that registration will pass the 1953 total during local registration.

The new system provides that voters once registered will not have to register again provided they vote once every two years and do not change their names or addresses.

ance of Greater New York and Vicinity, was named chairman.

Election Board officials said yesterday that the central registration branch opened at Public School 35 at 60 West Thirteenth Street had been closed last week because another branch had been established nearby at the Food Trades High School, 208 West Thirteenth Street. Board policy is to avoid concentration of branches so as to make them accessible to as many major areas of population in the city as possible.

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NEGRO CLERGY OPEN REGISTRATION DRIVE

Clergymen representing 500 Negro churches opened a campaign yesterday to promote Permanent Personal Registration.

They set as their goal the registraiton of 500,000 Negro voters this year. This compared with the 300,00 registered for last year's election.

The campaign, called the City-wide Clergy Crusade for Registration and Voting, was opened at a meeting at the Bowery Savings Bank, 345 West 145th Street. The Rev. C. Asapansa Johnson, pastor of the Bethel Community Church of Staten Island and head of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alli-

134,318 More Register to Vote

A total of 134,318 voters registered yesterday in New York City's five boroughs for the Mayoral election Nov. 5.

This brought the two-day total of registered voters to 401,542. There are nine days remaining for registration.

In addition, 558,874 voters signed up during central registration earlier in the year. The central registration—from May 1 to Aug. 28—was an attempt to avoid congestion during the regular registration period which began Saturday.

Permanent personal registration starts in the city this year. Voters registering this year need not register again unless they move or fail to vote once every two years.

Registration by boroughs yesterday was Manhattan, 28,556; Bronx, 31,596; Brooklyn, 40,811; Queens, 31,116; Richmond, 2239.

Totals for the two days are Manhattan, 92,171; Bronx, 91,978; Brooklyn, 121,641; Queens, 89,798, Richmond, 5954.

With the centrally registered voters included, the breakdown is Manhattan, 201,055; Bronx, 167,728; Brooklyn, 329,806; Queens, 226,038, Richmond, 35,789.

38c 1957 NEW YORK

Segregation Causing Decay Of Big Northern Cities

A new wave of migrants from the Deep South is in the process of changing America's urban population pattern, according to Trends in Housing, a publication of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

The Trends article said:

Warnings that increasing segregation in the north is threatening the economic, social and political health of major cities have been sounded within recent weeks by important national publications.

Northerners who have been absorbed with racial problems in the South are alerted to potentially explosive situations in their own communities and told that racial segregation is contributing to the decay of their central cities by articles in the Saturday Evening Post, U. S. News and World Report, House and Home, Scientific American and Fortune. The articles make these major points:

•In most Northern cities nonwhite population is increasing much faster than white. This represents increased migration of Negroes from the South and continuing exodus of white families to the suburbs.

•Residential segregation is increasing and becoming more rigid as Negroes are almost completely excluded from new suburban areas, and vast neighborhoods in cities are deserted by whites and occupied by Negroes. This in turn produces increasing segregation in schools, recreation and other facilities.

• The pressures of the growing Negro population to break out of dangerously overcrowded slum ghettos threaten increased tensions and possibility of violence in the future, and are now contributing to rising juvenile delinquency, crime and other urban ills.

•Loss of middle-class population and business following suburban migration, and deterioration of overcrowded residential areas are causing a decline of urban facilities and seriously endanger economic health of cities.

•Economic and racial stratification of white middle-class in suburbs and lower-income minorities in the central city may create serious political and social antagonisims.

The speed of racial population change in Northern cities is documented by U. S. News and Scientific American. Within 30 years if present trends continue, Negro population in 10 major cities will range from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, says U. S. News. Since 1940, the Negro percentage of the population has risen from 8 per cent to 19 per cent in Chicago, from 9.6 per cent to 22 per cent in Cleveland, from 9 per cent to 19.6 in Detroit, from 4.2 per cent to 14 per cent in Los Angeles, from 13.3 per cent to 27.2 per cent in St. Louis, and from 13 per cent to 20.7 per cent in Philadelphia.

■

IN NEW YORK CITY, officials forecast that Negroes and Puerto Ricans will be 45 per cent of Manhattan's population and one-third of the city population by 1970 if present trends continue.

There is evidence that the need for workers will encourage continued heavy migration of Negroes from the South to Northern industrial centers. A Chicago business man recently estimated that his city would need 400,000 new workers from outside the city during the next five years.

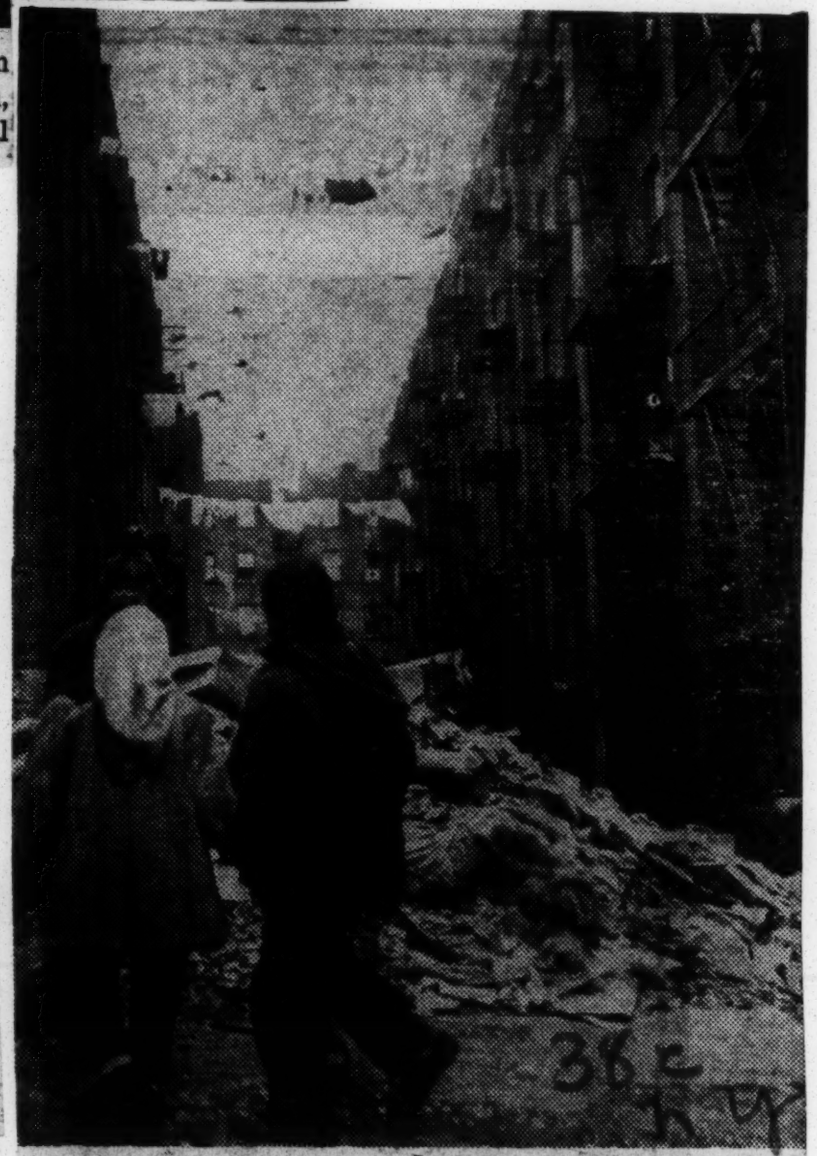
The pressure of the burgeoning non-white population to find a place to live "is the biggest cause of the racial tensions in Northern cities at this time," says U. S. News.

"In city after city in the North," this publication reports, "Negro migrants pouring in from the South are squeezed into sharply defined 'black belts.' Restrictive covenants, outlawed by the Supreme Court, nevertheless operate widely on an unofficial basis."

In Chicago's "black belt" the density of 75,000 persons per square mile "is equal to the slums of Calcutta, India," says U. S. News.

The only housing made available to Negroes has been in slum areas, or aging middle-class neighborhoods which are being deserted by whites.

The ACTION study of a "typical medium-sized city" concludes: "Twenty-five years hence, if things go on pretty much the way they are now, the city will be a nightmarish ethnic and low-income ghetto. Downtown may well be abandoned or else be a Negro shopping district. It will lose its retail, finance and office functions . . . it will be a commercial slum with tremendous loss in private values and public tax revenues."



Littered Ghetto— Youngsters play in a littered Harlem backyard, one of the most highly concentrated areas of non-white people in the United States. The efforts of Negroes to move into better residential areas have been meeting with opposition from real estate groups.

JIM CROW IN YANKEELAND:

'Won't Live Near People Like That'

COPIAGUE, N.Y. "I don't want to live near people like that. I want my kids to grow up in a decent place. My kids couldn't sleep after they heard about the threats."

So spoke William Delgado, 34, a partially disabled World War II veteran, after he and his wife and two daughters moved out of their new home in a white neighborhood because neighbors thought they were colored people.

* * *

MR. DELGADO, his wife, Evelyn, and daughters, Lorraine, 10, and Shelia, 14, had moved into a small $85-a-month home in this community of approximately 7,000 persons a week ago last Tuesday.

The head of the family, of Spanish descent, with olive skin, moved his brood out of the rented home in the all white community following reports of telephone calls to the landlord expressing race hate and threatening violence.

The threats came, however, before word got around that the family was of the white race. But Mr. Delgado said that even though he now might be left alone by the neighbors "I won't come back here."

* * *

IT WAS then that he made the statement that he didn't want to live near "people like that." The irate neighbors had to call the landlord to make protests because the Delgado telephone had not been connected.

Three days after the family moved into the house, according to Joseph Platania, the landlord, he began getting telephone calls warning that if the "N- -oes" did not move out quickly they would be beaten or their house burned.

The landlord said he received in that time some 15 calls from neighbors—in both male and female voices—most of them coming on Friday and Saturday.

* * *

MR. PLATANIA, who said he did not care whether his tenants were colored or white—or some other hue—added that he thought it best to inform Mr. Delgado about the threatening telephone calls.

When informed by the landlord of the calls on Saturday, Mr. Delgado immediately packed up his belongings and moved his family back to the attic quarters in which he had formerly lived with his father.

"They're fine people and I'd be glad to have them," the landlord said after the family moved.

34e 1957

OKLAHOMA

Our Voting Dilemma

Eagle, Tulsa, Oklahoma, p.1

(An Editorial)

The dilemma of 20,000 potential voters of Tulsa stands to be the possible cause of whether or not we will have a much-needed expressway system in the Tulsa area, simply because this number of citizens, as it now stands, is not eligible to vote on Oct. 22, 1957. Chart 10-16-57

The reason these persons are not eligible is that they, as yet, have failed to re-register. Everyone who has not voted since July 3, 1956, must register again at the County courthouse before 5 p.m., Oct. 11. If he does not, two gigantic strides in his life, both personal and civic, will have been vanquished down the drain.

Besides the wonderful expressway issue, the vote is eligible to cast his lot toward winning a new 1957 automobile. Quite an enticement, this would seem for the simple but important obligation of casting a vote of YES for the Expressway Bonds issue. 34e Okla.

Why should you get off your "too satisfied but nearly always grumpy" remedials to vote when you think it doesn't matter one way or the other? Here is the answer:

A modern expressway system for the Tulsa Metropolitan area is a six-way bargain, in time . . . safety . . . convenience . . . lives . . money . . and property values. All of these benefits can be made available to the city and county through utilization of Federal and state aid in developing the proposed expressway system.

Part of an inter-state program of which the Federal government will offer 90 per cent of the cost, the city is responsible only for $4,825,000, for which we may vote in bonds Oct. 22. It is estimated that Tulsa will gain an estimated additional investment of almost $60,000,000 into its realm, if we administer our rights. Some 20,000 citizens must even register before the thought of voting can be administered upon their minds.

This issue, unlike many others, will not end at the center, but proceed around the city with scientifically designated intersections and connecting streets at properly-spaced intervals.

This expressway bond issue can realize many hopes and dreams. The businessman, the cross-country traveler, the laborer, the office worker, the commercial hauler, the manager, all will benefit. Desired strategic points can be reached with a minimum of driving and effort. Above all, safety exhibits a large factor in the realization of the vote of YES for the Bond issue.

Our city is what we make it. This means you and I. That will mean a major progression is the 20,000 eligible voters, who must re-register before 5 p.m. Oct. 11, will aid in accomplishing our duty, a more vital step toward advancement can hardly be realized.

To register before Friday afternoon, Oct. 11, before and then to vote on the prescribed Bond issue Oct. 22 are among our "Musts."

This we owe to our community, our city, and our country.

Then, we must inevitably owe to ourselves.

Says Policy In N. C. Restricts Voting Of Colored Citizens

NEW YORK, April 18 — Citing comparative figures of Negro registration in North Carolina and those of citizens of British Guiana Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserts in a letter to Senator Sam J. Ervin (D., N. C.) that "it is clear to deduce that a policy is in operation in North Carolina designed deliberately to restrict the registration of Negro citizens to vote."

When Mr. Wilkins appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights on Feb. 19, Senator Ervin stated that there was no restriction against Negroes registering and voting in North Carolina. He expressed the opinion that the relatively low registration was due to apathy or to occasional hostility of registrars in a few localities.

According to a story published in the NEW YORK TIMES, 75 per cent of adult citizens in British Guiana are registered to vote, Mr. Wilkins told the Senator in a letter dispatched today. On the other hand, he pointed out, only 26 per cent of eligible North Carolina Negroes are registered.

"British Guiana is not ordinarily classified by Americans a on a par with a sovereign state in the United States certainly not a state like North Carolina," the NAACP leader said. "Yet the percentage of registered voters would seem to be much higher than that of the Negro citizens of North Carolina, and very much higher than this same registration in other southern states."

"We believe," the letter continues, "that federal action to protect the right to register and vote is clearly indicated and that the pending civil rights bill should be passed. We believe, further, that the condition revealed is of such proportions, and of such long standing, that the Attorney General of the United States should be given the authority to institute civil action as provided by the pending measure."

U. S. Judges Halt Action In Northampton Vote Suit

By JACK CROSSWELL.

Three Federal judges have stayed action in a Northampton County voting suit which challenges North Carolina's literacy test laws.

Their decision, filed yesterday in U. S. Eastern District Court, declared that action should be delayed until other remedies have been exhausted by the three Negro women, who claim they were arbitrarily denied registration because of race.

In the ruling, the judges pointed out that the 1957 Legislature amended the voting laws and opened an avenue of appeal from a registrar's decision on a voting applicant's educational qualifications.

Samuel S. Mitchell of Raleigh, an attorney for the plaintiffs, said last night that he hadn't had an opportunity to study the verdict and was unable to say if it would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The plaintiffs, Mrs. Louise Lassiter, Mrs. Mary Ellen Edwards and Mrs. Sarah Harris, all testified that they were turned down for registration in May, 1956, at Seaboard Township in Northampton County.

The registrar, Mrs. Helen H. Taylor, said that she acted on orders from county election board officials in administering the literacy tests.

Mrs. Taylor said she has registered 49 Negroes since 1952. In 1956, she said she put 21 on the books and rejected 20. Her precinct has about 600 names on the books.

White persons as well as Negroes were given literacy tests, she said.

Judges Don Gilliam, Wilson Warlick and John J. Parker said in the decision that it was "shown without contradiction that the literacy test was applied by the registrar to white persons and Negres alike without discrimination."

The ruling further stated that cross examination of the three Negro women "amply established adequate basis for the denials" of registration.

Neither injunction nor declaratory relief is appropriate" since the State remedies have not been exhausted, the judges said. Under the new law, a person may appeal to the county board of elections and then to the county superior court if he is not satisfied with a registrar's decision on his educational qualifications.

According to the judges, the only question is whether the "Act of March 29, 1957, should be void and its enforcement against the plaintiffs be enjoined."

The judges said that if the law is violative of provisions in the State Constitution, it is a question for the State courts and not the Federal courts.

Nineteen states, the judges said, have educational qualifications for voters. Seven of these are Southern. They ruled that the State has a right to "prescribe educational qualifications for suffrage in exercise of is soverign power . . . "

In regards to the amended voting law, the court ruled that the State Supreme Court should interpret the act "in light of provisions of the State Constitution" before the Federal court will take action.

In delaying action, the three-judge Federal Court retained jurisdiction in the matter "for a reasonable time" to enable the plaintiffs to take action in the North Carolina courts to obtain an interpretation of the statute.

al Assembly. The three-judge federal court ruled the new law must be tried first.

The women were denied registration by the same registrar who turned them down in 1956 on grounds they could not read and write the Constitution. However, Mrs. Helen Taylor, the Seaboard registrar, did not have a chance to give the test this time. They were advised not to take the test by a Weldon Negro attorney, James R. Walker, who appeared with the women at the polling place, Saturday.

Johnson said he had received a letter advising him the women would appear and try to register.

The two women immediately filed notices of appeal, Johnson said. Their appeals were accepted, and a hearing will held at 2 p.m. Friday in Jackson.

Under the new law, the county board of elections must hear appeals from local registrars.

Northampton Negroes: Registration Denied Again

JACKSON, June 25—Two Negro women who were denied registration at a Northampton County polling place in 1956 and whose case went to a three-judge federal court have been turned down a second time at a registration poll at Seaboard.

According to Russell Johnson Jr., chairman of the Northampton Board of Elections, the two women—Mary Ellen Edwards and Louise Lassiter—will test the new North Carolina registration laws at a hearing Friday.

It will be the first test of the new law passed by the 1957 Gener-

Registration Suit In N. C. High Court

RALEIGH, N.C.—A Northampton County suit testing the validity of a state law which requires a person to be able to read selected portions of the constitution before registering as a voter is now before the State Supreme Court.

The plaintiff in the suit, filed against the Northampton Board of Elections, is Mrs. Louise Lassiter of Route 1, Seaboard, who was turned down at her local precinct when she allegedly refused to read parts of the state constitution.

The case is scheduled to be heard Sept. 27 during the court's fall term which began on Tuesday (Aug. 27).

* * *

MRS. LASSITER, through her attorneys, contends that the state law violates Article 6, Section 1, of the state constitution and the 14th, 15 and 17th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

"The purported legislative requirement of said (reading) test is a usurpation by the General Assembly of power which is retained in the people of North Carolina," she contends in her petition.

Her lawyers, James Walker of Weldon and Herman Taylor and Samuel Mitchell of Raleigh charge in the appeal petition that "aside from her failure, refusal and inability to read or write" portions of the constitution, she "meets the other statutory requirements."

MRS. LASSITER WAS denied the right to register at Seaboard Precinct by Mrs. Helen H. Taylor, registrar, on June 22 and on that same day she appealed from the registrar's ruling to the board of elections.

The elections board again put the reading test to Mrs. Lassiter. When she again refused to accept the test the board ruled that she was not entitled to be registered.

The decision of the elections board was then appealed to Superior Court where, Aug. 9, Judge Malcolm C. Paul upheld the decision of the elections board. The judge assessed the costs of court against the plaintiff.

During the Superior Court hearing, Mrs. Lassiter's attorneys contended that their client "subscribed to the oath generally and usually required of applicants for registration (unless they are colored)."

Northampton Negro Loses His Case Against Registrar

JACKSON, Jan. 30 (AP) — A Northampton County Negro lost out today in his effort to have the State's literacy test for voters declared unconstitutional.

Not only did Alexander Faison, 24, fail to convince the court that he could read and write to the satisfaction of the Seaboard precinct registrar, but the jury also ruled that he was not a resident of the precinct in which he tried to register.

In returning the verdict against Faison, the jury found he could read and write, but not to the satisfaction of the registrar when he tried to register last May 12 for the Democratic primary.

Faison gave notice of an appeal of the case to the State Supreme Court.

The jury of three Negroes and nine whites deliberated for an hour yesterday after an all-day trial and resumed deliberation at 9:30 a.m. today. They returned to the court room around noon with their verdict.

Civil action in the case was instituted by Faison against Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Seaboard precinct registrar, in Northampton Superior Court last May after Mrs. Taylor had refused to register Faison.

Mrs. Taylor maintained in court yesterday that the North Carolina College sophomore lived on the Piccacanee' Township side of a road that is the boundary between that district and the Seaboard precinct, in which Faison was attempting to register.

Effort to Lower Voting Age Is Killed in North Carolina

Reapportionment Under Debate; 12-Month School Bills Offered

By JAY JENKINS

Raleigh Bureau, The Charlotte Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., March 30—Preoccupation with Republican gains vied with a hassle over a state government reorganization proposal for the spotlight as the Legislature wound up its seventh week.

Sen. J. Spencer Bell of Mecklenburg, speaking up for a compromise reapportionment bill at a committee hearing, declared that delay in realigning seats in the House and Senate could hand over control of the state to the Republicans within 10 years.

Bell said the delay in carrying out the mandate of the North Carolina Constitution — which calls for reapportionment after every 10-year, federal census—would give the GOP a potent issue.

He referred to a newspaper statement by Rep. John H. Kerr Jr. of Warren, chairman of the committee that will handle the bill in the House, in which Kerr said he was ready to act as undertaker for the measure.

'Better Dig Grave'

"He had better dig a grave," said Bell, "and the first thing he had better put in it is his conscience, because it is dead. He also had better make it big enough to hold the Democratic Party."

Several legislators from the East, where the death knell of reapportionment has been sounded since 1941, listened with frowns as Bell described Republican potentialities. "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," said one of them, Sen. Lunsford Crew of Halifax.

Whether fear of the Republicans will override Eastern fears of population gains of the Piedmont remains to be seen. Even if the compromise measure is enacted, reapportionment will not occur until after the 1960 census.

Under the compromise, the membership of the House would be increased from 120 to 130, with the extra 10 seats allocated to the counties on the basis of population. Now each of the 100 counties has a representative, with the remaining 20 distributed by population.

The Senate reapportionment would take into account geography as well as population. Membership of the Senate would remain at 50, and the seats would be allocated on the basis of population with two restrictions:

1. No county could have more than two Senators (Guilford and Mecklenburg now are entitled to two each on the basis of the 1950 census) and:

2. No senatorial district could consist of more than four contiguous counties. This would assure fair representation for sparsely populated areas in the far eastern and western portions of the state.

Another part of the compromise would set up a special commission to carry out reapportionment after every census, under the ground rules laid down. If the commission failed to carry it out, or an elector felt aggrieved by what was done, the question would go to the State Supreme Court for settlement.

NORTH CAROLINA

Republican gains, though played up mightily, failed to save a bill which would have lowered the voting age from 21 to 18. The bill was sponsored by Sen. Perry Martin of Northampton, at 28 the youngest member of the Legislature.

Arguments Fail

At first, Martin pitched his argument to the theme that a man old enough to fight is old enough to vote. Then he depicted the bill as the salvation of the Democratic Party. Neither argument fazed the opposition, which killed the bill by a margin of better than 5-1.

By far the most spirited debate of the session accompanied Senate passage of an administration bill which proposes to establish a new "Department of Administration" with a director appointed by the governor. The new department would brnig under one administrative roof the Budget Bureau, the Division of Purchase and Contract and several other agencies. In addition, new divisions concerned with land management and long-range planning would be set up.

"Management analysts" from the department would go into various state departments and make economy and efficiency studies with the power to recommend but not to act. The idea: More efficient government, with the governor freed of many minor duties.

Foes of the bill called it centralization of power. One said it would create an atmosphere in which a Huey Long could thrive. The director, said another, would be "a super-dooper efficiency expert." Opponents had more noise than votes.

Voting Laws to Get Test April 19 By U. S. Judges

By JACK CROSSWELL

A three-judge federal court will convene here April 19 to hear a suit which challenges North Carolina's literacy test for voting applicants.

Mrs. Louise Lassiter, a Negro, is asking for a permanent injunction that would restrain the use of literacy tests by election officials in Seaboard Precinct of Northampton County.

Her attorneys claim that laws giving a registrar the right to judge an applicant's literacy are unconstitutional. Mrs. Lassiter was denied registration May 5, 1956, by Seaboard Registrar Helen H. Taylor, because she "mispronounced several words," according to the action.

The court will be composed of John J. Parker, chief judge of the Fourth Circuit Court, Eastern District Judge Don Gilliam and Western District Judge Wilson Warlick.

Herman L. Taylor and Samuel Mitchell, Negro attorneys, will represent the plaintiff. Members of the State attorney general's staff are expected to assist Northampton County lawyers with the defense.

The suit alleges that Mrs. Lassiter and "25 or more other qualified" voters were turned down by Mrs. Taylor "solely by application of the so-called literacy test."

It further states this test "is a treatment extended only to applicants of the plaintiff's race" and that it violates various clauses in the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Mrs. Lassiter, a Northampton County resident for more than 37 years, said that she could read and write but was given "a purported literacy test," requiring the reading of the North Carolina Constitution.

The action hits N. C. General Statutes 163-28, which says, "Every person presenting himself for registration should be able to read and write . . . to the satisfaction of the registrar."

It also charges that the laws are unconstitutional because there is no appeal from a registrar's decision on the literacy qualifications of a voting applicant.

Mrs. Taylor, the defendant, did not deny registration "to any white person" because of the literacy test, the plaintiff claims. Only Negroes were turned away.

Labeled arbitrary and capricious, the voting laws are said by the suit to conflict with the 15th and 17th Amendments as well as the 14th Amendment.

Results of the trial may have sweeping effects on the present North Carolina voting laws. One State official said the decision of the court may force the Legislature to revamp election regulations during this session.

Wants Vote

Mrs. Louise Lassiter of Northampton County, N. C., has filed a Federal Court suit against a registrar asking for an injunction against "purported" literary tests which have been given to prospective voters at Seaboard, N. C.

Charges North Carolina Policy Restricts Negro Registration and Voting

New York—Citing comparative figures of Negro registration in North Carolina and those of citizens of British Guiana, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserts in a letter to Senator Samuel J. Erwin (D., N. C.) that "it is fair to deduce that a policy is in operation in North Carolina designed deliberately to restrict the registration of Negro citizens to vote."

When Mr. Wilkins appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights on Feb. 19, Senator Erwin stated that there was no restriction against Negroes registering and voting in North Carolina. He expressed the opinion that the relatively low registration was due to apathy or to occasional hostility of registrars in a few localities.

According to a story published in the New York Times, 75 per cent of adult citizens in British Guiana are registered to vote, Mr. Wilkins told the Senator in a letter dispatched. On the other hand, he pointed out, only 26 per cent of eligible North Carolina Negroes are registered.

Percentage Higher

"British Guiana is not ordinarily classified by Americans as on a par with a sovereign state in the United States, certainly not a state like North Carolina," the NAACP leader said. "Yet the percentage of registered voters would seem to be much higher than that of the Negro citizens of North Carolina, and very much higher than this same registration in other southern states."

"We believe," the letter continues, "that federal action to protect the right to register and vote is clearly indicated and that the pending civil rights bill should be passed. We believe, further, that the condition revealed is of such proportions and of such long standing, that the Attorney General of the United States should be given the authority to institute civil action as provided by the pending measure."

VOTE TEST—Three women from Seaboard yesterday challenged the literacy test of the State General Statutes at a three-judge Federal Court hearing here. Standing from left are Mrs. Mary Edwards, Mrs. Sarah Harris and Mrs. Louise Lassiter. Attorney Herman Taylor at the left and Attorney Samuel S. Mitchell are seated.

Federal Jurists Hear Evidence In Test of Literacy Vote Law

By JACK CROSSWELL.

North Carolina's newly-amended literacy test for voters was challenged yesterday before a special three-judged Federal Court.

Negro Attorney Herman L. Taylor declared that the literacy test violates both the Due Process Clause of the 17th Amendment and parts of the 14th Amendment of th United States Constitution. He and Negro Attorneys Samuel S. Mitchell and James R. Walker Js., represented the plaintiffs.

Three women who requested a permanent injunction against the literacy test all testified that they were denied registeration at Seaboard Precinct in Northampton County beiause they "mispronounced a few words."

Atty. Gen. George B. Patton, Assistant Atty. Gen. Robert Giles, Vinson Bridges of Tarboro and Northampton County Attorney E. N. Riddle maintained that the literaiy test fell under the jorisdiction of the North Carolina Legislature.

Giles pointed out that 17 states, including New York and Massachusetts, had laws requiring that voters be able to read and write.

The three judges, John J. Parker of Charlotte, Wilson Warlick of Newton and Don Gilliam of Tarboro, granted lawyers 20 days in which to file briefs on their arguments and an additional 10 days in which to answer.

Mrs. Louise Lassiter, the original plaintiff, said that she was given a section of the State Constitution to read when she tried to register. The registrar, Mrs. Helen H. Taylor, told her she mispronounced several words, Mrs. Lassiter said.

On the stand, Mrs. Lassiter was asked to read a part of the State Constitution. She did so somewhat haltingly. Asked to spell "charter," she answered, " I can't spell it."

She also said that she could not spell "corporation" or "reformatory." She spelled "charity" as "charty."

Mrs. Mary Ellen Edwards, another plaintiff, said Mrs. Taylor rejected her six times for registration for "mispronouncing words" and not being able to explain them.

Reads Section.

Mrs. Edwards read a section of the Constitution in a slow, deliberate manner when asked to do so.

Northampton Attorney Riddle asked, "How old were you when you stopped going to school?"

"Eighten," she replied.

"How far did you go?" he asked.

"To the Eighth Grade," Mrs. Edwards answered.

Mrs. Sarah Harris, the third plaintiff, said that she tried twice and failed to get on the books. She explained that the police chief was "walking around" in Mrs. Taylor's store and she grew nervous on one occasion. "I'm kinda scared of the chief," she testified.

On the stand, she said that she was asked to be a witness and didn't know that she had become a plaintiff in the lawsuit.

Asked what her purpose was in the suit, she answered, "My purpose is that I went to the registrar and passed, but I didn't get on the books."

She said that Mrs. Lassiter urged her to "come up here."

Alexander Faison, student at North Carolina College in Durham told the court that he, too, was turned down for mispronouncing words when he tried to register. He said that his brother got on the books the same day and his father had been registered for several years at Seaboard.

Some On Books.

Mrs. Taylor, the stout smiling registrar, said that she had put 49 Negroes on the books since 1952. The precinct has about 600 names on the books, she said.

Riddle asked her how many Negroes had applied for registeration.

"I put 21 on in '56 and 20 were rejected," Mrs. Taylor said.

Mrs. Taylor said that on orders from the late R. V. Beale, who was then chairman of the Elections Board for Northampton County, she gave dictation writing tests by reading sections of the State Constitution and having voting applicants copy it down.

Mrs. Harris, she said, didn't even attempt to write the first sentence. " 'Mrs. Taylor, you know I can't spell those words,' " the registrar quoted Mrs. Harris as saying. "She argued with me to register her since I put her sister on the books," Mrs. Taylor said.

Riddle asked, "Do you give everyone white, black and Indian—the literacy test?"

"Yes sir," replied Mrs. Taylor. She said she turned down aner and Raymond Davis, testified "white veteran" in 1952 because that Mrs. Taylor required them to the right to registe he could not read the State Con- read and write sections of the stitution. Taylor told the Under examination by Attorney State Constitutions. Mitchelll contended in his argu- Mitchell, Mrs. Taylor said she be- ments before the judges that a gan giving a dictation test after 1910 Supreme Court decision out- May 12. She also admitted that lawed "Grandfather Clause" in Ok- lahoma. If this applies to North

Legislature last week enacted a law which gives persons rejected by registrars the right to appeal to county boards of election and then to the courts.

"I want everyone to know how to register and where to go from

said, it would make of the 1868 Constitution law. This grants all s over the age of 21 egister and vote. d the court that the ot "pitched on the racial discrimination. wyers asked that the issed so that the plain- xhaust their remedies law. They said the

Carolina, he said. Section Six of the the present law. the applicant mispronounced. Two white witnesses, J. W. Joy- male persons ove

N.C. man loses round in registration suit, appeals

JACKSON, N.C. — Alexander Faison, 24, of Northampton County, who lost last week in his effort to have the state's literacy test for voters declared unconstitutional, says he will appeal to the State Supreme Court.

In returning a verdict against Mr. Faison, a North Carolina College sophomore, the jury found that he could read and write "but not to the satisfaction of the registrar" when he sought to register for the Democratic primary last May 12.

The jury, composed of nine white and three colored persons, deliberated for an hour after the all-day trial Wednesday and resumed deliberation at 9:30 a.m. Thursday. It returned its verdict about noon the same day.

* * *

CIVIL ACTION IN the case was instituted by Mr. Faison against Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Seaboard Precinct registrar, in Northampton Superior Court last May after she refused to register him.

Mrs. Taylor testified in court that Mr. Faison lived on the Wiccacanee Township side of a road and that is the boundary between that district and the Seaboard Precinct in which Mr. Faison sought to register.

In returning its verdict the jury also ruled that Mr. Faison was not a resident of the precinct in which he tried to vote.

the highest court if a three-judge district court failed to restrain the use of a literacy test by a Northampton County registrar.

It is apparently the first incident where "reading and writing" requirements for voting have been tested by a federal action. Sometime ago, Alabama's "understanding and explaining" requirements were thrown out by a three-judge district court. This ruling was affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the North Carolina action, Louise Lassiter said her right to vote was denied under the literacy test because she "mispronounced several words" while reading the State Constitution. Registrar Helen H. Taylor of Seaboard Precinct in Northampton County was named defendant.

The suit also challenged the law giving a registrar the complete power in determining whether a person was qualified to vote. It pointed out that there was no appeal from a registrar's ruling.

State Assistant Attorney General Wade Bruton said the Seaboard registrar probably would be "defended locally" but the attorney general had the authority to enter an action testing the North Carolina Constitution by declaratory judgment.

Raymond Maxwell, executive secretary to the State Board of Elections, said that several complaints were received from the Seaboard Precinct during the May primary from Charles A. McLean, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The registrar informed officials that about 10 Negroes were registered. R. V. Beale, who was then Northampton County Elections Board chairman, said the registrar denied that she had been unfair to Negroes

Maxwell said the North Carolina Supreme Court held the literacy test constitutional several years ago. Since there is no registration at the present, he was of the opinion that the case in U. S. Eastern District Court was "moot."

Mitchell and his partner, Herman L. Taylor, yesterday argued similar cases from Halifax County before the North Carolina Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT MAY GET SUIT

Federal Action Tests State's 'Reading and Writing' Voting Requirements

A suit which threatens North Carolina's literacy test for voting registrants may go all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Samuel S. Mitchell, attorney for the plaintiff, said last night it was the intention of his client to go to

Down to 18 Years Moves to Lower Vote Age

Voting rights for North Carolinians 18 years of age and over were requested in the Legislature last night by young Senator Perry Martin of Northampton County.

The 28-year-old Martin, a Rich Square lawyer, sent forth a bill which would lower by three years the minimum voting age in this State.

Only two States, Kentucky and Georgia, allow 18-year-olds to vote.

Senator Martin's bill calls for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people at the general election on Nov. 4, 1958.

The young Northampton attorney said there were two reasons for offering his bill.

"First, I think it will create greater interest in government, especially in elections," he said. "At present there is a staggering number of people in our State who neglect their duty to vote. I think that if we can get our young people to begin taking part in government immediately after graduation from high school, it will make of them better citizens.

"Then there is this argument which has been heard many times—if an individual is old enough to wear the uniform of his country, he is old enough to vote on the principles of his government."

Bills seeking the right to vote for 18-year-olds and over have been tried before in the General Assembly, without success. Senator Martin said he had talked with several legislators about his bill and they have given it a favorable reaction. Others, said they preferred to talk it over with the folks back home before committing themselves.

Martin is one of the youngster members of the present Legislature. He graduated from Wake Forest Law School at the age of 20.

North Carolina Legislators Seek to Save Literacy Test

Bill Offered to Provide Quick Hearings for Anyone Denied Vote

By JAY JENKINS

Raleigh Bureau, The Charlotte Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., April 6—Legislation designed to shore up North Carolina's literacy test for voters has been introduced in the General Assembly.

More than 10 legislators signed bills, offered in the House and Senate, designed to guarantee a quick hearing to anyone denied the right to vote in the state.

It was obvious that the legislation is being advanced in the hope it will help turn back a challenge of the state's literacy test for voters which is docketed for a federal court hearing here on April 19.

Immediate Appeal

The measures provide that anyone who is denied registration, for whatever reason, may appeal to the county board of elections from the ruling of the precinct registrar. This appeal may be made on the same day of the denial.

In the event the county board sides with the voter, he will be able to cast his ballot. Now a person turned down by the registrar cannot vote in the election at which his right is challenged because he must go to court.

Under the bills, county boards of election are required to hold prompt hearings when a voter appeals from a precinct registrar. If the board rules against the voter, he may appeal to Superior Court and then to the State Supreme Court.

These bills also propose a change in the law relating to the literacy test. That law says now that a prospective voter must be able to read and write any section of the state constitution "to the satisfaction of the registrar."

In place of the phrase, "to the satisfaction of the registrar," the bills substitute the words: "It shall be the duty of each registrar to administer the provisions of this (literacy) section."

Three Suits Pending

At least three lawsuits challenging the literacy test are now pending in Federal courts. Mrs. Louise Lassiter, a Northampton County Negro, is the plaintiff in a suit to be heard here April 19 by a three-judge Federal court.

Mrs. Lassiter contends a registrar in her home precinct of Seaboard denied her the right

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to vote because she "mispronounced several words." She is asking a permanent injunction against use of the literacy test in the Seaboard precinct. If that injunction is granted, it will strike down the test as a voting condition all over the state.

A prime contention of the suit is that the law giving a registrar the right to judge an applicant's literacy is unconstitutional.

While the legal fate of the literacy test is still an issue to be decided, state officials hailed an action of the U.S. Supreme Court as an important victory for the 1955 Pupil Assignment Act.

The nation's highest court turned down an appeal of some Negro children in Old Fort, McDowell County, for the right to enroll immediately in the white school at Old Fort.

Agrees With Court

In effect, the court agreed with lower Federal courts that the Negroes have not exhausted the administrative remedies open to them under the pupil assignment statute.

The Negroes had contended in their appeal that the assignment law was "unconstitutional on its face." If the Supreme Court had agreed, said State Attorney General George Patton, it would have so stated.

Gov. Hodges said the decision attests "the good judgment" of the 1955 General Assembly in enacting the assignment law. The law put authority to assign pupils to the various schools in the hands of local school boards.

Asked whether the decision could mean that additional legislation to keep the schools segregated will not be asked of the present legislature, Gov. Hodges said, "Theoretically, yes, although we don't know what future developments may be."

Attorney General Patton said another effect of the decision apparently was to uphold the North Carolina Supreme Court ruling that pupils seeking reassignment under the assignment act must petition school boards individually and not as a group or a race.

Patton said the Old Fort Negroes now must petition the McDowell County Board of Education as individuals and start anew their legal battle.

Voter Registration Bill Passes

Legislation that may strengthen the State's hand in a legal test of the literacy test for voters became law yesterday.

The law, which allows an avenue of appeal for persons denied the ballot under the literacy test, may also make it easier for Negroes to get on the registration books in eastern counties where the test is applied stringently.

The measure passed the House yesterday without debate. It provides a system of appeal from a registrar's ruling through county boards of election and the courts.

'Grandfather Clause'.

It also removes the outdated "Grandfather Clause" from the State's election statutes and rewrites language in the law outlining the registrar's rolli n applying the constitutional provision which says applicants must be able to read and write the State constitution.

The literacy test is being challenged by a Northampton County Negro woman in a suit that will be heard before a three-judge federal court in Raleigh on April 19

Mrs. Louise Lassiter of Seaboard is asking a permanent injunction to restrain the use of the test in Seaboard precinct of Northampton.

Her attorneys claim in the action that laws giving the registrar the right to judge an applicant's literacy are unconstitutional, and that she "and 25 or more other qualified voters" were turned down by Seaboard Registrar Helen H. Taylor on May 5, 1956, "solely by application of the so-called literary test."

The suit further claims that the test "is a treatment extended only to applicants of the plaintiff's race."

Charges Violations.

It charges the State's laws violate the 14th, 15th, and 17th, amendments to the U. S. Constitution and provide no appeal from a registrar's decision.

The provisions of the act passed yesterday are seen as substantial answers to all charges in the Northampton woman's suit. Attorney-General Frank Patton says the new law will "strengthen the hand" of the State in the suit.

Governor Hodges told a press conference last week the new law would fit in with the State's "moderate approach" to civil rights matters.

Under its provisions, registrar's are given "the duty to administer" the literacy test.

The old law said applicants must read and write the constitution "to the satisfaction of" the registrar.

New provisions in the law allow appeal from a registrar's decision to the county board of education, which could order an applicant registered after a hearing. An applicant denied by the county board could appeal to a Superior Court, which could also order registration.

Under the old law, there was no appeal from a registrar's ruling except to seek an order of mandamus through a civil court action.

The new law also deletes the Grandfather Clause, enacted in 1901. Such clauses in several southern state constitutions were declared unconstitutional more than 30 years ago and the North Carolina clause has been inoperative since then.

The measure which passed yesterday had been introduced simultaneously in the Senate by Sen. Claude Currie of Durham and others and in the House by Rep. John Y. Jordon of Buncombe County. It passed the Senate last week.

Later, Pleasants confirmed Walker's report on the vandalism.

Walker said that the typed record of a criminal trial charging him with assault on a white registrar was lying on the front seat of the vehicle. The paper had been smeared as if handled with greasy hands.

The report contained records of a Superior Court trial in which Walker was convicted on assault charges. He said the case had been appealed for the second time to the North Carolina Supreme Court.

He said the car broke down here Thursday night while he was en route to Raleigh to appear in a three-judge Federal Court hearing Friday in which North Carolina's literacy test for voters was challenged.

Walker said he went back Saturday with Alexander and James Faison, students at North Carolina College at Durham, and got a wrecker to pull the car to the garage.

The New York Times, 75 per cent of adult citizens in British Guiana are registered to vote, Mr. Wilkins told the Senator in a letter dispatched Monday. On the other hand, he pointed out, only 26 per cent of eligible North Carolina Negroes are registered.

"British Guiana is not ordinarily classified by Americans as on a par with a sovereign state in the United States, certainly not a stake like North Carolina," the NAACP leader said. "Yet the percentage of registered voters would seem to be much higher than that of the Negro citizens of North Carolina, and very much higher than this same registration in other southern states."

"We believe," the letter continues, "that federal action to protect the right to register and vote is clearly indicated and that the pending civil rights bill should be passed. We believe, further, that the condition revealed is of such proportions, and of such long standing, that the Attorney General of the United States should be given the authority to institute civil action as provided by the pending measure."

Negro In Voting Suits Says Car Slashed By Vandals

By JACK CROSSWELL.

CENTERVILLE, April 23 — A Negro attorney charged today that someone slashed the upholstery and seats in his 1942-model car which he left at a local repair garage Saturday.

James R. Walker, 30, who has appeared in several voting suits in Northampton and Halifax counties, said that he discovered the vandalism when he went to pick up his car this afternoon. He said also that his personal papers had been removed from a box in the car.

At Garage.

"They told me at the garage that it wasn't like that when they brought it in," the Weldon lawyer said. He named the repair shop as Pleasant's Garage.

John Pleasants, garage operator, said that he had been away and didn't know about the incident until contacted by a reporter. "It shouldn't have happened at my place," he said.

"This is new to me," Pleasants added. "I'm going to talk with the wrecker driver who pulled the car here . . . Right now I don't know anything about it. . ."

"I was told the car would be ready today," he said. "I went to the garage where the mechanics were working on it, but I could hardly recognize it—it had been slashed so badly."

harges No. Carolina Restricts Registration

NEW YORK—Citing comparative figures of Negro registration in North Carolina and those of citizens of British Guiana, Ray Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserts in a letter to Senator Sameuel J. Ervin (D., N.C.) that "it is fair to deduce that a policy is in operation in North Carolina designed deliberately to restrict the registration of Negro citizens to vote."

When Mr. Wilkins appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights on Feb. 19, Senator Ervin stated that there was no restriction against Negroes registering and voting in North Carolina. He expressed the opinion that the relatively low registration was due to apathy or to occasional hostility of registrars in a few localities.

According to a story published in

CINCINNATI FIGHTS ANTI-NEGRO DRIVE

New York

Committee of Voters Assails a Whispering Campaign Against Vice Mayor

Lucas 10-22-57

Special to The New York Times.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21—A newly formed committee of widely known voters brought into the open here today a whispering campaign against Vice-Mayor Theodore M. Berry, a Negro seeking re-election to the City Council.

The committee denounced the "undercover" efforts against Mr. Berry and urged his re-election to a fifth consecutive two-year term on Nov. 5. Mr. Berry is a member of the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is running for the City Council on the ticket of the City Charter Committee, a fusion of Democrats and Independent Republicans that established the City Manager system here thirty-two years ago. He is chairman of the Finance Committee of City Council.

"Our primary concern is to insure the re-election of councilman whose imaginative, level-headed and diligent efforts have made him one of the finest municipal leaders in the city's history," the committee said and added:

"We are also deeply troubled by the untrue whispering campaign against Mr. Berry and the irresponsible introduction of racial issues into the recent successful campaign against P. R. [Proportional Representation] voting. Such tactics have become a sinister force and can do irreparable harm to the community.

"We believe that an impressive vote to assure re-election of Mr. Berry would be the most complete and effective proof that attempts to capitalize on racial or religious projudices and antagonisms cannot succeed in Cincinnati."

The Little Rock (Ark.) racial crisis helped, at a special election Sept. 30, to eleminate the proportional representation system of electing City Council, in the opinion of political observers here. The racial campaign of some anti-P. R. spokesmen was to the effect that "you don't want a Negro [Mr. Berry] as your Mayor, do you?" Mr. Berry received most first-choice votes of all Councilmanic candidates two years ago. The Council chose Charles P. Taft as Mayor.

Rumors were also spread to the effect that Mr. Berry had bought or was about to buy a home in numerous Cincinnati suburbs. "If those rumors were true I would own a home in almost every part of this city," Mr. Berry said.

Negroes Defeated Dr. Dowell

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

When the Black Dispatch announced several weeks ago 1500-odd whites had voted for Dr. Dowell in the primary, this allegation was immediately attacked by a number of political wiseacres. We had one man to tell us at the Knife and Fork club we had entirely misrepresented the facts. We waited for the daily papers to come out with a precinct map covering the vote, but the daily papers did not follow the old system. Perhaps there was a reason for this that does not meet the eye. There are a lot of folk in this community, on both sides of the fence, who fear the dissemination of the truth.

Assuming the public would like to know the facts about the recent councilmanic election, the Black Dispatch sent two men down to the county election board to check the records, since last Tuesday's election.

These investigators discovered our earlier estimate was one vote shy in the 13 precincts, and that Dr. Dowell secured 1499 white votes in all-white precincts of the city. This same check shows that there is a total registered Negro vote in Ward 2 of 7083, and that on election day only 3062 Negroes cast their ballot, leaving a total of 4110 registered Negroes who did not vote. When you add this 4110 to the election day vote of Dr. Dowell, which was 4322, it can be readily seen that it was the indifferent Negroes in the ward who defeated Dr. Dowell. Don't charge it to any other racial group. Negroes did it themselves.

Here are the precinct figures coming from the county lection board office, which gives the official tabulation of 13 all-Negro precincts in Ward 2:

	Registered Voters	Number Not Voting	Number Voting
Precinct 2	462	189	273
Precinct 6	394	234	157
Precinct 7	457	230	227
Precinct 8	687	370	316
Precinct 9	551	329	222
Precinct 10	357	203	154
Precinct 12	601	343	258
Precinct 14	783	513	270
Precinct 16	443	281	162
Precinct 17	427	247	182
Precinct 21	526	322	194
Precinct 31	771	319	458
Precinct 38	617	428	189
	7083	4110	3062

There is no question about it. Dr. Dowell, an intelligent Negro, with a clean record politically and otherwise, ran a good race. Every Negro in the ward knew he was running, but the figures above show there are 7083 Negroes registered in Ward 2, and out of this number only 3062, while a still larger number, 4110, did not vote. Our readers should also remember that 249 of the voters in the all-Negro precincts, the election board figures show, voted for Marvin Reynolds. This then must be deducted from the number of Negro voters in the ward who voted for Dowell, and white voters to this extent, helped out in the final totals that gave Dr. Dowell the final total of ballots recorded, which was 4322.

Another check that should be made on these figures that tell what Negroes were doing in the precincts last Tuesday, rests in the fact that in that section of the ward where what is called the intelligentsia among Negroes reside, there was less attention given to voting last Tuesday than in the sections where the poorer and uneducated live, and there also, if you can study the area intelligently, you will observe there was a larger inclination to support Reynolds, despite the fact ugly, vicious posters which raised the race issue were lavishly scattered all over the area.

We are going to give you these figures so that you may check them also as it relates to the support Reynolds and Dowell got in the 13 all-Negro precincts:

	Reynolds	Dowell
Precinct 2	4	269
Precinct 6	13	144
Precinct 7	16	209
Precinct 8	10	306
Precinct 9	12	138
Precinct 10	16	138
Precinct 12	13	240
Precinct 14	34	233
Precinct 16	22	135
Precinct 17	18	163
Precinct 21	15	176
Precinct 31	22	434
Precinct 38	44	145
	249	2792

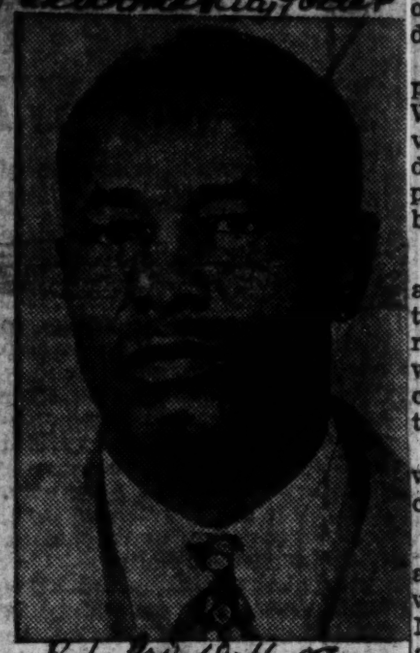
Of course, the 249 Negroes who voted for Reynolds must e deducted from the total of 7083 that Dr. Dowell should take as a potential base from which to reckon his Negro support, which means that the actual pro-Dowell support should be considered as 6734. But 4110 of this number refused to vote last Tuesday, which further reduces Negro support of Dowell in the 13 all-Negro precincts to 2412. But Dr. Dowell received, according to election board figures, 4322. The difference between the vote cast for Dowell in the all-Negro precincts in the second ward, and the total vote cast for him is 1910. The question is, where did this added vote actually come from, unless it came from white people in the ward?

We have gone to great detail to digest these precinct figures in the recent election because no other paper in the city would do so, and because we have been charged by some Negroes with padding the figures of the whites who voted for Dowell, and because we sincerely desire to prove that there is an actual trend in Oklahoma on the part of white people to vote for qualified Negro candidates who run for public office.

Much to our surprise, it appears that vote integration in Oklahoma has a stronger hold on white people than upon Negroes. Here we have graphs showing on a given issue 1910 whites vote for a Negro candidate, while only 249 Negroes vote for the white candidate. If anyone has figures that will change the summary we have made of what happened last Tuesday the Black Dispatch will be delighted to publish them. We can be wrong, and if we are, the Black Dispatch wants to find it out.

There is an old axiom which says, "Figures don't lie, but liars figure." Let's apply it in this instance. If you add the 4110 registered Negroes who did not vote last Tuesday to the 4322 votes Dr. Dowell received, you have a grand total of 8432 votes. Subtract from 8432 votes the sum of 6396, which is the Reynolds vote, as announced by the election board, and you find a difference of 2032, which is the exact majority Dr. Dowell would have had over Marvin Reynolds if Dr. Dowell could have had the support and vote of the 4110 registered Negro voters who did not vote last Tuesday to the 4322 votes Dowell received, you have a grand total

An Open Letter To County Voters



A. D. MATHUES

Dear Voters:

Yes . . . Let's Git Goin' October 15!

During this semi-centennial year all Oklahoma county has pointed with pride at the tremendous progress we have made in only 50 years as a state. Our Capitol county was not developed to the greatest in the state by people who stopped.

Right now, as we start our second half-century, is the time to "git goin'" again. The County-Wide Improvement Program is designed to benefit every section of the county with much needed improvements.

Let's Git Goin'. Vote "Yes" on October 15 and we'll be on our way.

A. D. MATHUES,
President, Chamber of Commerce

Council Sets Vote on Ward Revision Plan

A new plan advanced by aMrvin Reynolds, war 2 councilman, for redistricting Oklahoma City's four wards is scheduled for a vote next week by the city council.

Reynolds said the ward alinnment he puproposed has received approval of an Eastside citizen group who had objected to some of the earlier proposals for redistricting.

Only objection to Reynolds proposal Tuesday came from L. J. Wilkes, ward 4 councilman, who voted against the motion which directed the city attorney to prepare a redistricting ordinance based on the new formula.

Later, Wilkes said he felt more attention should be paid to future growth of wards 1 and 4 in reshaping the ward lines. This would mean taking several precincts from ward 4 and adding them either to ward 2 or 3.

Reynolds' plan is similar to others which have been advanced in recent weeks.

Ward 1 would be the area north and west of a line starting at the west city limits extending along N. W. 23rd to Western; north along N. Western to N. W. 50th, east along N. W. 50th to Santa Fe, and north on Santa Fe to the city limits. Voting population of the area is 30,592.

Other ward boundaries: Ward 2, starting at the north city limits and south along the east boundary of ward 1, then south along N. Western to N. W. 13th, east on N. W. 13th to Santa Fe, south on Santa Fe to S. E. 15th, and east along S. E. 15th to the city limits. Voting population, 35,571.

Ward 3, lying south of ward 1, and west of ward 2, the ward 3 southern boundary would be the North Canadian river. Voting population, 33,000.

Ward 4. Northern boundary of the ward would be, starting at the west city limits, the rived to S. E. 15th to the east city limits. Voting population, 36,397.

Redistricting of the wards is required under the new charter adopted at last spring's city election.

Are We Ready For Redistricting?

Last July 31, less than one month ago, a group of interested citizens under the direction of the Citizens' Action Committee met in a luncheon meeting to discuss proposed redistricting of wards in Oklahoma City as a follow-up of a mandate given the city council in the new city charter. During that meeting each of the proposed plans as outlined by the county election board according to the number of registered voters in Oklahoma City was explained by Councilman Robert Constant.

Many of the persons gathered for this meeting saw the plans for the first time that day and the group reached no conclusion, nor did it make any recommendation since they were assured by Councilman Constant that they would have ample time and that the city council would not rush this matter.

Tuesday, without any further discussion or meeting to this newspaper's knowledfe, Councilman Marvin Reynolds of ward two who was present during all of the July 31 luncheon, presented one of the several proposed plans for adoption of the city council and the council was told that the people of this ward had discussed and approved the plan. The council agreed to bring the matter up for discussion and vote next Tuesday, August 27.

The Black Dispatch feels keenly that there is a vast difference in discussion of proposed plans and endorsement or approval of one of several plans. We do not think the people of this ward have sufficiently discussed the proposed plans and we are positive no representative group has endorsed the plan offered by Councilman Reynolds at the Tuesday meeting.

We strongly urge a meeting of minds of representative citizens of this city with their councilmen to discuss the matter of redistricting wards of this city before any action is taken by the city council. This should be done immediately.

Citizens Action Committe Presents Plea To Councilmen

The boundaries of Oklahoma City's four wards were reshaped by unanimous vote of City councilmen Tuesday in waht was termed as an attempt to more evenly distribute the voting over the protest of the Citizens Action committee which designed the need for an increase in the number of wards due to the city's growth.

A last-minute change in the ordinance, first introduced several weeks ago, was in the boundary between wards 1 and 2 and is described by some as an attempt to appease Negro residents of ward 2 who campaigned for creation of a fifth ward for Eastside Negroes.

The only protest heard at the Tuesday meeting which came from the Citizens Action committee was presented on the basis that the Oklahoma City of 1956 had outgrown the present ward distributing which was formulated as long ago as 1926.

Spokesman for the Citizens group which is composed of representatives from 30 different interracial and Negro organizations of the city was Jimmy Stewart who presented the organization's plea for an addition of a fifth ward.

Misquote Stewart

Quoted in a Daily Oklahoman story as making a plea for at least five wards with one for the Negro alone, Stewart's plea to the council was centered around the creation of an increased number of wards in keeping with the growth of the city.

"We maintain, that based on fundamental business principles devoid of any effects of selfish interest from whatever side it may come, the operation of this city has increased beyond the 3-councilmen, 4-ward stage," Stewart pointed out to the councilmen.

He continued, "Some have said and are still saying' that the time is not ripe to add additional wards." Our answer to such baseless reasoning is that 'procrastination is a theif of time.'"

Though Mayor Street had expressed earlier the desire for an increase in the number of wards to eight, he did not press for adoption of such an ordinance at the council meeting.

He declared Wednesday that his failure to press his fight for eight wards was due entirely to the fact that he realized he was beaten before he started and not because of any compromise with councilmen.

The new ordinance, which will not become effective until January 1, will place approximately 33,000 registered voters in each of the wards.

A slight change resulting in the passing of the modified ordinance was the leaving of 3,000 white voters in ward 1. It had been expected earlier that these voters would be shifted to ward 2.

Boundary Changes

The west boundary of ward 2, as approved, is along N Santa Fe from the north city limits to NW 36, then west along NW 36 to N Western, south along N Western to NW 13, east along NW 13 to N Santa Fe, south along Santa Fe to SE 15 and east on SE 15 to the city limits.

The original plan was to include the area between NW 50 and NW 36, N Santa Fe to N Western, in the new ward 2.

The Rev. M. A. Curry is chairman of the Citizens Action committee.

Shut-in Votes Ruled Out

Court Voids Ballots, Reverses Result, Keeps Roberts Rhode Island Governor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1—The Rhode Island Supreme Court today declared Democratic Gov. Dennis J. Roberts the winner in the state's hotly contested 1956 gubernatorial election.

In a decision that came three days after the time set for the inauguration of a new governor, the court threw out certain absentee and shut-in ballots that had given a 427 vote margin to Republican challenger Del Sesto.

Democrats immediately began preparations for the inauguration of Roberts, while Republican leaders hinted they would appeal the decision.

Crowds began to gather around the State House there were indications that Roberts would be sworn in at a private ceremony instead of the public ceremony before the members of the House and Senate.

The State's highest court, sitting this afternoon of inauguration day, upheld Governor Roberts' contention that the counting of the disputed ballots cast in election day, Nov. 6, was unconstitutional.

The decision was 3 to 1, with the lone dissenting justice contending that the disputed ballots were cast unconstitutionally. The dissenter, Judge Harold A. Andrews, a Republican, concurred only with the dismissal of the petition.

The Court's decision ordered the State Elections Board to issue Roberts a certificate of election.

The election went before the court after Del Sesto, a former governor, overtook Roberts' original lead of 207 votes and defeated him by 427 votes. The absentee ballots had been counted in mid-December, but the count of civilian absentee ballots began, Del Sesto quickly overcame Roberts' election day lead and was declared again. He took the civilian absentee ballots, 1670 to 1240 and pulled into a lead of 233 votes. He fattenedly this to a 931-vote lead at the conclusion of the shut-in ballot count, 1700 to 992.

Roberts carried the servicemen's vote, 1848 to 1426, but it only trimmed Del Sesto's lead to its final plurality of 427.

Constitutional Conflict Cited in R. I. Vote Ruling

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3 (Spl.)—Democrat Dennis J. Roberts has begun his fourth term as Rhode Island Governor after the hottest local post election fracas of the 20th century.

The Governor took office on New Year's Day, two hours after the State Supreme Court, in a 3-1 decision, invalidated 4954 absentee ballots.

The ballot invalidation reversed an apparent 427-vote victory for Republican Christopher Del Sesto and put Roberts back in office by 63 votes.

Statute Contested

In open court the Governor's attorneys argued that the civilian absentee and shut-in voters' statute, which the Governor himself had signed into law in 1953, is unconstitutional because it permits absentees to mark ballots before election day.

The court majority ruled that 4954 civilian and shut-in votes were cast before Nov. 6 and were therefore invalid. It said that even if all 648 ballots marked on election day had been cast for Del Sesto, the Governor still would have been reelected by 63 votes. It ordered the board of elections to issue a certificate of election to Governor Roberts.

In 1944, Rhode Island adopted a constitutional amendment that permits servicemen to vote by absentee ballot. The amendment specifically provides that the State Legislature may provide for the time servicemen may mark their absentee ballots. The Legislature subsequently provided that servicemen could vote on or before election day.

A 1948 amendment permitting civilian absentee and shut-in voters to cast absentee ballots does not specifically authorize the General Assembly to fix the time for marking these ballots. In fact, a separate section of the state constitution says that the offices of governor and other general state officers shall be voted on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of the even year.

Explanation Enclosed

However, the state legislature in 1953 passed a law providing that civilian absentees and shut-in ballots may be marked "on or before" election day, and ballots sent out last November by the Secretary of State were accompanied by explanations saying that they could be marked and mailed on or before election day.

It was on the basis of the conflict between the 1953 law and the Constitution that the court outlawed most of the absentee ballots.

Concurring in the majority opinion were Chief Justice Edmund W. Flynn and Associate Justices Francis B. Condon and Thomas J. Paolino. Disseting on the ground that the Governor was too late in challenging the validity of the shut-in and civilian absentee ballots was Associate Justice Harold A. Andrews.

Judges Flynn and Condon were elected to the supreme court by a Democratic-controlled legislature in 1935. Judge Paolino, a former Republican national committeeman, and Judge Andrews were elected by last year's Democratic legislature.

The fight had national overtones. Rhode Island law permits the Governor to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate. Rhode Island's senior Senator, Theodore Francis Green, at 89 is the Senate's oldest member. A Republican Governor would be expected to appoint a Republican if a vacancy should arise in the next two years. Therefore Gov. Roberts' fight to stay in office was, in part, insurance against possible upset of Democratic Senate control.

Absentees Angered

The court's decision and subsequent swearing in of Gov. Roberts in his chambers raised a thunder of protest from absentee voters who felt they had been disfranchised.

One voter, William Gosling of Middletown, hospitalized after a heart attack at election time, announced he would take his case to the United States Supreme Court under the "equal protection" guarantee of the 14th Amendment. He gave up when hundreds of telephone calls offering him encouragement jeopardized his health all over again, he said.

Del Sesto, 49, a tax lawyer, said he would abide by the court decision because further court action might place under a cloud any contracts signed by the Governor after Jan. 1.

But Del Sesto promised to run again in 1958.

New Ballot Battle Shapes Up In S.C.

Afro-American Sat. 8-24-57 P.3

Baltimore Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — A test of whether or not a White Citizens Council-backed new election law can materially disfranchise most of an estimated 75,000 colored South Carolinians was shaping during the past week.

The 1957 State Legislature enacted into law revised statutes, generally approved by WCC, which are calculated to keep the ballot out of the hands of colored citizens credited with having decided several elections, and local elections. At the same time, the statutes are aimed at colored voters who outnumber whites in 19 of the state's 46 counties.

* * *

THE NEW law kills registration certificates normally good through 1958, as of May 1, 1958. Starting on Sept. 1, 1957, and up to May 1, 1958, new registration certificates may be applied for at registration boards in writing.

Personnel for many of these boards has been changed just this year, which gives rise to speculation that colored applicants may be in for more than usual "rough going" when they seek to register.

In the past, in numerous counties, boards have resorted to delaying and stalling tactics and exaggerations of statutory requirements for registration.

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL T. C. Callison, however, indicated in an exclusive statement to the AFRO that the new registration may not be a touchy matter.

Replying to a question as to whether or not persons holding certificates might not offer same to boards in lieu of taking another examination for a certificate, Mr. Callison said: "I see no reason why the registration boards won't follow this procedure. Of course it is left to their judgment. They have some latitude. And in general, I think they will handle it fairly."

STATEWISE, several county and community groups are already working on the matter. Citizens are being "educated" on how to complete application forms.

An "off the record" statewide caucus of political action leaders is scheduled for Columbia on (Aug. 21.) Wednesday.

One strong possibility is that the new law may get court testing, "as routine," as one spokesman for this group told The AFRO.

The new South Carolina election law is modeled after the Mississippi and Alabama state laws, both of which were reportedly also drafted and sponsored by the White Citizens Council.

South Carolina Voters Face Delays in Re-registering

Journal & Constitution, Atlanta Ga.

Lit. E. Sun. 10-20-57

Citizens Are Standing in Line In Trying to Get Certificates

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Oct. 19—Unless something is done to alleviate the situation, South Carolina's 760,000 voters are going to have a hard time getting reregistered before next May 1, even though now, more than six months before next year's June Democratic primaries, citizens are standing in line to get new certificates.

It all has come about because the last General Assembly in setting up rules and regulations covering registration for the new 10-year period (1958-68) prescribed a routine that is taking much more time than expected. The law says only the members of the county board (three in number) can say whether a person is qualified, and that the applicant must fill out the long blank, and answer the questions as to eligibility, in the presence of these board members. So only a limited number can be accommodated in a day.

Often a person, after waiting several hours, is not reached before closing time, and so must come back. This has disgusted many voters who have been vocal in their criticism of the time-consuming red tape that the new law, passed at the 1957 session of the Legislature, stipulates as necessary in qualifying to vote.

No Quick Remedy

However, no matter who does the kicking, or how many protests there are, there seems to be no way to remedy the situation until the General Assembly meets in January. And then there is a question as to whether a majority will want to relax the rather tedious procedure that has been prescribed, under which for the first time a person must state his color in registering, and give other details not previously required.

The current (1948-58) certificates are good until May of next year, but not later. After that date, only new certificates will be honored. True, one can reregister any time during the 10-year period that he likes, or not at all, but with a big election coming up next June, it is natural for the eligible voters to want to qualify in time to cast their ballot at that time.

The trouble, of course, centers mainly in the large counties where there are thousands who want to qualify. In the smaller counties the applicants no doubt can be accommodated in the allotted time.

In 1948, the last time general reregistration was conducted, both the expiring (1938-'48) certificate and the new one (1948-'58) were good for the entire first year of the new period. But the law now is different, the (1948-'58) certificate being good only until next May. Until then both the old and new

SOUTH CAROLINA

are good, which takes care of special and municipal elections to be held in the interim.

South Carolina's certificate is an all-purpose one, good in primaries and general elections, local and state. One registration covers all. So it will be seen that more is at stake than just the Democratic primary next June when a governor, all other constitutional offices, 23 state senators, a complete House of Representatives, six congressmen, several solicitors, and various local officers are to be nominated, or, in reality, elected, since victory in the Democratic primary is still tantamount to election in this state. For example, Columbia votes in March for a mayor and two councilmen. For this election the May 1 provision happily makes the old certificates good, but this would not be true if the election were after May 1.

Extra Money

The Legislature provided $200,000 to be spent in keeping registration offices open longer than the usual three days a month, but even with the extended schedule the work in many instances is more than the three board members can do, and since they cannot delegate their authority there is not much that can be done for the present even if money were available for extra help.

It is odd to see people lined up more than six months before a deadline — a rather significant demonstration of civic responsibility. But those who must wait are grumbling, so no doubt something will be done by the Legislature to help out. If the solons don't act, they could find some of their own supporters unable to vote next June, since the registering boards are using a strict first-come, first-served policy, regardless of position or race, and at the present speed the boards might not be able to take care of all applicants by the May 1 deadline.

Election Of Negro Would Hurt Delegation: LeaMond

House Member Warns Of Need For Group Harmony

Election of a Negro to the Charleston County Legislative Delegation would seriously hamper that group's efficiency in the General Assembly, a Charleston County house member said yesterday.

Rep. F. Julian LeaMond told the North Charleston Rotary Club that the mere fact of a Negro being on the delegation would "destroy the good will and respect now enjoyed by the delegation."

LeaMond referred to today's special general election to fill a seat in the house delegation. One of the four candidates in the race is a Negro, John H. Wrighten, Charleston lawyer.

LeaMond expressed concern over the possibility of Wrighten's election and urged a heavy vote by white citizens today to offset a Negro "bloc vote." That vote has been estimated at about 4,000 voters.

LeaMond stated: "My major concern is that the election of a Negro to the Legislature will destroy the effectiveness of our County Delegation in the General Assembly. During the past several years your Delegation has devoted much of its time, energy and quite often, personal funds, to build up a feeling of good will toward Charleston County in the General Assembly. During Nov. 1953, your Delegation promoted a visit to Charleston by the entire General Assembly and State Officials. This was a three day visit, all expenses paid and over two hundred members and officials attended. Last year and again this year, the delegation acted as hosts for the members of the General Assembly and other state officials on weekly fishing trips. Ships and funds for these trips were provided by the Maritime Development Association. This public relations program has made your delegation one of the most respected, well liked and successful delegations in the General Assembly. The dividends from this public relations policy have been tremendous.

Several new bridges and highways have been constructed in Charleston County, and more are planned for the near future. A freeze has been placed on the private power generation tax. A twenty-one million dollar bond issue has been authorized for port expansion, eighteen million of which will be spent in Charleston. These and other equally important measures for the benefit of Charleston County are due, at least in part, to the respect for and popularity of your Delegation.

Very little of the success of your Delegation could have been accomplished without the respect and good will of the other members of the General Assembly. This large resovoir of good will and respect built up over the past several years is in grave danger of going down the drain. The plug could be pulled tomorrow by the election of a Negro candidate who represents the views of only a small minority of the people of our community.

There are approximately fifty thousand registered voters in Charleston County, yet in past general elections less than 10 per cent of this number have voted. This means that a Negro candidate with a bloc of four thousand pledged votes stands a pretty good chance of being elected, unless the voters of Charleston County go to the polls in much greater numbers tomorrow than ever before.

"It must be remembered that in 1953 a Negro candidate for the house polled approximately thirty - five hundred votes. The potential bloc vote now is much larger. The registered voters must realize that they are responsible for the type of officials elected to public office. That responsibility cannot be evaded by not voting. We are now in the position of electing a person to represent us in the Legislature for the next year. Let's select the best candidate available. We can do that by going to the polls tomorrow and voting," he said.

LeaMond commended the action of Clyde H. Turner in withdrawing from the race last week as "requiring great moral courage." Turner stated he was withdrawing so as to decrease the probability of a split in the white vote.

Joseph G. Piening, Charleston waterfront executive, introduced LeaMond. LeaMond also suggested that the Charleston Democratic Party maintain sufficient funds at all times to hold primaries for nominating candidates in situations such as the one now existing.

S.C. Assembly Makes Home; Voter Reregistration Passed

News + Courier Ltr. 6-22-57 P1
Charleston S.C.

COLUMBIA, June 21 (AP)— The General Assembly finally made it home today after 99 legislative days, but not before the House had bucked and bristled over a voter reregistration bill.

The Senate quickly approved a conference committee's compromise version of the bill to control registration of an estimated 600,000 to 700,000 voters for a new 10-year period beginning next year.

Not so the House. There was strong objection to complicated application forms prescribed for voting certificates and to the curtailment of the time-honored right of the senator in each county to recommend appointees to registration boards.

The representatives finally approved the bill, 52-27.

The bill was ratified and sent to the governor late today.

Before the House threw its vocal weight around on the bill, it sustained two vetoes by Gov. Timmerman.

One was on a bill to eliminate that second and subsequent reckless driving convictions a penalty provision requiring license suspension for three months. The vote was none to 91.

The other was on a measure to exempt farm trucks from special license fees if used within 20 miles of the home farm or within the home county. This vote was closer — 71 to override, 58 to sustain. The governor had said the exemption would open the door for abuses by commercial trucking that the highway department estimated might cost the state $500,000 a year.

The voter registration bill includes expiring 1948-57 certificates next May 1, requires more vital statistics than in the past from each applicant, including a new item — race.

Major opposition to the measure was expressed in a 40-minute talk by Rep. Harrelson of Colleton.

He charged that it "is designed to disenfranchise masses of working people by giving the senator the power to say when and where the boards of registration will meet."

Harrelson maintained that "laboring people won't have the opportunity to find out the new application blanks and stand in long lines, waiting to be registered."

Another opponent, Rep. Hart of Union, asserted that although the legislation is "aimed at limiting Negro registration, a lot more white people are going to be knocked out of voting than Negroes" because of the registration system.

Both, along with Rep. Poliakoff of Spartanburg, urged that the bill be carried over until next year "so that it can receive full consideration."

A member of the conference committee that brought out the measure, Rep. Rogers of Clarendon, argued that it is "good registration legislation."

He pointed out that boards will be able to start registering voters for the next 10-year period by September.

"There's no reason," Rogers said, "why there should be any difficulty for anyone to register between September and May of next year."

(STATE JAYCEES asked to spearhead voter reregistration drive. Page 1-B.)

All South Carolina Voters Must Register Under New Law

Journal + Constitution Aund 7-14-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 5-C

May 1 Deadline to Be Eligible To Vote in '58 Governor's Race

34e

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 13—All South Carolinians who want to be eligible to participate in this state's primaries next June must register anew, for all present voting certificates expire under a new law which says the current registration shall not be recognized in any 1958 elections held after May 1, which is prior to the race for governor and other offices.

For many years South Carolina has operated under a 10-year registration system, and a certificate when issued is good for all, or the remaining part, of the current period. In other words a certificate issued in 1948 expires next May, and also one that has been issued any time since then—even if issued within the last 12 months.

In 1948 it was ruled that both new (1948-58) and old (1938-48) certificates were good for

SOUTH CAROLINA

elections held that year. And there was a movement in the 1957 General Assembly to provide that for next year's Democratic primaries for governor, etc., both the certificates now valid and those newly issued would be good, but the Legislature refused to go along, and, by law, made it specific that only the certificate for the period 1958-1968 will be acceptable. This means that full-scale registration is coming up.

760,000 on Books

Presently there are some 760,000 names on the books but there probably are some names of people who have died or left the state. Although the books are supposed to be kept up to date, it is well-night impossible to do so.

The May 1 deadline does not mean that registration must be completed by that specific time. There will be opportunities to register all during the 10-year period. But it does mean that after May 1 certificates now held will be out of date and that in so far as the June 1958 Democratic primaries are concerned May 1 is about the last opportunity to qualify since a certificate is not good unless issued 30 days prior to an election in which it is used.

Ordinarily registration books are open the first three days in each month and those in attendance are paid a small fee for the services. A special $200,000 appropriation was made by the General Assembly to make it possible to keep the books open for more days. New registrations will be taken beginning Aug. 1.

The recent Legislature also provided that when a new certificate is requested application must be in writing, and the race must be stated. Heretofore there has been no mention of race and it has not been necessary to apply in writing. An effort to make voters state party preference was defeated.

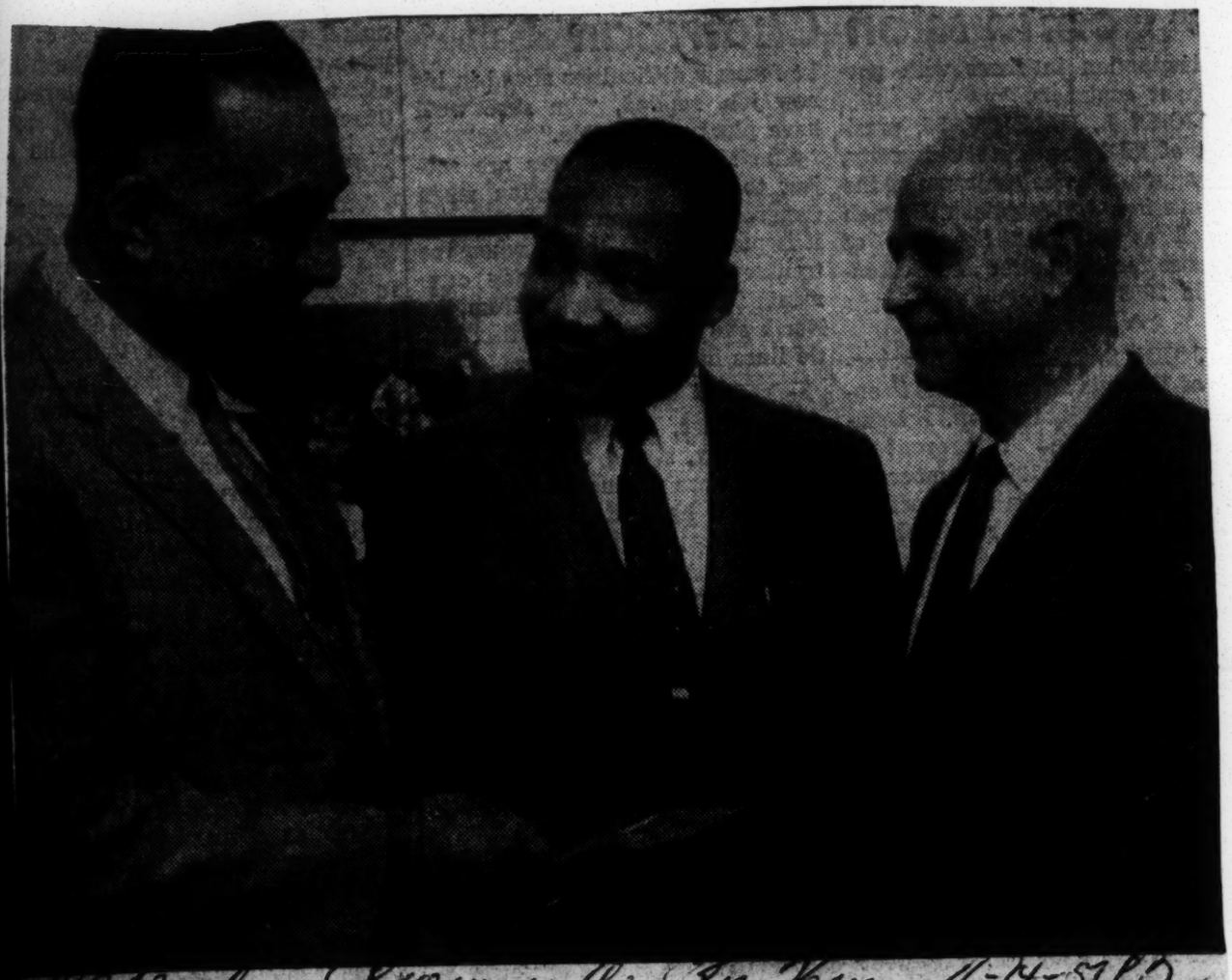
South Carolinians register by counties, but when a citizen qualifies he is assigned to the precinct in which he resides. A citizen of another state must wait two years to vote, and there are restrictions in moving from one county to another and one precinct to another, but in the latter instances one is not deprived of his vote; he just goes to the old precinct to cast his ballot.

No informed person expects the registration next year to equal at once the total that has been accumulated for the 1948-58 period. It will take time to get all the names back on the books.

Generally speaking the South Carolina election laws are satisfactory, and certainly the all-purpose certificate has proved a great convenience. The voters would not want to go back to the old system which required separate qualifying for primaries and the general elections.

34e 1957

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERS CONFERENCE



Louisville Courier-Journal 11-14-57 P 2

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. (center) receives a check of $11,000 for "Crusade for Citizenship" from Russell R. Lasley, International vice president of Packinghouse Workers. Ralph Helstein, international president, looks on. The Crusade, sponsored by the Southern Christian Leaders Conference, will assist Negroes in the Southern states in registering and voting.

American Youths Majored Last Year In Vote Getting

Globe-Fri. 2-8-57
Nashville Tenn. P.1
34e Tenn

Thrilling Account Of Growing Strength Of The Youngsters Given In Great Celebration Being Held Feb. 6-12; Many In Uniform To Attend Churches All Over Nation On Sunday; Eisenhower Is Honorary President of 26-Million Group

During Boy Scout Week, February 6 to 12, marking the 47th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, the organization will set one day aside as "Recognition Day."

In countless communities throughout the nation Scouts, their parents, local institutions and public officials will pay tribute to the leaders of the 111,000 Cub packs, Boy Scout troops and Explorer units for the contribution they are making to the boyhood of America.

"Recognition Day will be an occasion to thank all who were involved in the 1956 Get-Out-the-Vote Good Turn," says Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

"We are extremely proud," he said "of our Get-Out-the-Vote program last Fall in which every local council participated in such a magnificent manner. The tremendous task of distributing over one and a quarter million posters and thirty seven million Liberty Bell hangers fulfilled a responsibility of vital importance to the country and in so doing, provided hundreds of thousands of young Americans with a citizenship opportunity both challenging and worthwhile."

It is particularly significant that this year's "Duty to Country" emphasis in its four year program known as "Onward for God and my Country" will be stressed this year, said Dr. Schuck.

"There is probably no more important citizenship service than that in which our Cubmasters, Scoutmasters, Advisors and their assistants are engaded," he said. "The service that these leaders render through Scouting is invaluable citizenship training to all Americans. The result of such magnificent leadership is felt in almost every phase of our national and local community life."

During Recognition Day ceremonies the Freedom Foundation unit award plaque will be resented for the performance of outstanding citizenship cooperation.

These are mounted wall certificates in full color which read. "In recognition of patriotic service in the 1956 Get-Out-the-Vote Campaign—Boy Scouts of America and Freedoms Foundation—Onward for God and My Country."

The Boy Scouts of America, Dr. Schuck points out, is operated by 1,196,843 adult volunteer leaders with the help and assistance of a small professional staff of 3,157 leaders. Men come forward in increasing numbers, he said, to give their best in the service of youth. Without them, he states, there could be no Scout program. Because of them over 3,300,000 boys today enjoy the advanture of Scouting, which has become a part of American life.

Scouting attracts for its volunteer leadership positions men of education, as well as men of character with an educational and occupational background well above the national average. Only men of good character are accepted for these leadership positions.

A study of personal data of volunteer leaders in all capacities shows that more than 60 per cent were once Scouts. A like number were high schol graduates and 30 per cent finished college.

Among the Scout leaders 46 per cent are married men and 61 per cent have sons. A high percentage are active members in fraternal, service, or veterans groups.

On a check of occupations, 25 per cent were professional or technical workers, including lawyers, teachers and physicians. Another 20 per cent are craftsmen and foremen; 10 per cent are public officials, buyers, credit men, managers and proprietors of small businesses, while another 10 per cent are sales persons or engaged in advertising or insurance. The remainder are in scattered occupations.

Men serve because of a personal interest brought about through their contacts with boys; others because of friendship with men already leaders, or because of their affiliation with a local institution that sponsors a Scout unit.

Sunday, February 10 is Boy Scout Sunday. Scouts and leaders will attend religious services in uniform in countless churches of all denominations. Those of Jewish faith will hold their observance in synagogues and temples on Friday evening, Feb. 8 and Saturday, Feb. 9. Many sermons, addressed to Scouts, will touch on some aspect o fthe Boy Scout theme.

In hundreds of communities, Scouts, their parents, and institutions sponsoring Scout units, will unite in paying their respects to the volunteer adult leaders whose contributions of time and effort in behalf of youth makes these units possible.

National Scout officials say that 46.7 per cent of all Scout units—and there are 111,000 of them—are made possible by the sponsorship of churches and synagogues of all faiths. Civic groups make possible 30.8 per cent, while schools sponsor 19.9 per cent of Scout units in all three age levels.

Many store windows will be given over to Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Explorers for display of their handicraft and to demonstrate some of the useful skills they acquire through their programs.

In countless elementary, junior high, and high schools, Boy Scout Week will be recognized in school assemblie s through flag ceremonies acts, and students by Cub Scouts exhibits of, handicrafts by Scouts, motion pictures of Scouting activities, demonstration of Scouting skill and talks by boys of some of their adventuresome activities.

Traditionally on Feb. 8, the actual birthday date of the organization, Scouts and leaders recommit themselves to the Scout Oath or Promise at 8:15 p.m., in each of the four time zones. These ceremonies will take place, in some instances, as Scout family birthday dinners, while some Cub Scout dens, Boy Scout patrols and Explorer crews will meet in homes of members. Others will meet with their parents in churches and synagogues.

At these Boy Scout Week celebrations many units will review its program highlights and the successes of the first year in the Four Year Program. "Onward for God and my Country," campaign and other outdoor activities, and planning for participation in the Fourth National Jamboree which is expected to attract more than 50,000 Scouts, Explorers, and leaders for a week of camping together at historic Valley Forge, Pa., next July 12 to 18.

CLINTON BEGINS AGAIN WITH MIXED CLASSES

Memphis Tenn.
Mon. 9-2-57

Handful Of Negroes And 750 Whites Registered

CLINTON, Tenn. Sept. 1.—(UP)—A handful of Negro children and 750 white students start classes Tuesday at Clinton High School, where racial integration one year ago stirred crowds to mob behavior.

Officials of this neat East Tennessee town hoped beginning of this school term would be in quiet contrast to the violent scenes of the 1956 Labor Day week end.

Two Negro freshmen registered without incident at the school last Tuesday. Five Negro students who completed the spring term also were expected back, Principal W. D. Human said.

Police said only routine precautions were scheduled at the school Tuesday morning. An officer will be on traffic duty at a nearby intersection and a patrol car will be on call.

The enrolling of two Negro freshmen prompted an anonymous writer to mail several parents of high school children unsigned postcards urging them to keep students away from school. Otherwise, there was no apparent stir in the town over the upcoming second year of classroom integration.

It was one year ago Sunday that National Guardsmen in battle dress entered Clinton aboard tanks, jeeps and armored carriers to quell riots that exploded after 12 Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white school.

A troubled autumn was climaxed with the arrest of 18 persons on charges of violating a United States District Court injunction against interfering with Negroes attending the school. Seven of the defendants, including John Kasper, were convicted last July.

Quartet lists 70 Negro Knoxville voters

P.17

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A two-week-old register and vote campaign conducted in their spare time by two college professors, a churchman and a former student has resulted in the registration of 70 new voters in the city of Knoxville.

The professors, members of the faculty of Knoxville College, and their two helpers undertook a neighborhood canvass of the city's northwest section in an effort to get unregistered voters to realize the importance of using the ballot.

Petitions

AGREEING TO carry potential registrants down to the courthouse and return them to their homes, the four made such success of their venture as to lead to hopes that the venture will gain momemtum.

Efforts are now being made to secure the assistance of ministers and civic and fraternal organizations in getting more of the city's 9,000 potential voters qualified.

9-21-57

Approximately 4,000 are now on the books, it was pointed out, and elections will be held in less than two months to fill three City Council and three school board seats.

During their campaign the four drive leaders found that "fear, rather than indifference," was the major factor in the failure of colored citizens to register.

Two Register 75 in Two Weeks

Knoxville Professors Spur Register to Vote Drive

Courier p.12. Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Two Knoxville College professors, a former student, and a Unitarian Church worker started a canvassing project in the North West section of Knoxville to get Negroes to qualify as voters by permanently registering at the Court House.

Dr. Morton

Working on their spare time they carried 70 persons downtown and returned them to their homes during a two-week period. Already folk are talking about the idea and it seems that the movement will gain momentum.

Now that this experimental effort has proved fruitful it is hoped that Negro ministers, civic and fraternal organizations will continue the job of getting Knoxville's 9,000 potential Negro voters qualified. Around 4,000 of the local 25,000 Negro population are registered and qualified voters.

Sat. 9-21-57

IN SCARCELY two months candidates in the city election will be seeking three seats in the city council and three seats on the school board. The primary is Thursday, Nov. 7 and the run-off is set for Thursday, Nov. 21. The Rev. Frank Gordon, Knoxville College faculty member and pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church lost by a very small margin in the run-off for the school board in the last election in 1955.

Dr. Charles E. Morton, former chairman, Department of Philosophy and Religion at Knoxville College, and the Unitarian Church official (name withheld) agreed during a chat at a Fisk University meeting that three things had to be done in Knoxville. These were:

1. Stop the trend toward a pattern of segregation in the University of Tennessee Research Hospital, a city-state-Federal project.

2. Increase the number of registered Negro voters to make city officials act more responsibly toward integration.

3. Get the city to set up pilot project on integration through regular summer school sessions.

Dr. Morton, now heading the Department of Philosophy and Religion at Dillard University, New Orleans, La., found many eligible persons receptive and eager to register after a brief and plain explanation as to what it means to them. A service station manager released his help to register for one hour with pay.

Many persons did not receive the workers appreciatively, largely because of apparent apathy, ignorance and fear.

College Sets Fine Example

...gravely its challenge in the last election of its ...school board losing by a small margin, the ...citizens in Knoxville, Tenn., are going all-out for the proper ...more voters in the equation.

So it was left for Knoxville College, one of the country's ...institutions of learning to post the pattern which we ...other colleges and high schools will follow.

...the members of the college faculty started a canvassing ...in the Northwest section of the city to get Negroes to ...register and returned them home. Working on their spare time they carried seventy per-

...this experiment stirred the populace and there is in the ...on imitation of the effort on an enlarged scale. The local ...teachers and business men will engage in a registra-...is an effort to get Knoxville's 9,000 potential eligibles

...now is sufficient to arouse the whole South to a sense ...the recent enactment into law of a strong voting ...would be an incentive to every activity among our group in ...up the challenge. The one way to get your candidates ...is to go out and get voters. That is what Knoxville ...are doing.

...organization is urging all citizens to help with this pro-

...example set by Knoxville College should spread to all ...schools and colleges throughout the nation in an effort to clean up every non-...and eligible. Every day somebody is becoming 18 years of ...

...In a big college city, the move of Knoxville has been in ...for several days. Who will make the first move in the ...high schools and colleges?

...day we will need these votes. The truth is, we need ...

...the voters leagues, the fraternities, sororities and other ...determined register-to-vote drive.

...ge Community In Knoxville Goes To Register Negroes As Voters

...Two ...professors, a ...Unitarian ...canvass-...section of ...Negroes to ...permanently ...Court House.

...spare time ...carried 70 persons downtown ...them to their homes ...two week period. Al-...folk are talking about the ...it seems that the move-...gain momentum.

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Many persons did not receive the workers appreciatively, largely because of apparent apathy, ignorance and fear. For example, one woman said, "My mother never voted and I believe she was right." Her mother's philosophy was:

"Women shouldn't have nothing to do wid pollaticks 'Tis evil and the world is in the fix it's in now because of women . . . messing aroun'."

Yet the daughter of the woman in question earned a M. A. degree from the University of Tennessee recently, but that fact could not convince her that she needs to vote to protect the priviledges her child now enjoys.

"The psychology of fear still exists even in a place like Knoxville, although told it (voting) would benefit their children," Professor Morton observed.

"Fear, rather than indifference, already conquered by the Negro Press, was the main reason why many responded negatively," further concluded the professor who sees education as a community process.

Knoxville College Workers Canvass City To Register

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A Texas Opportunity

Courier Sat. 2-2-57 P. 9

Registered colored voters in Texas are sufficiently numerous to be able to change the whole complexion of the United States Government in the special Senatorial election on April 2—if they vote Republican.

Here's the story: When Price Daniel vacated his U.S. Senate seat to enter the Governor's office, he temporarily appointed William A. Blakley to Washington, where the Senate has 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans, and is thus a Democrat-controlled body with crucial committee chairmanships in their control.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A special election for the permanent Texas Senate seat will be held on April 2, and under ordinary circumstances the likelihood of Negro voters influencing the outcome would be slight; but the circumstances are not ordinary this year.

In the first place, there are six Democrats running for the post and, contrary to previous years, the winner will be the candidate getting the MOST votes rather than the MAJORITY of the votes, without the usual run-off unless the Texas Legislature votes for one.

There will be but one Republican candidate, lawyer Thad Hutcheson of Houston, a former Democrat who joined the Citizens for Eisenhower forces and is dubbed a conservative.

Since President Eisenhower carried Texas in 1956 by 220,661 votes, it is regarded as possible for Hutcheson to get more votes than any of the six Democrat candidates, especially if he gets the votes of Texas Negroes.

Should Hutcheson win the election, there would be 48 Democrats and 48 Republicans in the Senate, with Vice President Nixon to tip the scale in the latter's favor, and a probable reorganization of the Senate which would put Republicans at the head of all committees.

Such a development would be most important from the viewpoint of civil rights legislation which is now roadblocked by Southern Democrat opposition, as well as the general implementation of the Eisenhower program.

So, once again the power of the Negro vote can be used to change the course of American history—if Texas Negro voters will recognize the significance of this special election for U. S. Senator and act.

Opportunity in Texas

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

With a multiplicity of Democrat candidates for the recent vacant Texas U. S. Senatorial seat (and thus dividing the vote) and only one Republican candidate, Thad T. Hutchinson, Negro voters have a golden opportunity to do themselves and the rest of the nation's Negroes a great service on April 2, when the special election is held.

The Texas Democrats are fearful that Hutchinson will win the Senate seat because he has a potential of 400,000 votes, while the larger Democrat vote must be divided between 18 aspirants.

Sat. 3-30-57

If the Republican candidate should win, it would have a revolutionary effect on Washington politics: i.e., Democrats would lose all of the Senate committee chairmanships because the Senate would be evenly divided between the two parties and, of course, Vice President Nixon would cast the vote that would put the Republicans in control.

There is scarcely an intelligent Negro in Texas who does not know that no civil rights bill can pass the Senate so long as the Democrats are in control and that here is an opportunity for Texas Negroes to forget party allegiance and cast a vote for potential freedom.

If white Democrats can desert their party in Texas as they did in the 1952 and 1956 elections, what excuse have Texas Negro Democrats for not doing so next week?

Travis County Vaters League Meets At Olivet Baptist

Courier Sat. 10-12-57

AUSTIN — The Travis County Voters League met in a regular monthly meeting at the Olivet Baptist Church located at the corner of Sam Bernard and Cotton street to hear reports from various committees appointed early in September.

The first order of business was to have Rev B. L. McCormick, pastor of the Grants Chapel AME Methodist Church, unanimously elected as the third president of the organization which was organized in 1945.

Houston

The first report was that of the Campaign Finance Chairman, E. L. Rhambo, assisted by a Church Committee chaired by the Rev J. L. Dawson pastor of the David Chapel Baptist Church, Rev M. L. Cooper Jr, Father Arthur Calloway and the president, Rev B. L. McCormick. The committee reported that all the ministers had been put out notices that financial assistance would be sought during the four months of the Poll Tax campaign in order that we reach all the potential voters of Travis County. The goal of quolifiled voters have been set at 10,000.

The Precinct Organizers consist of W. L. Scourton and Booker T. Moore. They are in the process of making contact with various organizations in an effort to recruit voluntary workers for a door to door campaign which will get underway from the 15th of November through the 15th of December. They will relax during the last 15 days in December and begain again on January 2, and continue until Jan 31st. The organizers will be assisted by Oscar Thompson, a recent graduate of the University of Texas.

President McCormick appointed a committee on Posters and Streamers and other suitable advertising headed by Lloyd Sheffield. On his committee is Leanard Mann. Operator of two Phillip 66 services stations and David Halpenny. They will solicit among the business people and ask them to sponsor such project for the benefit of all the citizens of Austin.

Arthur DeWitty, secretary and chairman of Publicity, had suggested at an earlier meeting that it would be an excellent idea to herald the opening of our 1957 - 58 Poll Tax Campaign with a large number appearing at the Travis County Court House in the Tax Collectors office at 8 a.m. on October 1st and qualifying as an example and a stimulus to others. This was done, see Picture of group elsewhere in the paper. But during the course of the campaign the Publicity committee intends to put on one TV show, one Radio show and sponsor several public meetings to make all the people conscious of their responsibility to the Government of Texas and the United States. If the organizational plans are properly carried out it will involve more than 200 workers.

Rev J. M. McChristian gave the welcome then opened the meeting with reading of the scripture and offered a prayer for the cussess of all forces actually supporting the democratic proesses of our government.

Austin Activities

Travis Coutry Voters League

A LARGE GROUP who arrived at the Travis County Court House at 8 a m on October 1 to pay their poll tax as an example to the rest of the citizens. This meeting was arranged in a luncheon on September 19. Front row the left are: E L Rhambo, Finance Campaign chairman, Valchester Scales, Campaign Treasurer, Rev B L McCormick, pastor, Rev J L Alexander, Rev J M McChristian, Arthur DeWitty, publicity chairman and league secretary and on the end is Booker T Moore, one of the Precinct organizers along with W L Scourton, who is not in picture. Standing in rear is Lloyd Sheffield, chairman of a special committee of financing streamers and placards. It is now time for us to move toward our citizenship responsibility 100 percent. The poll tax receipt is the first step. It is hoped that this movement will spread rapidly throughout the state and especially in East Texas, where three-fourths of the Negroes live.

Requirements For Voting

HOUSTON — Every person between the ages of 21 and 60 who is a citizen of the United States and has lived in Texas for one year will be able to vote in the gubernatorial election next year by paying a $1.50 Poll Tax by January 31, 1958, snce Texas is one of the 11 states requiring a poll tax.

Any person who is otherwise qualified and has reached the age of 60 before January 1, 1957 is entitled to vote free by obtaining a certificate of Exemption.

Any person who is otherwise qualified and who became 21 after January 1, 1957 or will be 21 any time in 1958 is entitled to an exemption. Such exemption may be obtained any time up until 30 days before an election.

The $1.50 Poll Tax must be secured and certificates of Exemption renewed between October 1 and January 31 each year (except exemption as indicated above for the 21-year old person), which may be obtained up to 30 days before an election.

The election of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, senator and representatives are only some of the state level positions to be voted on next year.

To vote in the county election, a voter must have lived in the county six months, and in Texas one year. Next year Harris county will vote on the positions of county judge, county attorney, sheriff and other positions.

not available for statements Monday, but George Nelson, speaking as a property owner in the area, blamed propaganda "which filled our people with fear." He pointed out that the same thing happened several years ago when the area tried to get a fresh water district. He said the people were told they would lose their homes and said that the propagandists also connected "a fresh water district" with their campaign against incorporation.

Mr Nelson thinks it will take at least "two years of educating before voters will begin thinking for themselves and stop believing everything certain elements who wish to get full control of the area tell them."

He said that if they had not been beaten "so bad" they probably would have tried again next year, but he does not think it advisable to do so under the circumstances.

Acres Homes Voters Rebuke Proposed All-Negro Town

HOUSTON — In a surprising defeat for the boosters, Acres Homes voters Saturday landslided the proposed city of Accra off the Harris County imaginary map by the overwhelming vote of 1,774 to 192.

The specific beating came as a shocking surprise to the supporters of the proposal to incorporate the area and is blamed on propaganda circulated by "outside interests" who opposed incorporation on grounds that homeowners would be so heavily taxed they would lose their homes in sheriff's sales.

The voting by precincts was: Precinct 157-823 against and 55 for: Precinct 169-951 against to 137 for.

The proposition to incorporate was entered in a petition presented by Attorney M W Plummer for some 50 citizens about a month ago in Harris County Commissioners Court. The election was granted by Judge Bob Casey and a vigorous campaign was waged by both sides.

Leaders for incorporation were

Lewis polled 70 per cent of 55th Precinct voters

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57 P.10
Baltimore, Md.

By JOHN JASPER

RICHMOND

Examination of 9 Richmond, Virginia precincts where colored voters outnumber white voters shows the following registration:

Colored, 12,200 — White, 4,283

In these 9 precincts 74 per cent of the vote is colored and 26 percent is white. The ratio is 3 to 1 colored.

In these same 9 precincts, Mr. Colston Lewis polled 3,058 votes for state legislature in the primary election.

This is 45 per cent of the colored registered vote.

* * *

RICHMOND'S LARGEST colored precinct is the 46th, which has 1,069 colored and 166 white voters registered. In that precinct, Mr. Lewis polled 613 or 57 per cent of the colored registrations.

His best vote came from the 55th precinct where he polled 70 percent of the registered colored persons.

His worst showing around these 9 predominantly colored precincts was the 4th where he received only 46 per cent of registered colored voters.

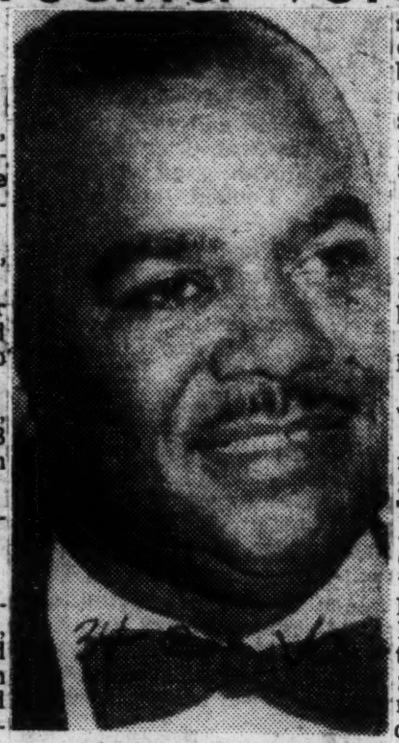
* * *

MR. LEWIS got voters in every Richmond precinct, including those in which no colored voters are registered.

Precincts like the 10, 13, 14, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 37, 39, 48, 60 and 61 show no colored registrations but a total of 117 Lewis votes. That is an average of 8 white voters per precinct.

If that average were maintained in the 9 predominately colored precincts mentioned in the accompanying table, Mr. Lewis received there approximately 72 white votes.

In the entire city of Richmond's 68 precincts could be estimated he received 544 white votes.



COLSTON LEWIS

This table shows 9 predominantly colored precincts in Richmond, the number of white and colored registered, the Colston Lewis vote and the percentage of colored registered votes Mr. Lewis polled.

Precinct	White	Colored	Total	Lewis's Vote	Percentage of colored Registered
1	23	790	813	293	37%
4	25	971	996	295	30%
5	321	778	1099	297	38%
7	352	473	825	197	41%
18	163	788	951	412	52%
46	166	1069	1235	613	57%
55	345	530	875	370	70%
64	282	611	893	323	53%
65	429	605	1034	258	43%
Totals	2,106	6,615	8,721	3,058	46%

Summary Registered Colored 6,615
Lewis's vote 3,058
Percentage 46%

Negro Voters Defeat Bias Candidates

Wall St. J.
Louisville Mo.
Sun. 8-26-57

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Negro voters were credited Tuesday, with assuring the victory of several candidates in the Democratic primary who were opposed by aspirants for public office who campaigned on the total or massive resistance program of Governor Thomas B. Stanley to the desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

In Norfolk, for example, the six members of the Virginia House of Delegates who are opposed to Stanley's program would not have been re-nominated without Negro support. Precinct 21, a predominantly Negro precinct, determined victory for House members who won the following votes.

James W. Roberts, 6,903; Delamater Davis, 6,656; Toy D. Savage, 6,521; John F. Rixey, 6,483; Theodore C. Pilcher, 6,178, and John P. Harper 5,902. These incumbents with the help of Negro votes defeated Frank R. Ferd, Harvey E. White, and J. Addison Hagan who ran on a platform of total resistance to school desegregation. The three men actually represent the White Citizens Councils' view against desegregation.

Howard Carwile, liberal Richmond attorney who opposed J. Lindsey Almond Jr., Virginia's attorney general, for nomination for governor, received only 23,878 votes to 94,023 for Almond on the bases of reports from 1,439 of the state's 1,905 precincts. Mr. Carwile received almost solid support from Negro voters.

Virginia has only a small number of Negro voters, less than 125,000, but Negroes that vote are supporting officers and measures in their interest and in the interest of democracy and racial equality. Negro voters in Virginia are supporting their friends and opposing their enemies. In every issue between democracy and white supremacy they vote in favor of democracy.

Half of North Virginia Still Uses Paper Ballots

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C.
Sun. 7-28-57

By Mechlin Moore
Staff Reporter

More than half the voters in Northern Virginia still mark paper ballots by hand.

Arlington is the only jurisdiction in the Tenth District with voting machines. Prospects for installation in Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church appear dim. All nearby Maryland jurisdictions use machines.

A counting problem is expected in the general election since the creation this year of 25 additional precincts in Fairfax County, bringing the total to 75.

Speedy tabulation of results and accuracy are the main advantages of voting machines. But election officials point out that no saving of money or personnel would result from installation of machines because poll workers are paid by the day and a prescribed number are required in each precinct.

The Fairfax Board of Supervisors recently turned down a League of Women Voters recommendation that the County begin acquiring voting machines.

This sentiment was echoed in Alexandria where Councilman John Ticer pointed out that other projects, including street improvements and coordination of traffic lights, should come first.

In Falls Church Mrs. Karl Anderson, League voting chairman, said machines have not been recommended" because we are a small city with a number of other expenses."

Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church have a total of 95 precincts and approximately 77,000 registered voters. At $1392 per machine, purchase of one for each precinct would cost $132.230.

Negro Vote Wins Respect

Post & Times Herald
Sun. 7-28-57 P.13-C
Washington D.C.

By Felton A. Gibson
Staff Correspondence Writer

NORFOLK, July 27 — For the first time in voting history, this community recognizes the power, significance and potentiality of the Negro vote. In the July primary for Democratic nomination, it was the Negro vote which decided the House of Delegates slate.

Although the voting was comparatively light among the Negro and white ballot-casters, it was the almost "solid" voting of the Negro citizenry which kept out the challengers and retained the six House of Delegates incumbents.

In the campaign leading up tod Election Day neither the incumbents nor the challengers encouraged the Negro votes. The incumbents hardly campaigned at all.

The "Challenging Three" ran on the platform of "massive resistance" to school desegregation. The incumbents objeeted to the possibility of closed schools, and favored continuance of segregation and possibly a minimum of integration through local control of pupil placement.

The "Solid Six" were supported by a Committee To Save the Public Schools with a local Negro attorney, J. Hugo Madison, as chairman. The committee, a group of leading Negro citizens, distributed circular-letters and sample ballots to prospective voters by mail and at the polls, churches and other public gatherings.

The challengers conducted a well-planned and highly organized campaign by newspaper, radio, TV and mail. The Democratic incumbents were backed by the Byrd organization.

There are eight predominately Negro voting precincts in Norfolk, and one of them polled the second highest vote in the city.

The eight precincts gave Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond 116 votes to 1765 for Howard Carwile in the gubernatorial election. The six incumbents for the House of Delegates received a total of 10,672 Negro votes to 322 for the challengers. This does not include votes from the fringe areas where numbers of Negro votes were cast in other precincts.

Negro Vote Clash Denied By Byrd

Montgomery Ala
Sat. 8-3-57

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — Sen. Byrd (D-Va) in a brief Senate speech today quoted an official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) as saying there has been on interference with Negroes' voting in Virginia.

Byrd invited the attention of the senators to a recent article in the Richmond (Va.) News Leader which quoted W. Lester Banks, secretary of the Virginia State Conference of Branches of the NAACP.

"He makes the statement," Byrd said, "that in Virginia there has been no interference whatever with respect to the right of

Negroes to vote."

Byrd said Banks had commented that the NAACP hasn't had to do anything about irregularities except to call them to the attention of Levin Nock Davis, scretary of the State Board of Elections.

Sen. Byrd, NAACP Aide Clash On Negro Voting Interference

RICHMOND, Va. Aug. 5 (AP)—A Virginia NAACP official said today he had been misquoted by Sen. Byrd (D-Va) concerning interference with Negroes' voting rights in this state. This was denied by the senator.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches, in a telegram to Byrd noted the senator had quoted him as having said "there has been no interference whatever with respect to the right of Negroes to vote" in Virginia.

In the telegram Banks told Byrd "the few cases" of racial discrimination brought to the NAACP's attention are adjusted promptly but "the majority of such cases pass unnoticed."

Byrd said today he had not "substantially misquoted" Banks and said the gist of the NAACP official's remarks was that there was no interference with Negroes' voting rights.

Banks' telegram to Byrd said that although interference with Negro voting rights in Virginia has not assumed "the proportions of violence which has been demonstrated in Mississippi and Alabama, yet registrars, in the Black counties of Virginia, do effectively discourage registration by Negro citizens through several techniques."

Banks listed these as including: Finding it difficult to say when the registrar will be available to receive applications for registration; by requiring the Negro applicant to answer questions not anticipated, required or permitted under the Virginia Constitution, and by refusing within six months to entertain the application of one who has failed to answer such questions correctly.

Virginia NAACP Sees Few Bars To Negro Voting

RICHMOND, Va., July 31 (AP)—Virginia is free of any serious or effective effort to prevent Negroes from registering for voting, a state official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said here today.

W. Lester Banks, secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, told newsmen, "Since 1951 and 1952 most complaints have been minor in nature." He added these had been "cleared up promptly" by telephone calls, either to individual registrars or to the State Board of Elections.

Regardless of the causes, said Banks, "We haven't had to do anything about irregularities except to call them to the attention" of Levin Nock Davis, elections board secretary.

Negroes' Voting in Virginia Cited

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Sen. Byrd (D-Va.), in a brief Senate speech quoted an official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People as saying there has been no interference with Negroes' voting in Virginia.

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Negro Voters Credited with Defeating Pro-segregationists

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The Byrd Machine

Virginians Lacking In Zest for Voting

Second of a Series

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter.

Any study of the anatomy of the Byrd organization requires, first of all, a look at Virginia's voting habits.

The word "landslide" might as well be dropped from that state's political vocabulary. They just don't have electoral landslides in the Old Dominion.

To some, this seems a mockery of Virginia's history. No state has a more glorious record in the struggle for representative government in America; none has a worse record in the turnout of voters.

Usually, not much more than 11 per cent of the adult population of Virginia goes to the polls for the primary election in which a Democratic nominee for governor is chosen. This means that the winner of the primary (who nowadays is always a favorite to beat the Republican nominee in the November general election) owes his victory to no more than 6 or 7 per cent of the adult population of the State.

V. O. Key, author of "Southern Politics," a study financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, made a check of the primary election returns in Virginia over a 20-year period, as well as the returns in other Southern states, and observed:

"By contrast, Mississippi is a hotbed of democracy. Over a similar period, its Democratic nominees for governor won the votes of from 12.4 to 15.4 per cent of all adults. When one allows for the nonvoting Negroes of Mississippi, the interest of white Mississippians in public affairs dwarfs that of white Virginians."

The vote in Democratic primary elections in Virginia has gone as high as 16 per cent of the adult population, a point reached in the thrilling four-man race of 1949. But it also has gone as low as 7.7 per cent, which was the figure in the 1945 when William M. Tuck was nominated. The vote this year seems almost certain to be below the 11 per cent average.

Small Vote—Big Battalion

The small vote in Virginia must be very much to the liking of the Byrd machine, which has so long had an iron grip on the State's government. At least, there is no evidence that the machine has tried to encourage a larger one.

The Byrd forces go along with the Napoleonic maxim that "Providence is on the side of the biggest battalions," but they want those bigger battalions to be their own, and they also want the political war to be a small one.

The small turnout of voters helps to explain the success of the Byrd organization, since, as Key says, it "definitely contributes to the manageability of elections." When the turnout is small, it is then easier for sheriffs and other officeholders in the courthouse rings to put over the machine's candidates.

Machine's Parts

What about the machine itself? How is it constituted? And how is it held together?

Francis Pickens Miller of Charlottesville, who thought he had a chance to win the Democratic nomination for governor until the Republicans ganged up on him to support John S. Battle in the 1949 Democratic primary, has this to say about it:

"The Byrd machine is a political organization (whose) purpose it is to keep itself in power. It is the last surviving state machine of its kind. It is unique because it is part of the structure of the Virginia state government.

"Its membership consists of all those local and state officeholders and their henchmen who are willing to follow the Byrd party line regardless of where it leads.

"The hard core of the machine does not consist of more than ten thousand people in the entire State. These ten thousand constitute the ruling class for a community of 3½ million Virginians . . ."

Senator Byrd

Looking at the machine a bit more objectively, one has to say that it has in Sen. Harry Flood Byrd a man of immense prestige among Virginians. He is powerful not only in the political field, but in commercial and social fields as well.

The Byrd organization has two highly important levers of control. These help it to maintain discipline, probably the most thorough discipline to be found in any political army in the United States.

One of these levers is the State Compensation Board. It has the power to fix the salaries and expense allowances of such local officials as sheriffs, treasurers, Commonwealth's attorneys, and commissioners of the revenue; that is, it has power to give or deny a raise in salary within a range set by the state legislature.

The Compensation Board, situated in Richmond, is made up of three men. The chairman, who is appointed by the governor, is always regarded as the key man. At present he is Jesse W. Dillon, the State Treasurer, a stalwart in the Byrd machine.

No Rough Stuff

There has been no open scandal about the Compensation Board, no charge that it uses its power over salaries as a club to keep officeholders in line. Antimachine men say that there is no need for that kind of rough stuff in Virginia.

However, there is some evidence that officeholders have, on occasion, received a reminder about the Board and its power. It was brought out in the 1949 primary by candidate Miller and concerned the late E. R. (Ebbie) Combs, who was then overseer of the Byrd machine and chairman of the Compensation Board.

A letter written by Cam B. Perdue, Commissioner of the Revenue of Franklin County, to Ben Reed Dillon of Redwood, and it read as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"Mr. Combs, chairman of the Compensation Board, who sets your salary and mine for our work as Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue, is very much interested in seeing John S. Battle elected our governor. Since Mr. Combs is a good friend of ours I think it would be to our interest to get out every vote we can for Mr. Battle."

"Awesome" Force

Benjamin Muse, of Manassas, a long-time student of Virginia politics, has said this of the Compensation Board:

"The approximately 500 elected officials whose salaries are fixed by this Board represent a political force of awesome proportions. County rings, and county officers, are a major political consideration in any state. In Virginia they are the principal fortress of the Byrd machine. The potential power, therefore, of a board in Richmond with its hand on the pocketbooks of these politicians is enormous.

"Without any effort on the part of its members, the Board is a rare asset to the administration in power. A county sheriff or commissioner of revenue, or other officers, feels, at least to some extent, that the way to get a salary increase is to bring in votes for the machine. By the same token, he is impelled to think about his bread and butter before doing anything so rash as to complain against the organization with which the board members are identified."

Judicial Lever

Circuit judges make up the Byrd machine's other lever of control. These are elected by the General Assembly, which of course is dominated by the Byrd forces. They are much more than judges—they are important administrative officers.

In the counties, the circuit judge appoints the three-member school trustee electoral board, which, in turn, appoints the school board. The school board appoints the division superintendent of schools. However, it can choose a superintendent only from a list of eligibles prepared by the State Board of Education in Richmond, which is appointed by the Governor.

(There are four exceptions. Henrice (near Richmond), Albemarle (Charlottesville), Arlington and Fairfax counties have a county-manager type of government. Their school boards are appointed by elected governing bodies.)

Other Appointments

The circuit judge, in addition, appoints members of the public welfare board in the counties. He also appoints the members of the electoral board, which names judges and clerks of elections. And he also fixes the compensation of the board of supervisors within limits prescribed by law.

Finally, the circuit judge has a function the importance of which, antimachine men say, can hardly be exaggerated. He has the power to appoint many county officers when vacancies occur between elections.

"County government is slowly drying up in Virginia and its powers are being transferred to Richmond," says Delegate Robert Whitehead of Lovingston.

"Local government should be administered by officials selected by the people. This is basic in the democratic concept. But, strange to say, that is not what we have in Virginia in many respects. Much of the local government is beyond the reach and the power of the people."

Apropos the many administrative powers of the circuit judges, Whitehead says:

"Why take from the people and foist on the courts these important civic and administrative responsibilities? Why should a judge be burdened with the responsibility of selecting school officials, welfare officials, election officials or filling vacancies in offices to which the people have elected officials?"

Others besides Del. Whitehead have asked why. The answer is simple: The Byrd machine likes to operate that way.

The Byrd Machine

'Quality Folk' Reign In Virginia by Default

Third of a Series

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

Why do so many Virginians fail to vote? Why is it that the Old Dominion has proportionately the lowest turnout of any of the 48 states in primary elections?

The poll tax is, of course, one reason. Written into the State Constitution in 1902, it was aimed at keeping Negroes away from voting booths. The poll tax has, however, had a much wider effect.

In order to vote, a Virginian (except for a newcomer to the state or a youth just reaching voting age) must have paid an annual poll tax of $1.50 for three consecutive years, or else pay for all three years ($4.50) at one time. Moreover, he must pay the tax six months in advance of the November election in order to vote then or in the earlier primary election.

The tax not only keeps many Negroes and poor whites away from the polls; it also disenfranchises, for a time at least, many who can well afford the tax but who forget to pay it, or who, for one reason or another, just don't get around to paying it.

This situation is, of course, to the advantage of the powerful Byrd machine. Having control of the offices in most communities, the Byrd forces always know who has and who has not paid the tax.

They see to it that voters they feel can be relied upon to go along with the machine do pay up in time. The machine does this even if it has to raise the money itself to pay the tax.

It is clear, however, that the poll tax is far, far from being the only reason for Virginia's startlingly small vote, especially in primary elections. Many stay away from these elections even though they have paid the tax.

Some are content with the way things are in Virginia, and, believing the Byrd machine to be unbeatable, assume that no help is needed from them.

Apathy Abounds

According to anti-machine men, many of the dissatisfied stay away from the polls because of a "What's the use?" attitude. They say that such voters are convinced that the Byrd candidate is going to win anyway, and decide that there is just no use bothering.

Robert D. Meade, professor of history at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, has made a state-wide study of Virginia's voting habits, and has been struck by the "inertia," the "deadly apathy" he encountered. In his surveys he has found white adults, some past middle age, who have never voted and who tell of friends who have never voted. Why? Well, they explained to Meade, they "just never thought much about elections."

There is some evidence that a good many white Virginians think of politics as a caste affair. In other words, they think that voting is something only for the elite, the "quality folk."

'Don't Belong'

Francis Pickens Miller, Charlottesville political leader, was talking to a man in his neighborhood. He was a white man, of old Virginia stock, and made a good living as a house painter.

Miller asked him if he had voted in a primary election.

"Colonel," the fellow said, "you know I don't belong to the folks who vote."

In Miller's view, this is about the worst thing that has happened in Virginia, and, rightly or wrongly, he thinks the Byrd organization is largely to blame.

He says:

"It is often said that, however much the Byrd machine may be criticized in other respects, at least it has not used corruption to retain power. In most parts of the state this is true as far as venal corruption is concerned.

"But there is a form of corruption worse than venal corruption, and that is corruption of the mind, of the spirit, of the soul. In this sense Virginians have been thoroughly corrupted."

As Miller sees it, the purpose of the American Revolution was to create a society in which all men could become progressively more free and more responsible. Its hallmarks were to be freedom of discussion and dissent, equality of opportunity and increasing participation in public affairs on the part of all citizens. There was to be no government of the masses by their "betters."

But the hallmarks of Virginia's public life in 1957, Miller says, are the exact opposite of those intended by the founders of the Republic.

'Controversy Ill-Mannered'

"The majority of people," he says, "have been conditioned docilely to accept a government of their alleged 'betters.' They have been indoctrinated with the un-American notion that the primary function of government is to manage money rather than to serve men.

"Freedom of the mind is seldom exercised. Dissent is frowned on. Public controversy is considered ill-mannered. Independence of spirit is viewed as subversive and has practically disappeared. Uniformity of thought and conduct is synonymous with social acceptability . . .

"As a result, there is less widespread interest or participation in public affairs among Virginians than among the citizens of any other state. And when men cease to care they have already become corrupt."

Hardly anyone in Virginia, and this includes members of the Byrd machine, really challenges the argument that the Old Dominion government is more Hamiltonian than Jeffersonian in spirit.

One distinguished Virginian, an authority on both Jefferson and the history of the state, agrees with Miller that if the Sage of Monticello should come back today "he would be smeared as a 'nigger lover,' derided as a parlor pink, and chased out of the state."

Senate Congratulates Byrd on 70th Birthday

Associated Press

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) received the congratulations of his Senate colleagues yesterday on his 70th birthday.

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) called him "the distinguished and illustrious Harry Flood Byrd" and declared "No man in America has made a more constructive contribution to good government."

Byrd has been in the Senate 24 years. He is third in seniority among all Senators.

Voters' Guide Issued In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — The Virginia Voters League with headquarters at 310 E. Clay Street, has issued a Voters' Guide which should be of inestimable value to workshops on the franchise in Virginia and other poll tax states and to leaders and workers in drives to add more Negroes on the qualified list of voters in the South.

Organized by the late Dr. Luther F. Jackson, professor of history at Virginia State College, the Virginia Voters League is the only statewide organization in the South to encourage Negroes to qualify to vote and take an active part in local, state and national government.

The League is urging civic organizations in all southern states to wage a campaign to get more Negroes to vote. It suggests that a guide similar to the one published in Virginia be used in a vote drive in every southern state.

Vote in Primary Lowest in Years

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The total vote in Virginia's Democratic primary last Tuesday may not go beyond the 150,000 mark, which would make it the most listless primary in more than 25 years.

Unofficial tabulations for the gubernatorial nomination—the only State office contested in the primary—ceased with a total of 138,000 votes cast in 1561 of the State's 1905 precincts. Official results will be known in 10 days.

Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., running with the blessing of the Byrd machine, won a 3½-1 victory over Howard H. Carwile.

Democratic primaries in Virginia are notoriously low in voter participation, which critics of the Byrd machine say is the key to the machine's success over the years. But Tuesday's turnout, on a comparison of voter turnout to voting-age population, was the lowest in a generation, with an estimated 6.6% going to the polls. Next lowest participation in recent years was in 1945 when 7.7% of voting-age Virginians nominated Gov. William M. Tuck.

Democrats also nominated House of Delegates members. Only in a few of the 13 districts with contests did voters participate heavily.

Republicans generally were pleased over the light turnout. They figured the thousands who did not go to the polls are now under no moral obligation to support the Democratic nominees in the November general election.

The Republicans have fielded some two dozen candidates for the House of Delegates in a rash of activity following the GOP's nomination of Ted Dalton for Governor at their State Convention last Saturday. This is the greatest Republican move for the House of Delegates in years, and the more optimistic leaders hope to capture 15 of the 100 House seats in the November election. They now have five.

The Democratic races for House nominations came up with some noteworthy situations.

In Norfolk, a solid Negro vote renominated the six incumbent delegates in their close victory over three unyielding segregationist challengers. Only 11,000 persons voted in a poor turnout. The incumbents opposed the State law providing for the cut off of State aid to desegregating schools.

In Portsmouth, Mrs. Barnabas W. Baker won one of the city's two House nominations. She doubtless will become the second woman member of the Legislature. Del. Kathryn Stone of Arlington won renomination along with her two county House colleagues.

Veteran Del. Frank P. Moncure of Stafford County won renomination for the House seat from Stafford-Prince William over H. Selwyn Smith of Manassas. In Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania, Del. Francis B. Gouldman deefated Challenger William J. Gibson.

A Negro attorney wound up eighth in a field of 14 for Richmond's seven House seats after leading the pack in early returns.

It appeared the only incumbent to be defeated in a bid for renomination to the House was Del. Lindsay L. Moore of Pittsylvania County. Former Del. Hunt Whitehead edged him by four votes in unofficial, complete returns.

Meanwhile, the Social-Democratic party announced a two-member slate of candidates for the November election. J. B. Brayman of Lynchburg said he would run for Lieut. Governor and Clarke T. Robb of Fairfax County would run for Attorney General. They offered no gubernatorial candidate.

Lester Banks, Virginia NAACP Sec'y, Says He Was Misquoted On Voting

Journal + Guide Sat. 8-17-57 Norfolk, Va.

P. 11

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — A Virginia NAACP official said this week that he had definitely been misquoted on Negroes' voting rights in the state of Virginia.

Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, made the charges in a telegram to Sen. Harry F. Byrd after the senator in a senate speech had quoted statements attributed to Banks from a Richmond paper.

* * *

THE NEWSPAPER article July 31 quoted Secretary Banks as stating that there had been no interference with Negroes' voting rights in the state of Virginia.

Secretary Banks in his telegram to Byrd said that those were not his words, nor is that the case in Virginia. The NAACP Conference Secretary in Virginia, said:

* * *

"ALTHOUGH interference with the right of Negroes to vote has not, in Virginia, assumed the proportions of violence which have been demonstrated in Mississippi and in Alabama, yet registrars in the Black Belt counties of Virginia does effectively discourage registration by Negro citizens through several techniques."

Some registrars, he added, accomplish this by finding it difficult to say when they will be available to receive applications to register. Others, he said, require Negro applicants to answer questions not anticipated, required, or permitted under the Constitution of Virginia.

IT IS TRUE, Mr. Banks said that the few cases of racial discrimination with regard to election privileges which do come to the attention of the NAACP, are usually adjusted through the offices of the Secretary of the State Board of Elections.

But, he continued, the majority of such cases pass by unnoticed. He said there would probably be more cases of racial discrimination in this area were it not for the presence and militancy of the local NAACP.

* * *

IN THE telegram Mr. Banks cited the Sussex County incident in 1951 when appeals and other litigation against precinct registrars were followed by the appointment of a general registrar whose initial efforts, in 1952, to purge names of Negro citizens already registered were promptly met and frustrated through NAACP action.

Mr. Banks asked Sen. Byrd to insert the complete text of the Richmond paper and the telegram in the Congressional Record.

Heavy Vote Is Cast in Virginia

Issue Is Method Of Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5 (AP)—Heavy voting marked Virginia's election of a new governor today after a campaign fought on the issue of how to keep the state's public schools segregated.

Indications were balloting would exceed the governorship vote of 412,000 four years ago, but fall short of last year's Presidential count of 698,000. Pre-election estimates were for around 500,000 votes.

Democrat J. Lindsay Almond jr., fifty-nine, until mid-September the state's Attorney General, and Republican Ted Dalton, fifty-six, of the State Senate, had different approaches for retaining segregated schools.

Mr. Almond backed the massive resistance approach to integation espoused by United States Senator Harry F. Byrd and the Democratic organization in Virginia.

Mr. Dalton, recalling his unsuccessful effort last year to have the Virginia Legislature adopt a locally administered pupil assignment plan, supported the plan again as the way to keep public schools open. He contended the massive resistance program was crumbling before the Federal Courts, and will lead to massive integration.

A third candidate, C. Gilmer Brooks, Winchester automobile salesman, ran as an Independent.

Voters also made their choices for two other statewide offices, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney General. Both offices were sought by Democratic, Republican and social-Democrat candidates.

Thirty-four seats in the 100-member House of Delegates were contested by Republicans, who now hold six House seats. They also contested a Senate seat to fill a vacancy. Republicans now hold three Senate seats.

Virginia's present anti-integration program provides for automatic closing of schools where integration occurs either under a court order or for any other reason.

DIE-HARDS VS. MODERATES AT POLLS

Virginia to Pick Best Integration Foe

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2 (AP)—Two tough veterans of Virginia's political wars have been slugging it out for the governor's chair which the state's voters will award to the winner on Tuesday.

But the issue is not so much Republican against Democrat as it is how better to meet the school segregation crisis.

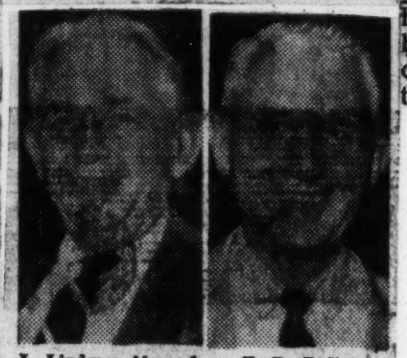
"Nominally Democratic" is hardly strong enough to describe Virginia in statewide elections, despite a hard core of Republican strength in the southwest mountains and in the Shenandoah Valley.

However, the state has gone for Eisenhower twice and four years ago in the governor's race a personable small-town lawyer carried the GOP banner to an unheard-of 45 per cent of the vote. Republicans took heart.

That same GOP champion, Theodore Roosevelt Dalton, is fighting valiantly in a much more uphill battle this time. There are several reasons for this, with Little Rock, Ark., probably highest among them. And the name Eisenhower is no longer considered an asset by many Virginians.

On the segregation issue, by far the dominant one in the campaign, the voters have a choice between these approaches:

Democrat J. Lindsay Almond Jr. follows the "massive resistance" doctrine laid down by U.S. Sen. Harry Byrd, head of the state's dominant party organization. This means legislating and litigating as long as possible to prevent the first Negro from entering a white school, and then closing the public schools as a last resort.



J. Lindsay Almond — T. R. Dalton

Dalton, also a segregationist, calls for a more moderate approach which he says is the best hope in the long run of keeping the schools separate "to all intents and purposes." This is a pupil assignment plan, administered by local school boards, which contemplates token admission of Negro pupils to white schools.

The Democrats have ridiculed Dalton's plan—which is very similar to the one now in operation in North Carolina—and they have tried to pin the label "integrationist" on him. They say he wants to keep the schools segregated by integrating them.

Virginians feel the hot breath of several federal court orders directing an end to school segregation. Segregation suits involving five Virginia communities have run the gamut of appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court and now it appears only a matter of weeks or months until a showdown will come.

The showdown will be this: Under laws now on Virginia's books if one Negro child is admitted to a white school under court order or for any other reason, the schools of that district are automatically closed. The governor takes the schools over and tries to reopen them on a segregated basis. If he cannot, the local authorities can petition for return of the schools, but they will get no state money for their operation.

Dalton has hammered hard at this program, accusing the Democrats of having no defense against the federal courts except "to cut off the funds and close the schools." He says their "massive resistance will collapse and lead to "massive integration."

Among the assets of the Democrats is their candidate. Almond, a former judge, congressman and, until he resigned, recently state attorney general, is a colorful, flamboyant and resourceful campaigner. A shrewd lawyer who has led the state's federal court battle in the school integration cases, he is an effective orator of the silver-tongued school.

LITTLE ROCK ISSUE AT VIRGINIA POLLS

500,000 to Vote on Governor in Test of Byrd's Drive on 'G.O.P. Integration'

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4 — About 500,000 Virginia voters will go to the polls tomorrow in the South's first state-wide election since President Eisenhower dispatched troops to enforce school integration in Little Rock, Ark.

The voters will choose between Democratic and Republican nominees for Governor. In campaign debate the Little Rock incident overshadowed all other issues and gave national political significance to the outcome.

The powerful Democratic state organization, led by Senator Harry F. Byrd, has raised the cry of Republican interference in Little Rock to rally regional opposition to racial desegregation programs and aid the national cause of conservative philosophies.

The Democratic standard-bearer is J. Lindsay Almond Jr., 59 years old, who resigned as State Attorney General to head the ticket of the Byrd forces.

Dalton is G. O. P. Candidate

The Republican candidate is State Senator Theodore Roosevelt Dalton, 56 years old, of Radford, a G. O. P. enclave in the hill country of southwestern Virginia. Four years ago he won 45 per cent of the total vote against Thomas B. Stanley, the incumbent Governor, who cannot succeed himself under Virginia laws.

Both candidates are colorful and effective campaigners. Mr. Almond, with flowing white hair and ruddy face, is a silver-tongued orator of the old school. Senator Dalton is tall, spare mountaineerwith a folksy amiability and persuasive manner.

The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

On election eve the political indices pointed to a Democratic victory. There were indications that the Little Rock impact might be sufficient to give the Democrats a landslide.

'Massive Resistance'

On the issue of public school desegregation, Virginia officialdom at first took a relatively moderate stand, but later Senator Byrd called for "massive resistance" and the State Legislature adopted laws to cut off funds and close schools in the event of court-ordered integration.

Senator Dalton termed the Byrd program one of "massive folly" and proposed a pupil-assignment plan to allow for limited integration in classrooms in areas with small ratios of Negro population.

Running mates on the Democratic ticket for state-wide offices are Lieut. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens, up for re-election, and Albertis S. Harrison Jr., State Senator from Lawrenceville, who is bidding for Attorney General.

Their Republican opponents are, respectively, Horace E. Henderson, a Williamsburg business man, and J. Livingstone Dillow, a Pearlsburg lawyer.

Also at stake are 100 seats in the House of Delegates. The Republicans hold five of the seats and are contesting for thirty-four.

Poll Capitation in Virginia

Virginians must pay their poll taxes—or "capitation" taxes, as they are euphemistically termed—by May 3 in order to vote in the election for Governor this fall. Most registered voters undoubtedly paid this $1.50-per-person assessment along with their income and personal property levies last December. But persons who have never registered for voting must make special efforts to meet the deadline. It is noteworthy—and lamentable—that only one person showed up at the Arlington treasurer's office on Tuesday to pay his poll tax despite a vigorous drive by the Republican Party to increase registrations in Virginia.

The poll tax is iniquitous, and unquestionably it has served as a device for machine control by keeping down voting in Virginia. The Old Dominion had the dubious distinction of being 44th in the Nation in the number of votes cast in 1952 in comparison with the population of voting age. Only 31.4 per cent of the potential voters in Virginia actually cast ballots. This contrasts with 82.5 per cent in Idaho, 68 per cent in New York, 75.6 per cent in West Virginia, 58.6 per cent in Maryland and 52.6 per cent in North Carolina (where there is no poll tax). Only states in the Deep South had worse records; Mississippi, with 24.3 per cent, was at the bottom of the list. In the 1956 elections, to be sure, Virginia's percentage increased to 34.1, but the point is still the same.

Because of income levels and other factors, the poll tax probably is less a deterrent to voting in the Tenth District than in any other part of Virginia. Northern Virginia casts more votes than any comparable population area in the state. Nevertheless, the roughly 40,000 votes cast in Arlington last fall represented less than half the potential.

In a very real sense the influence of northern Virginia depends upon the number of votes—and this depends, until the law can be changed, upon payment of the poll tax. Northern Virginia has long been short-changed in the distribution of road funds and other state benefits. The way to correct this is to develop an even stronger voter registration that must be heeded. This is also the way, in the long run, to obtain repeal of the poll tax (there has been no public vote since the somewhat specious repeal referendum in 1949). It does no good to grumble about political conditions in Virginia unless potential voters are in a position to make their wishes felt through payment of poll taxes and registration. There is special inducement to meet the deadline in the likelihood of a strong gubernatorial fight this fall if Republican Ted Dalton runs against Democrat J. Lindsay Almond—and every vote will count.

The Byrd Machine

Virginia Vote Obligarchy Is Shadowy But Complete

First of a Series

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

The Byrd organization of Virginia, oldest machine of its kind in the country, is about to test its prowess in another political campaign.

It makes no claim to having a forward look and it lacks many of the trappings usually associated with a political machine. Somehow, though, it has always managed to score victories.

For smoothness of operation, durability and unbroken political mileage, there is nothing quite like the Byrd machine anywhere else in the United States. But then, neither is there anything in the Union quite like the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Lovely, romantic and well-mannered, its landscape dotted with historical markers, the Old Dominion this year is host to the Nation and to the world at Jamestown, site of the first English settlement in 1607.

There and elsewhere in the commonwealth, in a celebration of "America's 350th Birthday," the orators are recalling Nathaniel Bacon's rebellion, Patrick Henry's defiance of King George III, Thomas Jefferson's revolutionary ideas and all the great deeds in Virginia that led to free government in the New World.

Against this background, the Byrd machine may appear singularly commonplace, unexciting and contradictory. The same probably could be said of the primary election coming up July 9, when a Democratic nominee for Governor will be chosen.

Jefferson surely would be puzzled by this exercise in democracy, especially by the scanty turnout of voters and by the one big issue—an issue arising out of the War Between the States in 1861-65.

But Virginia history is full of sharp contrasts and bewildering contradictions. Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer, once infuriated leaders of the state with this smashing metaphor: "Come with me to old Virginia, and see at one time and for one price the birthplace and grave of democracy." That is a harsh remark and certainly unfair.

However, it would not be unfair to say, as has been said many times, that Virginia is run by an oligarchy. The problem, though, is to identify the oligarchs, or, rather, to get the oligarchs to identify themselves. No doubt this is why the late Douglas Southall Freeman used to refer to the "invisible organization" in Virginia.

Foes of the Byrd machine say that it is easy to identify the leaders. They start off with United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, whose name the machine bears. He is a man credited with being one of the shrewdest and most skillful political leaders ever to crack a whip. Then the enemies name two other former Governors—John S. Battle and Willam M. Tuck.

However, Sen. Byrd smiles and belittles the talk about his power and his political wizardry. He says he really does not have much time now to give to commonweatlh affairs, what with his campaign against the Eisenhower budget and his other chores on Capitol Hill.

Former Gov. Battle has said that the "so-called" machine is nothing more than "a loosely-knit group of Virginians . . . who usually think alike" and who "act together" to give Virginia "good government and good public servants." Former Gov. Tuck doubtless would agree.

Elusive, But No Illusion

That is one of the fascinating things about the Byrd organization, its elusive, almost phantom-like quality. There is almost no palpable evidence of its existence—no hall or clubhouse such as Tammany maintains, no letterheads, and, as has been remarked, no one even willing to acknowledge leadership in it.

Yet, once the top brass sends out "the word" about a candidate or a policy, the effect on the knife and fork boys, or officeholders, is as magical as if the command had been issued from Mt. Sinai.

This is the situation now. "The word" has been passed as to the machine's choice of a Democratic nominee for Governor. He is J. Lindsay Almond Jr., at present Virginia's attorney general. The machine also has its issue, wrapped up in a phrase supplied by Sen. Byrd himself. It is "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

Machine Confident

The knife and fork boys expect Almond to be an easy winner of the July 9 primary. His only opponent is Howard H. Carwile, an anti-machine lawyer of Richmond, who is a sort of perennial candidate in the Old Dominion.

They are confident, too, that Almond will be elected Governor in the November election, no matter what candidate the Republicans put up against him at their convention in Roanoke July 5-6.

Looking beyond November, they predict that the segregation issue—that is, their defiance of the Supreme Court—will keep the machine in power for at least another 25 years.

That may be stretching things. It does look, however, as if the segregation issue will be a good one for the machine in 1957, even though a lot of Virginians have an uneasy feeling about it.

Conservatively Bent

The Byrd organization, which flies the Democratic banner but is not solidly united with the party of Jefferson and Jackson nationally, is made up of men who are conservative and who cherish the label.

They are respectable, courtly in manner, and, as they see it, dedicated to the welfare of Virginia.

They boast that they have given Virginia efficient government, honest government, and fiscally-sound government.

It is noteworthy that Democratic critics of the machine do not challenge these contentions. Yes, they say, the Byrd people have provided government that is efficient, honest in money matters and fiscally sound. But where, they ask, is the organization's heart, its compassion, its Samaritan spirit?

They feel that the organization's high command has a lopsided view of the purpose of government, which Jefferson once said was to "secure the greatest degree of happiness possible to the general mass of those associated under it."

Matter of Trust

The critics say the Byrd forces favor a government that is for the "haves" as against the "have-nots," that they have a deep distrust of rank and file citizens, and that their political philosophy is therefore far more Hamiltonian than Jeffersonian.

To back up this charge, they point to the shockingly small vote in Virginia, smallest of any state in the Union in primary elections. In the minds of men like Robert Whitehead of Lovingston, who comes of an old and distinguished Virginia family and is a member of the House of Delegates, there is no doubt that the Byrd organization wants to keep the vote small.

"The Byrd machine," Whitehead says, "is built on a restricted electorate. It is fearful of having the electorate expanded, for the greater the number of voters the more difficult it is to hold them in line.

"It is for this reason that it wants to retain the poll tax as a voting requirement, unless it can get a substitute that can be just as effective."

Behind in Welfare

Such critics as Del. Whitehead and Francis Pickens Miller say that, because of the Byrd machine, Virginia has a sorry record over the years in the fields of public education, mental hospitals and old-age pensions.

So widespread is the power of the Byrd machine, that a traveler in Virginia is surprised to find an area that is indifferent to the machine or that might be regarded as unreliable from the standpoint of the Byrd forces. Such an area is the 10th Congressional District, across the Potomac from Washington, D. C.

Populated to a great extent by persons from outside Virginia—the Foreign Legion they have been called—the 10th District has been accused by a Byrd lieutenant of harboring "crackpots," meaning liberals.

There are, in Virginia, 99 counties and 30 cities. Of the 129 county and city governments, the Byrd machine controls all but six. Usually it can count on the support of about 85 of the 100 members of the House of Delegates. Only about six delegates are outspoken critics of the machine. The lineup in the State Senate is 37 Democrats and 3 Republicans. An overwhelming majority of the Democratic Senators are pro-machine.

States' Righters

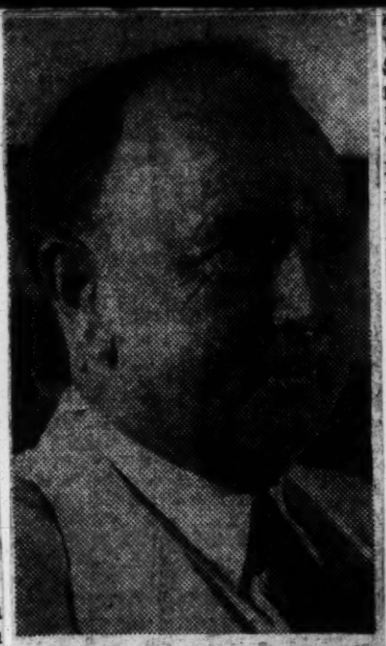
Like most politicians in Dixie, the Byrd forces are strong for states' rights; that is, they decry the thought of a strong central Government in Washington that would interfere in Virginia's affairs.

In Virginia it is a case of states' rights with a vengeance, whatever the cost to county and local government.

An example of this came last year in connection with the school segregation controversy. The General Assembly, under the lash of the Byrd organization, took away from local school officials the power to assign pupils and vested it in a board located in Richmond.

In no state of the Union, perhaps, is power as centralized as in Virginia.

This is explained in part by Virginia's "short ballot," a device created when Sen. Byrd was Governor in 1926-1930. Until this time, the voters of Virginia balloted for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture and Superintendent of Public Instruction.



SEN. HARRY F. BYRD
. . . shrewd and skillful

Under a constitutional amendment approved in the Byrd administration, the ballot was shortened so that the people voted only for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. The offices dropped from the ballot were thereafter filled through appointment by the Governor, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

Responsibility—and Power

Sen. Byrd says now that this "reform" put more responsibility on the Governor. It also gave the Governor, and therefore the machine, more power.

Looking back over their long dominance of state affairs, the Byrd forces echo a familiar advertising slogan. Such popularity must be deserved, they say.

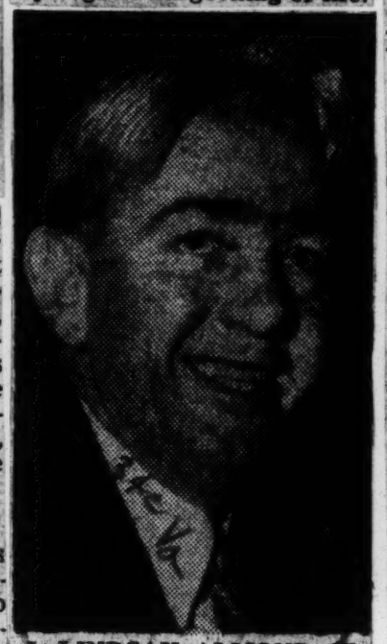
Just the same, there are Virginians—some of them of old families—who are not very happy about the way things are going. They are not content to have it said that Virginia, while she may be far down on the list with respect to public schools, mental hospitals and old-age pensions, is nevertheless ahead of Mississippi and some other Southern states. That does not seem good enough for them.

Star State?

They do not think of Virginia as just an ordinary state, but as one with an aura that no other state can match. They like to think of it as the brightest in the whole constellation of states.

Feeling this way, they wonder if the Byrd machine has not lost sight of the early hope and promise of a commonwealth that was the "Mother of States," cradle of free government in the New World, spearhead of the American Revolution, and birthplace of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Marshall.

It distresses them to have it said by the distinguished scholar, Arnold J. Toynbee, as he did in "A Study of History," that, "Twentieth-century Virginia . . . makes 'the painful impression of a country living under a spell, in which time has stood still," a state that "droops," while her neighbor North Carolina, is enjoying a "springlike burgeoning of life."



J. LINDSAY ALMOND JR.
. . . the machine's choice

As Expected

Most of the results of Tuesday's feeble Democratic primary in Virginia were altogether predictable. The Byrd organization candidates, many of them trumpeting the official line of "massive resistance," won easily with only a tiny state-wide vote. Attorney General Lindsay Almond is the nominee for Governor, and the surprising vote in northern Virginia for his token opponent, Howard Carwile, must be counted principally a protest. The only flies in the ointment, from the standpoint of the organization, are the gubernatorial candidacy of the courageous Republican, Ted Dalton, and the determination of the antimachine Democrat, Robert Whitehead, to run for Attorney General as an independent.

In Alexandria the victory of incumbent Del. James M. Thomson over Albert Smoot was obtained at least in part by hoax. Segregation in the schools was the only real issue. Mr. Thomson and his followers promised to keep the schools both open and segregated; they also talked of obtaining a reversal of the Supreme Court decision. This had the same deceptive appeal as a promise to do away with taxes; and it prevailed against the moderate and realistic line of Mr. Smoot, who spoke on behalf of an acceptable pupil-assignment plan. What Mr. Thomson has yet to demonstrate is how he proposes to redeem his promises when the machinery of the Stanley Plan falls apart in the courts.

In this sense the vote on Tuesday was not a fair test of sentiment in Alexandria. It may have represented the feeling of a cross section of Alexandrians about segregation in the abstract, but this is not the question. Because of Mr. Thomson's misleading and demagogic promises, the vote could not be an honest sampling of opinion on whether to obey or flout the laws of the United States.

Fortunately segregation was not a major issue in Arlington. The incumbent delegates, Harrison Mann, Mrs. Kathryn Stone and William Winston, won without difficulty. All are in the general category of moderates who opposed the Stanley Plan, although Mr. Mann sponsored some pernicious legislation in allied fields. It was heartening to see the repudiation in Arlington of the extremism of Miss Betty Thompson, who ran against the Supreme Court.

Apart, however, from the results in Arlington and in Norfolk, where legislators who fought the Stanley Plan also were renominated, the outcome was pretty much an endorsement of the Byrd-Stanley approach. What this means, really, is that Virginia has yet to face the fundamental problem

...r keeping its public schools open and complying with the law. Mr. Dalton, who last week unhappily seemed to do some trimming on the dead issue of interposition, remains the voice of reason in the contest for Governor. His focus is preservation of the public schools, and the only way to preserve them is through adoption of a program that is constitutionally acceptable. No one in the Byrd-Stanley-Almond group has yet explained the magic formula by which the schools can be kept open and shut at the same time.

34f 1957

Ike's Word on Equal Rights Doesn't Amuse Woman's Party

Courier-Journal Fri. 8-9-57
Louisville Ky

By Patricia Wiggins, *United Press Writer*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A certain women's group here isn't laughing at President Dwight Eisenhower's conference statement that it is "hard for a mere man to believe that woman doesn't have equal rights."

Furthermore, this group will be glad to suggest where to look when Eisenhower takes his promised "look at it."

The group is the National Woman's Party, which has been fighting for an equal-rights amendment to the constitution for 109 years.

Eisenhower was asked at his news conference why he has not been as active in trying to wipe out discrimination based on sex as he has been working against discrimination based on race, creed, religion, and color.

"Well, it's hard for a mere man to believe that woman doesn't have equal rights," replied the President, sparking laughter in the conference room. He said this was the first time the subject has come to his attention in a year or so and said he could not answer the question at the moment.

Then he added that he knows that in some states "there are some things where women do not yet have what they believe to be at least their full rights." He added that he probably hasn't been "active enough" in doing something about it.

His questioner, a woman reporter, asked quickly: "Will you?" The President promised to "take a look at it"—with a smiling expression that provoked more laughter.

Miss Alice Paul, veteran honorary chairman of the Woman's Party, commented somewhat sharply on Eisenhower's remark that this was the first time the subject has come to his attention in about a year.

"It was in his budget message to Congress January 16," she said. "Someone must have put it in for him."

She quoted the contract clause in the some 6,000 government contracts worth 40 billion dollars to the American taxpayer as reported by the President's committee on government contracts:

"In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicants for employment because of race, religion, color, or national origin."

"We've been trying unceasingly to have them put sex in but to no avail," said Miss Paul. She estimated 12,000,000 women are "adversely affected" by the Federal Government alone.

34f 1957

Equal-Rights-For-Women Issue Seems To Be 'Old Hat' Politics

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser Mon. 7-22-57

By FRANCES LEWINE

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Is the equal-rights-for-women amendment, pending in Congress for the 35th year, still a burning issue or is it "old hat?"

Women's organizations and even the 16 women members of Congress are divided over it.

There are signs some supporters are leaving the ranks that enthusiasm is lessening even though President Eisenhower this year was counted for the amendment.

Perhaps, as Prof. Kathrine Koller, of the University of Rochester, N.Y., said recently: Modern women interested in "early marriage, children and security" may not want the kind of "equality" which their mothers and grandmothers fought for.

Alice Paul, 72, one of those fighters who went to jail 40 years ago for her suffragist activities, thinks the issue is still burning. She saw a bright omen and expresses new optimism because President Eisenhower mentioned equal rights in his budget message to Congress this year for the first time.

SPECIAL PLEA

Miss Paul, head of the National Woman's party, recalled that the 19th Amendment—granting voting rights to women—was passed after President Wilson made a special plea for suffrage in his 1919 message to Congress.

But, Rep. Celler (D-NY) says the issue is "old hat," and he plans to see, once again, that it doesn't get out of the House Judiciary Committee he heads.

Celler, like many other opponents, says "a thousand and one laws" now on the books "would be thrown out of kilter if you pass this bill." He cited marriage laws, protective labor laws for women, even Selective Service.

The equal-righters, whose cause was born with the suffrage movement, are trying to erase old common law concepts that worked against women, particularly married ones.

Although states have been whittling them away gradually, there still are remnants of these laws, relating to married women and their rights to dispose of separate property, to enter contracts and to sue or be sued.

MAJOR ITEMS

Major items in this field are the community property laws of eight states, which in effect, give the husband control over community property of himself and his wife.

Another of the prime issues of women's rights—the right to serve on juries—has almost been eliminated. Today, only three states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—prohibit women on juries.

The equal-righters say the only way to correct unequal laws—once and for all—is by a constitutional amendment which needs a two-thirds vote of Congress and ratification by 36 states.

In support of this view, Rep. Katharine St. George (R-NY), chief sponsor of the amendment in the House, noted that, "What a state legislature gives this year, it can take away next year."

July, the nation's Independence anniversary month, brought a spark of activity on the equal rights front.

A July 4th issue of the National Business Woman, publication of the 170,000-member Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, was devoated entirely to the cause of equal rights.

But, some disinterest was evidenced in the same month by the National Education Assn., which claims 600,000 teacher members, many of them women.

NEA, which passed an equal rights resolution in 1955, and ordered a study of the subject in 1956, refused to place the issue before its delegates for a vote at its Philadelphia convention early in July.

Its resolutions committee rejected a plea for such action by a group from the School Women's Council of Los Angeles, which maintained that an equal rights amendment, for one thing, would outlaw teaching contracts which bar married women.

While the NEA's move was a withdrawan of support, there also is other evidence that equal rights is not as much of an issue as it once was.

NO STAND

The League of Women Voters, for many years on record opposing such an amendment no longer takes any stand on equal rights. A spokesman explained it is not now considered "a vital issue."

And in Congress, Sen. Smith (R-Maine) and nine women representatives favor an equal rights amendment, five oppose it and a 16th congresswoman, Rep. Sullivan (D-Mo) takes no stand at all. It "isn't an issue" in her district which includes St. Louis, a city of half a million.

Despite these views, Rep. St. George and Sen. Butler (R-Md) chief sponsors, still were ready to push the amendment in Congress.

But, with civil rights and more pressing legislation pending, it appeared unlikely equal rights would get to bat in the waning first session of the 85th Congress.

POPULATION

State's Birth Rate Boosted Last Year

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama's population was swelled by the birth of 83,224 babies during 1956 as the state maintained its relatively high birth rate.

The State Health Department said that last year's birth total was slightly higher than that of 1955. During 1955, 81,601 births were recorded.

The composition of the 1956 total was 51,152 white births, for a rate of 22.8 per 1,000 population, and 32,072 Negro births, for a rate of 31.2 per 1,000 population.

The birth figures are included in a 1956 summary prepared by the Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics. They are professional and may vary slightly when final reports are available.

Population Gain Of 3.2 Per Cent Seen For State

Special to The News

MONTGOMERY — Alabama's population has been estimated at 3,159,650 in a report issued by the Vital Statistics Bureau of the State Health Department. This would represent a 3.2 per cent gain over the official 1950 federal census which gave Alabama a population of 3,061,743. The 1940 federal census showed Alabama with a 2,832, 961 population.

According to these estimates, 2,1544,050 represents white population, and 1,005,600 non-whites state statisticians, however, caution their figures are only unofficial estimates, and point out that "population changes are produced by three factors, live births, deaths and migration." Whereas the numbers of births and deaths can be counted "the composition of a population is also influenced tremendously by the extent and direction of migration" and "there is no readily available measure of net migration."

The officials say their estimates were calculated on data supplied mainly by the State Department of Education (school enrollment figures); the U .S. Bureau of Census (1940 and 1950 official census reports), and their own state vital statistics of births and deaths.

In this unofficial population estimate, Mobile County is shown with the largest increase, up 18.7 per cent from 1950's official 231, 105 to an estimated 274,250. Montgomery is ranked second on the plus side, with a population rise of 17.9 from 138,965 to an estimated 163,900. Dale County comes third, up from 20,828 to an estimated 24,450.

Among counties which have lost population, according to these estimates, Winston County easily suffered the severest loss. The 1950 census gave Winston 18,250 residents, but the new state estimate shows a decline of 23.8 per cent to an estimated new population of only 13,900. Macon County's loss was estimated at 7.4 per cent.

35 1957

ARKANSAS

POPULATION GROWTH HAILED IN ARKANSAS

Commercial Appeal

University Believes Trend Is Now Shifting

Wed. 4-3-57

STATE HAS BEEN LOSING

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, April 2.—Two per cent more people were living in Arkansas last year than in 1955, a University of Arkansas business bulletin estimated Tuesday.

P. 3

This, and other indications, may mean the low point in population for the state was reached in 1954 or 1955 and that "a reversal of the trend has set in," the bulletin ventured.

Higher Figure Preferred

The bulletin, prepared by the College of Business Administration and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, estimated the state's population in 1956 totaled between 1,779,000 and 1,797,000. In a footnote, the bulletin added, "We favor the higher of the two figures."

The 1956 estimate was about 112,500 below the oficial census of 1950. Between the census years of 1950 and 1940, Arkansas lost about 40,000 of its population.

The university bulletin, which said its figures were based heavily upon school statistics, noted that "population estimates become increasing dificult as we get farther away from the census year.

The bulletin reported the county with the greatest population gain from 1955 to 1956 was Pulaski with 6.6 per cent.

25 Show Gains

Twenty five counties showed gains from 1955 to 1956 compared to only 10 during the period from 1950 to 1956.

Counties listed as gaining in population last year include Arkansas, Ashley, Baxter, Boone, Bradley, Chicot, Cleburne, Columbia, Crawford, Crittenden, Fulton, Garland, Hot Spring, Howard, Jefferson, Lonoke, Newton, Phillips, Polk, Randolph, Saline, Searcy, Sebastian, Stone and Union.

Drew County was listed with no change; all others were shown with population losses.

Leading counties from the point of population gains from 1950 to 1956 were Pulaski, 24 per cent; Saline, 17 per cent; Hot Spring, 12 per cent; Crittenden, nine per cent; Sebastian, nine per cent; Ouachita, seven per cent; Union, three per cent; Miller, two per cent, and Phillips, two per cent.

L. A. County One-Fifth Non-White

Courier 1-7
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 1-7-57

LOS ANGELES — Addressing more than 100 teachers during the annual Foshay Junior High School workshop in November, Joseph W. Walker, program director of the Los Angeles Urban League, stated:

"One-fifth of the total county population is of the minority culture, and, according to current reports from the U. S. Census Bureau and the California State Employment Service, 1,500 Negroes are migrating to the State of California each month.

"If this trend continues, we believe the projective figure of 350,000 Negroes by 1960 in the population will be obsolete. Based on current information, the county's population is five million."

35 1957

D.C.

Capital Population Drops As Negro Students Increase

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—While the number of Negro children in Washington public schools increases, Washington's population has declined since the school integration year of 1954.

The U. S. Census Bureau, in an estimate, said there were 15,000 fewer Washington residents as of July 1, 1956, than in 1954.

In 1954 the population was 846,000.

In 1956, it was 831,000.

Whether integration can be blamed for the decline is not known.

During the same period, Negro school enrollment climbed from 56.7 per cent of the total enrollment to 71.2 per cent.

Census Bureau figures contradict reports from integrationists who have said school integration isn't creating a smaller Washington.

Bureau figures also are different from estimates of the Washington Board of Trade, which, with one exception, has claimed the district is growing larger, not smaller, each year.

The Census Bureau put Washington's population in 1950 at 810,000 and estimated for the following years figures of 820,000 in 1951; 822,000 in 1952 and 847,000 in 1953.

On May 17, 1954, the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed segregated schools.

As of July 1, 1954, the Census Bureau showed the first population decline, amounting to 1000 persons as the district's residents were estimated to total 846,000.

For July 1, 1955, there were 7000 fewer persons in the district and by July 1, 1956, the population was down another 8000.

So the decreasing trend, whether caused by integration, coincided with it nevertheless.

The board of trade began operations in 1954 and its first figure, for July 1 that year, was 845,000.

For Jan. 1, 1956, the board made its only estimate showing a smaller population when it figured 840,000 persons in the district.

It has estimated, as of Jan. 1, 1957, that there were 855,000 residents here, but is boosting that estimate to 860,000.

The district's decline cannot be blamed on the military.

Census Bureau figures show the number of service people who live in the district has remained fairly constant at between 22,000 and 23,000 since 1951.

The population change has resulted from a moving civilian populace.

Washington area suburbs, in Virginia and Maryland, are reported growing so rapidly that some communities find it difficult to build enough schools.

Another indication that integration could be behind the exodus is that the district had its biggest growth since 1950 recorded for July 1, 1953.

The population grew by 25,000 that year, according to the Census Bureau.

The very next year, with the Supreme Court ruling coming also, the moving out began.

Population Changes Laid to Economics

Job and Home Advantages Bring Negroes Here, McLaughlin Says

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said yesterday that "extremely strong economic factors," not integration, have caused a high concentration of Negro families within Washington.

"These factors were having about the same effect and producing the same results before integration became effective in the District," McLaughlin said.

McLaughlin made his remarks in a guest sermon at the Universalist Church of Silver Spring, which meets in the Hillandale, Md., Elementary School. McLaughlin has been a member of the Universalist Memorial Church in Washington for about seven years.

Jobs, Housing, Transit

The Commissioner listed employment possibilities, abundance of low-cost housing and good mass transportation as the principal economic factors attracting Negroes to the District.

He said the bulk of Negro families are in low income groups and require low-cost housing and cheap transportation.

"The combination of these economic factors," he said, "indicates that the District would have received by far the largest part of the Negro population even without integration."

He added, however, that the "rather complete" integration in the District makes it more attractive to Negroes than the neighboring areas.

McLaughlin said the important point was that Negroes have not come to the metropolitan area in disproportionate numbers. He said the proportion of Negroes in the entire area has remained "surprisingly consistent" at about 23 per cent in recent years.

He said the picture is confused because "the overwhelming number" of new Negro families settle in the District proper.

McLaughlin termed this part of his sermon the short-range view and an answer to "die-hards who say that Washington is being ruined by integration."

An End to Slavery

Taking the long view, he said: "Most people agree today that human slavery is barbaric. Yet where racial discrimination and racial segregation are still practiced, there remain pronounced symptoms of slavery. In the long view, integration in the District of Columbia means that those responsible for the Government in the Nation's Capital are aware of the ways of God and the word of the Declaration of Independence.

"They recognize the law, mores and amenities of the American Nation. They believe that the black man has claims on the white man who enslaved them for generations. They have claims on mankind that they be set free; not partially free, but entirely free.

"What integration means to the District of Columbia is the final ending of the barbarism of slavery as it has existed in the Capital of this great Nation."

Real Estate

Population Now Shifting At Rapid Rate

World-Telegram + Sun P.32
Wed. 5-15-57
New York

By JAMES L. HOLTON,

Some lenders affirm that the recent falloff in the new home construction is due to lack of demand, rather than the governments' "tight" money policy and the soaring cost of financing a home purchase. It might be noted, too, that the most recent Bureau of Census figures on housing vacancies for the first quarter of '57 show even less accommodations available than for the three months ending Dec. 31, last.

James L. Holton

David O'D. Kennedy, president of Kentile, Inc., leading manufacturer of floor tile, just today commented on the fact that in the last 12 months we've had the largest population shift in history—a record 33 million people having moved to new locations and new homes. Mr. Kennedy added that this unprecedented population shift means more business for home builders and in home improvement.

Big Modernization Job.

"In practical terms this vast moving around means that a minimum of 10 million households pick up and change residence each year," he said. "Some of these families will buy new homes, but the majority will select existing accommodations which require some alteration or modernization.

"It is estimated that from $3 to $5 billion alone will be spent in this modernization work," Mr. Kennedy continued.

The manufacturer emphasized that his data—it included the latest government figures—showed that the mobility rate for the nation in '56 was 20.5 percent. Rural farm areas showed the least change—only 14.3 percent—but in city areas the rate shot up to 23.8 percent.

A powerful motivation in the migration picture, Mr. Kennedy went on, is the country's "rapidly deteriorating housing inventory." This shows about five million homes, as substandard, and another 25 million needing repair and improvement.

"Sales, professional, technical and kindred workers belonging to middle income families were among the most mobile occupational groups as measured by the migration rate, government reports indicate," Mr. Kennedy pointed out.

Families Are Bigger.

"Another factor which must be taken into account is family size—our families are becoming larger, and need more room, he said.

"Babies are checking in at the rate of 11,562 a day—or 482 hourly," he went on. "This must be taken into account in our housing needs."

Our rising standard of living, plus higher incomes, Mr. Kennedy noted, has given us wider horizons and the urge to live better. "We now find a tendency to live only on the average of six or seven years in the same house," he said.

As the voracious consumer appetite for more goods and services increases Mr. Kennedy continued, "new plants and facilities will mushroom in more remote areas because of the land squeeze in our more built up sections."

"This in turn will open up new jobs and will bring about the relocation of a large segment of our working force to localities where more rewarding opportunities exist," he added.

The new shifts in population, Mr. Kennedy said, must create need for new shopping centers, churches, schools, hospitals and municipal buildings, not to speak of motels, restaurants, and many other service facilities.

"All of this means more jobs in building and allied industries," he concluded, "as well as greater need for building materials, home furnishings and the like. The whole economy should benefit."

Alien Population Up 7.5 Pct. in U.S.

Times-Picayune
Fri. 6-28-57
New Orleans
P.31

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Britons and Canadians comprised the largest group of aliens in the United States as of last January, followed by Mexicans, Germans, and Italians, in that order, the Immigration Service reported.

The census showed a total of 2,833,832 aliens in this country, up nearly 7.5 per cent from the previous year.

The Immigration Service conducts the census each January under a law requiring every alien in the country to report his current address. This applies to temporary visitors as well as permanent residents, only those with diplomatic status are exempt from the annual registration.

This breakdown of resident aliens was shown by the service's report, by countries:

Great Britain and Canada, 543,484; Mexico, 470,411; Germany, 257,234; Italy, 255,667; Poland, 193,739; U.S.S.R., 86,341; Greece, 52,887; China, 40,965; all others, 933,004.

As usual, the largest concentrations of resident aliens were in the Coastal and Great Lakes states.

New York, California, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio accounted for nearly 75 per cent of the unnaturalized foreign-born.

New York state kept its usual place at the top of the list with 550,097.

Mississippi has had the smallest number of alien registrants, with only 2108.

The South Is Losing Its Industrial Population Potential At Fast Rate

News Sun. 7-14-57 Birm. Ala.
P.16-A

The state of Tennessee currently seems more alarmed about and concentrating on the problem of population loss than other Southern states. But the rate of loss to all Southern states is very high, and it seems increasingly clear that the matter must be given determined attention.

In the 15-year period of 1935-50, for example, Alabama is said to have lost 385,000 persons. But in the five-year period of 1950-55, our state's loss of people amounted to 239,000. It can be seen that the rate of out-migration has stepped up considerably. This is true of all Southern states.

Tennessee now has a legislative inquiry into the situation. Industrial development experts there claim that a far more serious drive must be made to acquire new industry. Surveys by Nat Caldwell, Nashville *Tennessean* reporter, show that a major cause of the exodus is the lack of available industrial jobs. Mr. Caldwell some weeks ago went to Chicago to study the situation of the Southern migrants there. He—as did a Chicago *Tribune* reporter—found almost uniformly that the cause of such migration was lack of job opportunity back home.

The people who are leaving include a good many Negroes, of course. Some of this loss is hardly preventable, because it is motivated by a desire on the part of some Negroes to go to a region where there are no segregation laws. But many of the persons departing, it is obvious, are white, and they say flatly that they would prefer to stay South, but could not make a living—either off farms, small farms sometimes, or find adequate industrial opportunity.

This is a major problem for the South. Alabama had best be looking into it also.

Westbrook Pegler

Population Shift Is Bewildering

When I blew a gasket in New Orleans a few weeks ago and flew to the Iahey Clinic for the standard indignities, I was just about to deal with the greatest shift of population within our country in all our history.

Herald + Courier

The Negro is moving northward, into misery lured by a few hundred hateful fat-cats in a small mid-town patch of New York propaganda bureaus. great migration of white young people, most of them couples with small children and many of them educated, are going into the new industrial South and Southwest.

PEGLER

Most of those Negroes never will go back South. This immigration is for keeps. It may turn out well for descendants of the emigres long hence.

Now we will begin to see the real quality of the political fathers who enticed masses of bewildered rural strangers into a North which had neither the social disposition nor practical accommodations to receive them.

The Negro population of some rural Mississippi counties has fallen 30 per cent since 1950. And the New York State Commission Against Discrimination has announced that the "non-white" population of Greater New York increased by 320,221 or 41.3 per cent since 1950. The white population dropped 416,707, or 5.9 per cent. In the suburbs also the increase of Negro population exceeded the increase of white population.

SOUTHERN "INDUSTRY," including a colossal, hundred-mile strip of petroleum and chemical works lining the Mississippi river from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, is draining down into the South a great migration of superior young Yankees. Vast and awesome though it is, this gigantic development is only the biggest, not the only one, in Dixie and the West.

New Orelans is holding her Negro population. They share with the local white people a peculiar attachment to this interesting homeland and they are important in the operation of a seaport looking onto Latin America second only to New York and much more efficient.

The old Dixie ostracism of the Yankee, derived from persecution long after the Civil War, at last has been waived. Yankees who served in Southern camps in the second war have married Southern girls and Rebel men served with Yanks under all conditions. Personal relations have obliterated the discrimination which we who ventured South in 1916 and down through the second klan were angrily aware of.

Mason Walsh, the managing edi- said Dallas was gaining 35,000 inhabitants a year. A little of this increase represents births over deaths and many immigrants to Dallas are displaced farmers attracted by the aircraft and associated industries in which Walter Reuther is quietly expanding his empire, untroubled by journalistic foresight.

Many national firms have opened regional branch offices in Dallas and Fort Worth and sent down Yankees with their families. The rural migrants into the Dallas-Fort Worth zone are not reliably counted, but more white people than Negroes are getting "industrial" jobs. So, many of the Negroes keep going to St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit.

ODESSA, TEXAS, a small city, gains 10,000 immigrants a year, most of them Northern whites.

This shift of Negro population will be a sad and painful experience to most of the migrants. Their grandchilden may have a better time. Be it said, though, that Southern people are not rejoicing. The hatred there is not racial but a proud, indignant white man's fury against New York's monopolistic power over publications, movies and radio-TV.

There never before was such a power anywhere in the world. A congressional investigation is not a fantastic idea. Southern editors are not all fools and fraternal backslappers when they go to the editorial conventions.

The North has no fitting quarters, for the influx and the bulk of the rural Negro migrants are greenhorns bound to be bilked and led into evil ways by members of their own race. The Rev. Joseph Winthrop Holley, D. D., a rather saintly old Negro educator, president of Albany State College in Georgia, has been imploring Negroes to stick to their old homeland.

"NO OTHER SECTION offers all the opportunities available to the Negro in the South," he wrote. "Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles and New York have concentrations of misery, of slum living and frustration. The fact that so many mothers work all day breaks up the solidarity of the home, leaving boys and girls at the mercy of demoralizing influences of the streets."

The Negro migrants find saloons everywhere, not just carefully spotted in familiar home streets. Respectable families are overwhelmed by bad actors in custom-built New York slums. "Relief" is becoming a way of life. Many Negro fans who were counted on to support the New York Giants right in their own midst, with Willie Mays their hero, spent their money in bars and caught the ball-games free on TV. That is one reason why the Giants pulled out.

It is an age of bewildering change.

Population In South Gains, But Two States On Decline

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.
P.I. Mon. 11-4-57
35 General

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. — The Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states led the nation in the relative growth of their populations between 1950 and July, 1956, the Census Bureau reported Sunday.

The 11 states registered a combined population growth of 23 per cent, more than twice the national average of 11 per cent.

The bureau's latest population report showed that on July 1, 1956, the nation had a population of 168,174,000, compared with 150,697,361 in April, 1950, an official census year. The bureau estimated the present population at 172,400,000.

In the 1950-56 period, it said, Nevada had the largest percentage of growth, 60.1. But the state continued to rank last among the 48 states, with a total population in 1956 of 256,000.

California Surges

In percentage growth, Nevada was followed by Arizona, 44.9 per cent; Florida, 40.2 per cent; Delaware, 31.4 per cent; and California, 27.2 per cent.

California showed the largest numerical growth, its population jumping by 2,885,000 to 13,471,000, to consolidate its standing as the second largest state in the union.

It still trails New York, whose population rose by 996,000 to a total of 15,826,000, a gain of 6.7 per cent from its 1950 total.

Besides California, other states to show gains of more than a million in the six-year period were Texas, 1,233,000; Michigan, 1,208,000; Ohio 1,125,000 and Florida 1,114,000.

South Shows Gain

The Northeastern states showed the lowest relative gain with a population boost of only 6.4 per cent. The South gained 9.6 per cent, and the Midwest, 11.2 per cent.

Four states registered population declines in the six year period. They were Arkansas, down 149,000; West Virginia, down 42,000; Mississippi, down 24,000 and Vermont, down 7,000.

Population Losses In The South

THE MONTGOMERY *Advertiser* refuses to believe that the loss of population in Arkansas, particularly, and the South, generally is due to conditions climaxed by GOVERNOR ORVAL FAUBUS' use of National Guardsmen armed to the teeth to prevent compliance with a court's desegregation order.

Journal + Sunday
35 General

The *Advertiser* says: "We confidently expect to see the hasty conclusion by experts that FAUBUS is chasing citizens out of his state faster even than Mississippi."

Well, the only thing hasty is that the population loss statistics referred to cannot have had time to be affected by FAUBUS, but they will be—never fear. The population losses have been affected greatly by the repressions and persecutions of southern minorities, be they legal, social, economic, political, or educational.

Norfolk, Va.-P

The *Advertiser* remarks: "Not only is Arkansas taking a licking in national and international opinion currently, the state is also bottom in expected population growth by 1970 . . . The national average will be a gain of 27 percent. Arkansas is expected to lose an astounding 20 percent," making it 47 percent below the national average of gain.

Sat. 9-28-57.

Does the Montgomery *Advertiser* know that 41 professors have resigned from the faculty of the University of Mississippi because of the intellectual dictatorship imposed upon moderate or liberal white persons, not to speak of Negroes? The denial of the basic right of freedom of speech, without gross penalties, is rampant in Mississippi and many other states of the South, especially on the question of civil rights and educational equality.

Not only Negroes but Caucasians and people of other racial extractions are indeed departing the Southland for the very reasons the *Advertiser* would deny. And thereby the South is losing its greatest resource—people.

35 1957

GENERAL

Board of Trade Estimates

Post-Times Herald

D.C. Area Moves Up to 9th Largest Among Population Centers of Nation

Thurs. 5-30-57 Washington D.C.

P. 1

The Washington metropolitan area takes over ninth place among the country's population centers, displacing St. Louis, in 1957 estimates made for the Board of Trade's economic development committee by Jerome P. Pickard, the group's research director.

Area census figures for 1930 ranked Washington 16th with 672,198 residents, and 11th in 1950 with 1,464,089.

Pickard's projection puts this year's metropolitan area population at 1,954,000, edging it steadily toward the 2 million figure he has predicted for 1960. His figures will appear next week in the committee's annual brochure, "It's a Capital Idea."

Pickard's 1957 population lineup of 16 metropolitan areas (with 1950 census figures in parentheses) is as follows:

New York, 14,485,000 (12,911,994); Chicago, 6,300,000 (5,495,364); Los Angeles 5,800,000 (4,367,911); Philadelphia, 4,271,000 (3,671,048); Detroit, 3,726000 (3,016,197); San Francisco, 2,658,000 (2,240,767); Boston, 2,577,000 (2,369,986); Pittsburgh, 2,356,000 (1,464,089); Washington, 1,954,000 (1,681,281); St. Louis, 1,943,000 (1,661,281); Cleveland, 1,780,000 (1,465,511); Baltimore, 1,572,000 (1,337,373); Minneapolis-St. Paul, 1,290,000 (1,116,509); Buffalo, 1,279,000 (1,089,230); Houston, 1,136,000 (806,701), and Milwaukee, 1,134-000 (956,948).

Best estimates rank the District of Columbia in the same place on the basis of population within city limits, although the first 10 cities then line up as follows:

New York, 8,080,000 (7,892,000; Chicago, 3,910,000 (3,621,000); Los Angeles, 2,296,000 (1,970,000); Philadelphia, 2,192,000 (2,072,000); Detroit, 1,910,000 (1,850,000); Baltimore, 978,000 (950,000); Cleveland, 905,000 (915,000); Houston, 872,000 (596,000); Washington, 855,000 (802,000), and St. Louis, 841,000 (857,000).

Rickard explained that recent large annexations of suburban territory figured in the new rankings of both Houston and Milwaukee. The latter city is estimated to contain about 753,500 in 1957 as against 637,000 in 1950.

The brochure also cites Federal Reserve Bank figures showing Washington with $1,842,000,000 on deposit as of June 30 last year and moving the area in that respect from 17th to 15th place, displacing both Kansas City and Baltimore.

World's Population Rising 5,000 An Hour, U. N. Says

Courier-Journal P. 3

Louisville Ky.

Mon. 5-27-57

United Nations, N. Y., May 26 (AP)—United Nations statisticians reported tonight the world's population has been growing about 43,000,000 a year—or 5,000 an hour.

The U. N.'s 1956 Demographic Yearbook—a 751-page compilation of figures about people—estimated the world's population in mid-1955 at 2,691,000,000. An increase of 1.6 per cent a year would bring this up to about 2,778,000,000 by mid-1957.

In a foreword, the U. N. Statistical Office said it had had to trim its 1940 and 1950 estimates of world population because it had been overestimating the population of the Soviet Union.

General

Error Discovered In Summer

This mistake came to light last summer, it explained, when the Soviet Government published an estimate that the union's population April 1, 1956, was 200,200,000 — "substantially lower than the estimates previously computed."

In the 1955 Demographic Yearbook, the world's 1940 and 1950 populations were estimated at 2,250,000,000 and 2,652,000,000, respectively. In the 1956 edition, the corresponding estimates are 2,246,000,000 and 2,476,000,000. The Soviet Union's 1940 population estimate was cut from 196,000,000 to 192,000,000.

Red China Most Populous

It is still the third most populous country in the world—behind Communist China, with 582,603,000 (1953 census), and India, with 381,690,000 (1955 estimate) and ahead of the United States with 167,191,000 (1956 estimate).

The most densely populated is Monaco, with 22,000 people on its one square mile, compared with 21 per square mile in the United States and less than one in Alaska, Greenland, French Guiana, and Spanish West Africa.

Among other things, the yearbook shows that Russian-born are second only to Italian-born among groups of foreign birth in the United States, numbering 1,084,282 against 1,427,145.

Southeast's Population Up 3 Million

Herald P. 24-C

Miami, Fla.

March 20 1957

With Florida leading the way, seven southeastern states added 3,000,000 persons to their civilian population in the past 10 years, records showed Wednesday.

Marion Leonard, field manager for the U. S. Department of Commerce in Miami, announced the overall gain for Florida was 1,204,000 persons in the decade, one of the nation's most spectacular increases.

General

North Carolina showed a 604,000 jump; Georgia, 389,000; South Carolina, 337,000; Tennessee, 287,000 and Alabama, 175,000. Mississippi showed a 13,000 decline in the period.

Births and migrations accounted for the gains in the seven-state area, Leonard reported.

More Big Problems Coming Up As Population Of U. S. Soars

News-Journal 8-18-57

Birmingham Ala.

MILLIONS OF VACATIONISTS have obtained vivid, not to say startling, new impressions of the continuing rapid growth of many communities and areas in this country. And even casual observation points to the increase and complexity of continuing and new problems as such expansion proceeds.

In Florida, Texas and the Far West, particularly California, this amazing development is especially evident. But here at home in Alabama, in Birmingham and many other communities, the trend is clearly apparent.

Cities are spilling over into new areas. Extensive new suburbs are being created. Large cities are becoming ever larger. Some communities, such as Los Angeles, Miami and Houston, are spectacular in their growth and it is hard to put limits on how far this swift advance will carry.

For years the South and the West Coast region have been sharing to a pronounced degree in this development. It seems likely that they will continue to do so far many years to come. Already problems, such as traffic control, parking, municipal services in new suburban areas, are pressing hard. Great centers of populations are going to face continuing and probably mounting difficulties and challenges of such kinds in the decades immediately ahead.

SUCH PROBLEMS ARE building up so extensively and so rapidly that the business of planning and preparing to meet them is becoming more and more urgent. Already they are acute in many areas.

Here in Birmingham, which is vigorously expanding in so many ways, we are becoming familiar with the increasing needs that come with community development and which seem likely—if war does not disrupt present trends—to become still more acute.

Broad vision, comprehensive planning and vigorous action are going to be needed to manage such expansion in ways that will bring well-balanced progress.

Sixty million more Americans will be added to our population over the next 18 years, according to a recent copyrighted article in *U. S. News & World Report*, an independent weekly news magazine published at Washington. This growth, it says, stems from the high level of births since 1946. The news magazine's Economic Unit made its population estimates from Census Bureau data and studies and surveys by local and regional planning groups and by a number of industries.

"In broad outline," the article predicts, "the growth of the country will be toward the Far West and toward the South." Climate, water availability and highway development will be very influential factors. Metropolitan areas—at least in many instances—will become more and more extensive.

The additional population, it is pointed out, "will have to be fed, housed, clothed, educated, provided with transportation and with all of the other things that go to make up the American standard of living.

"Nothing quite like a population growth of this size ever before has occurred in a nation as demanding of modern conveniences as are the people of this country. . . ."

ANY OBSERVER OF THE SPREADING DEVELOPMENT in the Birmingham District can see conspicuous evidences of how America is growing. He can see too the new problems that are thus being created.

What opportunities and challenges and jobs confront us all.

We needn't fear that an absence of war and an improvement in international problems must mean a dull existence, without great jobs to be done, mighty challenges to be met.

Unless we adequately foresee and prepare for such problems of peace, we will have acute new crises of many kinds.

POPULATION CHANGES TO AFFECT CONGRESS

Commercial

South To Lose While West Will Gain Seats

P. 21

TENNESSEE STAYS SAME

Memphis

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. — Population changes are altering the balance of power in American politics, increasing the already powerful influence of the key industrial states and bring-

ing the booming West new national importance.

Effects of the change will not be felt fully until the reapportionment following the 1960 census. But the direction of the trend is visible already.

California will be the biggest winner in the reshuffle, according to an analysis of the latest Census Bureau estimates of 1960 state populations, compiled by Congressional Quarterly, a private research organization.

The home state of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Senator William F. Knowland stands to gain seven new House seats after the 1960 census. That also will give it seven more electoral votes for president, since a state's strength in the electoral college is equal to the number of senators and representatives it has.

Florida is slated to gain three seats and electoral votes; Michigan and Ohio, two each. Arizona, Indiana, Maryland and Oregon each should have one more.

Two From Arkansas

Fifteen states are due to lose seats. Arkansas, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania each should lose two. Single seat losses are expected for Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia.

Congressional delegations from the other 25 states probably will remain the same size, but there could be redistricting based on population changes within the state borders.

The new balance of political forces will be felt first in the congressional election of 1962 and the 1964 presidential contest. The most obvious change will be the increased importance of the West.

The 11 Western states will probably elect 66 representatives in 1962, nine more than they now have. At the same time, the South and the East each will lose five congressmen. The Midwest will have one more seat.

The rise of the West will not only be a boost to the political ambitions of Nixon, Knowland and other Mountain and Pacific leaders but will bring added national attention to such "Western issues" as power development, water conservation, reclamation and farm policy.

South To Lose

After 1960, too, there probably will be some loss of Southern influence in the Democratic Party as the number of "safe" seats the region can furnish is reduced.

At the same time, the big states that are the key to political victory today will become even more important. New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas and Michigan are expected to have almost half the nation's population by 1960.

Indications are they will control 213 electoral votes after 1960, eight more than they now have. A candidate who can sweep these seven states in 1964 or 1968 will be within 53 electoral votes of the 266 he needs to win the presidency.

The boost in the political stock of these seven states should increase the influence of organized labor, which has the bulk of its membership strength in them. It also should enhance the bargaining position of urban minorities, particularly Negroes, who will hold the balance of power in some, if not all, of these states.

Census Comparison Table

Star Sun. 8-11-57 Washington D.C.

The following State-by-State tables show the official 1950 census count, the 1955 estimate, and the high estimate in each State for 1960, 1965 and 1970. P. 10-a 35 general

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
Alabama	3,062,000	3,110,000	3,242,000	3,352,000	3,484,000
Arizona	750,000	1,007,000	1,268,000	1,528,000	1,802,000
Arkansas	1,910,000	1,802,000	1,787,000	1,759,000	1,747,000
California	10,586,000	12,961,000	15,273,000	17,661,000	20,296,000
Colorado	1,325,000	1,547,000	1,762,000	1,974,000	2,197,000
Connecticut	2,007,000	2,200,000	2,409,000	2,622,000	2,859,000
Delaware	318,000	390,000	459,000	525,000	593,000
Florida	2,771,000	3,580,000	4,371,000	5,131,000	5,912,000
Georgia	3,445,000	3,662,000	3,874,000	4,072,000	4,301,000
Idaho	589,000	612,000	664,000	714,000	771,000
Illinois	8,712,000	9,301,000	9,958,000	10,613,000	11,353,000
Indiana	3,934,000	4,329,000	4,771,000	5,219,000	5,715,000
Iowa	2,621,000	2,671,000	2,765,000	2,850,000	2,959,000
Kansas	1,905,000	2,060,000	2,206,000	2,346,000	2,498,000
Kentucky	2,945,000	3,011,000	3,092,000	3,209,000	3,322,000
Louisiana	2,684,000	2,934,000	3,184,000	3,428,000	3,695,000
Maine	914,000	906,000	944,000	982,000	1,030,000
Maryland	2,343,000	2,744,000	3,140,000	3,538,000	3,970,000
Massachusetts	4,691,000	4,773,000	5,004,000	5,236,000	5,514,000
Michigan	6,372,000	7,326,000	8,355,000	9,380,000	10,483,000
Minnesota	2,982,000	3,190,000	3,415,000	3,626,000	3,856,000
Mississippi	2,179,000	2,133,000	2,194,000	2,247,000	2,323,000
Missouri	3,955,000	4,201,000	4,456,000	4,696,000	4,957,000
Montana	591,000	629,000	671,000	711,000	755,000
Nebraska	1,326,000	1,394,000	1,465,000	1,526,000	1,590,000
Nevada	160,000	235,000	310,000	382,000	453,000
New Hampshire	533,000	533,000	583,000	615,000	652,000
New Jersey	4,835,000	5,324,000	5,849,000	6,371,000	6,942,000
New Mexico	681,000	793,000	896,000	1,004,000	1,126,000
New York	14,830,000	16,021,000	17,342,000	18,628,000	20,023,000
North Carolina	4,062,000	4,344,000	4,609,000	4,907,000	5,226,000
North Dakota	620,000	643,000	672,000	692,000	710,000
Ohio	7,947,000	8,945,000	10,035,000	11,109,000	12,258,000
Oklahoma	2,233,000	2,210,000	2,189,000	2,151,000	2,135,000
Oregon	1,521,000	1,685,000	1,923,000	2,162,000	2,433,000
Pennsylvania	10,498,000	10,898,000	11,412,000	11,917,000	12,508,000
Rhode Island	792,000	817,000	855,000	890,000	931,000
South Carolina	2,117,000	2,308,000	2,482,000	2,641,000	2,809,000
South Dakota	653,000	683,000	718,000	746,000	776,000
Tennessee	3,292,000	3,414,000	3,581,000	3,810,000	4,035,000
Texas	7,711,000	8,748,000	9,724,000	10,697,000	11,752,000
Utah	689,000	797,000	909,000	1,024,000	1,151,000
Vermont	378,000	370,000	379,000	389,000	403,000
Virginia	3,319,000	3,579,000	3,857,000	4,141,000	4,462,000
Washington	2,379,000	2,607,000	2,918,000	3,235,000	3,594,000
West Virginia	2,006,000	1,984,000	2,052,000	2,115,000	2,199,000
Wisconsin	3,435,000	3,702,000	3,999,000	4,289,000	4,606,000
Wyoming	291,000	312,000	338,000	369,000	392,000
District of Columbia	802,000	857,000	924,000	992,000	1,068,000

35 1957

GENERAL

Westbrook Pegler Says

Negro Population Shift Will Be Felt

BOSTON—When I blew a gasket in New Orleans a few weeks ago and flew to the Lahey Clinic for the standard indignities, I was just about to deal with the greatest shift of population within our country in all our history.

The Negro is moving northward, into misery lured by a few hundred hateful fat-cats in a small mid-town patch of New York Propaganda bureaus. A great migration of white young people, most of them couples with small children and many of them educated, are going into the new industrial South and Southwest.

Most of those Negroes never will go back South. This immigration is for keeps. It may turn out well for descendants of the emigres long hence.

★ ★ ★

NOW we will begin to see the real quality of the political fakers who enticed masses of bewildered rural strangers into a north which had neither the social disposition nor practical accommodations to receive them. The Negro population of some rural Mississippi counties has fallen 30 per cent since 1950. And the New York State Commission against Discrimination has announced that the "nonwhite" population of Greater New York increased by 320,221 or 41.3 per cent since 1950. The white population dropped 416,707, or 5.9 per cent.

Southern "industry," including a colossal, hundred-mile strip of petroleum and chemical works lining the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, is draining down into the South a great migration of superior young Yankees.

Vast and awesome though it is, this gigantic development is only the biggest, not the only one, in Dixie and the West. New Orleans is holding her Negro population.

They share with the local white people a peculiar attachment to this interesting homeland and they are important in the operation of a seaport looking onto Latin America second only to New York and much more efficient.

★ ★ ★

THE OLD Dixie ostracism of the Yankee, derived from persecution long after the Civil War, at last has been waived. Yankees who served in southern camps in the second war have married southern girls and southern men served with Yanks under all conditions.

This shift of Negro population will be a sad and painful experience to most of the migrants. Their grandchildren may have a better time. Be it said, though, that southern people are not rejoicing. The hatred there is not racial but a proud, indignant white man's fury against New York's monopolistic power over publications, movies and radio-TV. There never before was such a power anywhere in the world.

Up 33 Pct. Since 1950

Post + Times Herald

Washington Area Growth Ranks 3d

Wed. 1-30-57 Washington, D.C.

P.1-B

AREA POPULATION GROWTH & FORECAST, 1930-'65

Area	Census 4/1/40	Census 4/1/50	Estimate 1/1/57	Forecast 4/1/60
Washington	663,091	802,178	855,000	870,000
Montgomery	83,912	164,401	301,000	355,000
Prince Geo.	89,490	194,182	333,000	375,000
Md. Total	173,402	358,583	634,000	730,000
*Arlington	57,040	135,449	167,000	180,000
*Alexandria	33,523	61,787	87,000	95,000
*Falls Ch.	2,576	7,535	10,000	11,000
*Fairfax	38,353	98,557	201,000	247,000
Va. Total	131,492	303,328	465,000	533,000
METROPOLITAN TOTAL	967,985	1,464,089	1,954,000	2,133,000

*Falls Church city shown separately from balance of Fairfax County, Va.; city was made independent in 1948; portion of Falls Church city was in Arlington County in 1930, population of this part is included in the Arlington County total.

Alexandria city annexed 7.5 square miles from Fairfax County in 1952; population estimated 1/1/57: Old city area 70,500; annexed area 16,500.

that city merchants take heart from the fact that the city's market includes the suburbs. He said Fairfax County will continue to be the fastest growing suburb.

Turning to income, Pickard compared the poorest section of the area, Southwest Washington where the median family income is $2785, to the Bethesda area where it is $9350. Half the families in an area have incomes above the median, half below.

In the whole metropolitan area, Pickford said, 1 out of 9 families make $10,000 or more. In the city, 1 out of 9 make 10,000, while in the suburbs 1 in 5 families are in the above $10,000 income bracket. The higher income in the suburbs reflects the exodus from the city, plus migration from other parts of the country to suburbs here, Pickard said.

Other income groups:

Income	Area	D. C.	urbs Sub-
$7000 to $10,000	22%	17%	28%
$5000 to $7000	25%	21%	29%
$3000 to $5000	28%	35%	21%
Under $3000	11%	16%	3%

Pickard pointed out that despite the higher percentage of high income families in the suburbs, the District still has 40 per cent of the above $10,000 families of the area and 43 per cent of the $7000 to $10,000 families.

The exodus of high income families to the suburbs will be offset to a considerable extent by the building of elevator apartment buildings in the city, Pickard said. The disparity between city and suburbs will become slums in the future, he added.

The Washington Metropolitan area is one of the Nation's three fastest growing metropolitan areas of over one million population, Jerome P. Pickard, research director of the Washington Board of Trade, said yesterday.

He estimated the area population now at 1,954,000, a 33.5 per cent increase since 1950. In the same period the metropolitan areas of Houston and Los Angeles increased about 40 per cent, he said.

But Detroit's metropolitan area, which ranks next below Washington, increased only about 22 per cent, he added.

Pickard spoke at a Board of Trade 1957 Business Outlook Conference.

Most of the growth was in the suburbs rather than the District which increased only 6.6 per cent.

Fairfax County increased 103.9 per cent; Montgomery County, 83.1 per cent; Prince Georges County, 71.5 per cent; Alexandria, 40.8 per cent; Falls Church, 32.7 per cent and Arlington County 23.3 per cent, he reported.

A belt 5 to 15 miles from the District showed the greatest increases, with Oxon Hill growing 265.5 per cent since 1950.

In the District, the Anacostia area showed the biggest expansion in population with 31.6 per cent. Population declined in parts of the near Northwest and Southwest.

Pickard forecast that in 1965 the area will have a population of 2,410,000 compared to the present 1,954,000, but the District will increase only from 855,000 to 870,000. He suggested

Population 170 Million Hoped People Now

P. 3

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — The nation's population reached an officially estimated 170 million at one minute and 51 seconds after 11 a. m. (EST) Friday as a new "birth" was symbolically recorded on the U. S. Census Bureau's giant electric register.

A crowd of 250 watched colorful flashing lights on the population register turn over from 169,999,999.

Twelve seconds later, number 170,000,000 was superseded by number 170,000,001 and the U. S. was on the way to the next numerical milestone of 175 million persons, expected to be reached in late 1958 or early 1959.

"Our growth is just beginning," Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks declared.

The event was recorded by newspaper photographers and television cameras whose bright lights gave the gloomy lobby interior the appearance of maternity ward.

No efforts will be made, however, to pick out the one child or immigrant to become the 170 millionth American. The population clock is strictly impersonal averaging out the additions and subtractions from the population to record a net gain of one every 12 seconds.

Weeks said: "I see in this new amazing growth a fresh stream of talent and skills to build a better America. I am happy to welcome this vast throng of new customers for America's goods and services. They help ensure a rising standard of living and reflect our prosperous times."

Census Bureau director Robert W. Burgess said the U. S. is in no danger of over-population, which has threatened some areas of the world.

Burgess explained: "In this country we are more fortunate and the available resources are still adequate to cover prospective needs for many years if we make moderate substitutions and adjustments."

merce isn't perturbed by the population growth. Increased population means increased demand; increased demand means increased prosperity, Census officials say. However, according to Cook, director of the Population Reference Bureau, a private research organization, things are steamrollering.

Apocalypse Nigh?

Pilgrims' Progress

Post + Times Herald

U. S. Population Tops 170 Million

Washington, D.C. P.1-B

Sat. 2-16-57

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

P.1-B

Somewhere around the country, United States Person No.. 170 Million is doing something. Nobody knows who he is. He doesn't know who he is. The Census Bureau doesn't know who he is. He may be a she, for all the Census Bureau knows.

The Nation's population probably hit 170 million yesterday, the Census Bureau guesses.

In the last year, there's been a net increase of nearly three million persons and more than four million babies were born. The Census Bureau says that's the biggest one-year jump in history. A population expert, Robert C. Cook, says we're "overdoing it."

The Census Bureau counts people by the huge electric chart in the Department of Commerce lobby. The chart flashes light for all arrivals and departures—the births, the deaths, the immigrant, the emigrant, the refugee. The 170-million mark was clocked at 11:01.51 a. m. yesterday

Suburbia on the March

No. 170 million could be a baby or an elderly refugee. If he is a baby, he's probably in the suburbs. That's where most of the jump in population is, the Census Bureau says.

Every month, according to the Census Bureau, there are enough new babies to people a metropolitan city. Every year, there are enough babies born to occupy a state.

The Department of Commerce isn't perturbed by the population growth. Increased population means increased demand; increased demand means increased prosperity, Census officials say. However, according to Cook, director of the Population Reference Bureau, a private research organization, things are steamrollering.

Every day, the world has a daily net gain of 100,000 births over deaths. There may not be enough food to go around if this keeps up, he says.

Things have really changed around the country since 1798, when there were five million people. Now, there are 2,780,000 in the Armed Forces along, according to the latest Defense Department count.

The population hit 50 million in 1880 and a mile of Broadway was lighted by electricity for the first time. There was no connection between these events. It was just that they had enough electricity, in New York.

It hit 70 million in October, 1895, and the first auto club was organized in Chicago. In 1915, the population reached 100 million and Alexander Graham Bell in New York talked to Thomas W. Watson in San Francisco on the first transcontinental telephone conversation.

The population broke the 160-million mark in 1953, and Joseph Stalin died.

170 Million Strong

Post and Times Herald

In many respects the biggest news of last week was the attainment of the 170-million mark on the population charts. The United States is filling up at an astonishing rate. Of course, there is still plenty of wide-open space in most of the states, and our farms are still producing a surplus of food. Yet the rate of growth is fabulous. The population of the United States has almost doubled since 1910. In very large measure this striking increase accounts for the emergence of the United States as the great world power it has become.

If the present rate of increase (nearly 3 million in 1957) continues, the United States will have 200 million people within 10 years. Inevitably this will mean a sharp increase in the production of everything. The country must have more houses, more automobiles, more factories, more highways, more office buildings, more jobs, more places of entertainment and especially more schools. This population growth alone creates an expanding economy and brings new strains upon our facilities and institutions.

Mon. 2-18-57 P.12

It is well to remember that, while this growth is a source of prosperity and power, it will also bring increasing demands upon our resources. Conservation, research, scientific and technological development, and the refinement of skills become the more important. No country growing at the rate of 3 million a year can be static. Mere numbers are a very doubtful blessing unless people are equipped with the skills, the material and the moral resources to make life a rewarding experience.

Say Third Of Children In N.Y. Will Be Negro In '60

Defender Chicago, Ill. P.3

Sat. 5-11-57

NEW YORK — New York's welfare and health services are not keeping pace with changes in the character of the city's population, J. Donald Kingsley, executive director of the Community Council of Greater New York, said yesterday.

By 1960, Kingsley explained, a third of all the children in New York City will be Puerto Rican or Negro, and in some boroughs the ratio will be higher.

Kingsley stressed the need for changes in existing health and welfare programs and for forward planning to meet the needs of the newcomers, in releasing a "Fact Book on Children in New York City," prepared by the Council in cooperation with the interested City Departments.

"In 1950, 85 percent of the city's children were white, 11 percent non-white, and 4 per cent Puerto Rican," Kingsley said. "At present, 75 percent are white, 14 percent non-white, and 11 percent Puerto Rican. By 1960, 16 percent will be non-white and 16 percent Puerto Rican. The distribution of ethnic groups by boroughs will be such that in 1960, 50 percent of the children in Manhattan will be Negro or Puerto Rican."

AGENCIES LAG

This changing ethnic composition of the city's children, Kingsley emphasized, has not been matched by a change in voluntary agency services to meet the needs of these children.

Some of the specific facts highlighted in the volume, and the implications stressed by Kingsley for the future, are:

About a fourth to a third of the city's children are in families with incomes insufficient to provide an adequate standard of living, as described by the Council's "A Family Budget Standard." Children in families on public assistance are very badly housed, with over 1,300 families of four or more persons, including children, living in one furnished room.

Although infant mortality has been drastically reduced since 1900 to an overall figure of about 25 per 1,000 births, there is great variation by neighborhood and by ethnic groups.

The rate in Central Harlem, for example, was over 45 per 1,000.

MENTAL AID

About 36,000 children annually receive some form of mental health diagnostic of treatment service through community agencies.

In 1955, almost 23,000 children under 16 were listed as having engaged in some kind of delinquent behavior.

Minority groups appear to produce more than a proportionate share of juvenile delinquents in the community but 'we must bear in mind that 1) such groups tend to be the most economically underprivileged; 2) they are still subject to discriminating pressures; and 3) the problem of adjustment to a new culture and environment creates great strains.

It also should be noted that a higher proportion of delinquent Negro and Puerto Rican children are brought into court than are delinquent white children.

About 22,000 children are in some type of foster care, only a slight increase since 1950 despite a 20 percent rise in the child population in the city, Yet, since June 1954, the number of children awaiting placement has increased about 25 percent. Among these children awaiting placement, the proportion of Negro and Puerto Rican is over 70 percent.

Our Alarming Loss In Rural Population

Since the last census taken in 1950, there has been a noticeable decline in the population of our rural centers. Whether these people have fled the rurals for the nearby urban centers or left the state would prove interesting data for the statistics locating our shift in population.

Daily Herald P.6

In going over the state, the first evidence would be noted in the recently emptied tenant houses on farms formerly worked by Negroes. These houses are for the most inside of wired-in fields, where cattle grazing has been substituted for cotton and feeder crops. Some of them are being torn down, which would suggest that the old order that knew them is at an end, while others are being allowed to drift into such impairment as would render them in a short time beyond repair.

In some of the small towns and cities where there are no industries, it is no strange sight to see houses, once well kept and with flowering lawns about the premises, empty, with windows broken and doors torn down. Small rent houses in the suburbs are being emptied every day without any hint as to where the people are going from these once prosperous parts.

In many of the larger cities, will be seen stores on principal streets untenanted and tagged for rent or lease. Small Georgia towns are drying up to the extent that stores are either left open or used for forage crops and temporary dwellings. Old depots are thrown out of commissions with the scarcity of trains and in a big way many places suggest that we are heading for a cemetery of dead villages.

Jour. 5-14-57

In some sections, the schools for white children, with modern equipment are being turned over to Negro children. Some of the school houses are nearly new, but with the moving of white people out of these rural communities there is nothing else to do with the schools. In some areas where the Negro children have moved over to consolidated schools, there are some vacant Negro school houses. In some of these communities the enrollment is falling every day.

Atlanta, Ga.

In many instances it is known that some of these dwellers have flown the state for other industrial sections. The soil bank, the retiring of acreage and the inability or unwillingness on the part of those who gave advances for tenant farming are among the given accounts for the dry up of rural communities and isolated non-industrial country towns.

Just what can be done to stay off this alarming condition from drying up our population remains in the hands of those who make a specialty of such studies.

The rural church and the village meeting houses with their empty seats on Sunday would give another alarming account of what is happening in our rurals.

Spacious skies, wide lanes of landed interests, with their shade trees, winding roads and green pastures are fast passing on with some of the verses in Gray's elergy — "born to blush unseen ——— to waste its fragrance on the desert air."

Federal Aid Granted Cities In Kentucky

Washington — A $20,550 Federal urbal planning grant recently approved will enable the Kentucky State Department of Economic Development to undertake general planning to guide the growth and development of 16 Kentucky communities with populations less than 25,000.

The federal grant, matched by an equal amount of local funds, will be used for planning work necessary to the preparation of a plan for each of the following communities:

Barbourville, Brandenburg, Corbin, Florence, Franklin, Georgetown, Hazard, Hopkinsville, Jackson, Kuttawa, Mayfield, Middlesboro, Murray, Richmond, Selbyville and Sheperdsville.

The urban planning project covers studies, surveys, the preparation of maps, charts, plans, reports, technical services and other related planning activities designed to halt the growth and spread of slums and blight conditions. It is supposed to be completed within one year.

County Offers More, Researcher Says

Post and Times Herald
Wed. 03-27-57 Washington, D. C. P.1

Montgomery Population and Income Top Prince Georges, Survey Finds

35

Prince Georges, long thought to be the largest county in the Washington suburban area, fell behind Montgomery in population and rate of growth during 1955.

This conclusion was drawn by the University of Maryland's Bureau of Business and Economic Research in a report released yesterday. Bureau Chief, Dr. John H. Cover, said "we stand on our figures," estimates to the contrary notwithstanding.

The report covers personal income and population in all Maryland counties from 1951 through 1955. In 1955 Montgomery population was estimated at 281,361, while the Prince Georges figure was 280,820. During the 5-year period, Montgomery added 110,290 persons while Prince Georges gained 81,262.

At the same time Montgomery was attaining population supremacy, its per capita personal income was $2230, highest of any county in the State, the report said. The personal income figure for Prince Georges was $1941 per capita.

Dr. Covers said the fall-off in Prince Georges growth indicated "a preference on the part of newcomers for what Montgomery offers in terms of: zoning, community facilities, urban services and preferred sites for residential purposes."

Asked to give a reason for the reported decline in Prince Georges growth, Dr. Cover cited "the recent criticism we've all read about the County's unhealthy spots." He added that Montgomery does not have "the kind of area found along the Baltimore-Washington blvd."

Other counties should look to Montgomery for an example, Cover declared. "Residents of a modern community demand improvements. Cheap entertainment and low grade housing don't attract the kind of people a community wants to have," he explained.

The Bureau's population estimates account for "natural increase" taken from birth and death figures in each county and "net migration" taken from elementary school enrollments, Dr. Cover said. He added that in making estimates his staff used approved Census Bureau methods.

Population estimates presented in the report conflict with 1955 figures estimated by other groups. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission's 1955 estimate showed Montgomery, 290,000 and Prince Georges, 306,339. The Washington Board of Trade estimated 1955 population in Montgomery at 288,000 and Prince Georges at 308,000.

White Decline Faster Than Negro Rate

Post-Herald
Thurs. 3-7-57

STARKVILLE, March 6 (U.P.)—Mississippi's white population is declining faster than the Negro population, statistics compiled by the sociology department of Mississippi State College showed today.

Dr. Harald A. Pedersen said the white population dropped 4.39 per cent from 1950 to July 1, 1956. The Negro population dropped 2.91 per cent.

In 1956 the state's population was 1,124,200 whites and 989,242 Negroes.

However, the figures do not necessarily mean that whites are migrating in greater numbers than Negroes because the Negro birth rate is higher.

Mississippi Roundup—

Post-Herald
Mon. 6-17-57

State Faces Loss Of Congressman In 1960 Census

JACKSON, June 16 (AP) — In the tumultuous history of Mississippi's congressional redistricting, 1960 may go down as the "marriage of the hill country and the Delta."

Mississippi is almost certain to lose one of its six congressmen as a result of the 1960 census. To avoid it, she would have to do more than stop the current loss of population. She would have to reverse the trend and recapture the loss of the last five years.

It will be the fourth consecutive decade that Mississippi has painfully re-arranged its congressional districts to make room in Congress for other, growing parts of the United States.

The last time was in 1952, after the 1950 census showed enough population losses to cut Mississippi's congressional ranks from seven to six. The ultimate result then was to turn Rep. John Rankin of Tupelo out in the cold.

What happened was that the 1952 Legislature, in effect, combined Rankin's old First District with the old Fourth, represented by Rep. Tom Abernethy of Okolona.

To the surprise of many political seers, Abernethy whipped Rankin in the subsequent election. Rankin's backers put part of the blame for his loss on "gerrymandering"—the way the new First District was put together.

The talk around the Capitol now is that the ax will fall next on either Rep. Frank E. Smith of Greenwood, of the Delta or Third District, or Rep. Jamie L. Whitten of Charleston, of the Second or hill country district.

Combining the Delta and hill country districts would mean that, for the first time in Mississippi history, there would be no spokesman in Congress solely for the Delta.

It is argued that it wouldn't be fair to take any representation away from South Mississippi because that is the area which has either gained population or held its own. The greatest population loss, on an area basis, is in the north half of the state.

The federal law's reference to districts being of equal population "as nearly as practicable" has been interpreted by some courts as being directory, rather than mandatory. In other words, you don't have to do it.

The "marriage of the Delta and hill country" was, by the way, one of the redistricting plans weighed by the 1952 Legislature. It was, so to speak, the runner-up to the plan finally adopted. The fact the wedding came that close then is also advanced as an argument for its likely materialization in 1962.

people in Mississippi realize the need for higher teacher salaries as never before. Citizens seem to be more conscious of our problem."

Speaking as president of the class room teachers, Mrs. Godbold says "we must have more salary appropriations because not enough young Mississippians are entering the teaching profession and many of those who do are going to states which offer better salaries than does their home state."

Speaking as a legislator, she says "our youngsters are the best raw material the state has and we lawmakers will do all we can to develop them by boosting the income of teachers."

New York City Seen Falling to 3d Place

Post + Times Herald P 11-d
Mar. 7-15-57
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The City of New York, which for years has claimed to be the largest in population in the world, is shrinking in numbers, a preliminary special Census report shows.

Reports from Tokyo about population growth there indicate that New York, with 7,771,509 persons by latest count, may be third in size of population. The latest Tokyo count is 8,471,637. Metropolitan London claims 8,239,910.

The city undertook a $1,500,000 special census this spring in the hope of obtaining more money from the state. Each aditional person over the 1950 census of 7,891,957 would mean $6.75 more in state aid.

However, the report released Saturday showed 120,448 drop in population since 1950. In the same period suburbs all around the city's borders have enjoyed phenomenal growth.

Non-Whites in Area Up 42.5%

World Telegram
New York City
Reed 11-19-57

The non-white population of the metropolitan area rose from 769,189 to 1,211,272 in the last seven years, an increase of 42.5 percent, according to an analysis made public today by Charles Abrams, head of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

At the same time, the figures showed, the white population of the same area rose only 5.2 percent, and actually decreased by 416,707 in New York City.

The analysis—compiled by SCAD researchers from data furnished by the U.S. Census Bureau and the State Department of Health—showed that, while all boroughs and counties in the area showed a rise in non-whites, the trend is toward the suburbs.

Manhattan Up 3.7%.

According to the analysis, Manhattan's non-white population rose only 14,783, or 3.7 percent, as compared to the following increases in other boroughs and surrounding counties:

Bronx, 320,221 (121.1 percent); Brooklyn, 112,089 (52.6 percent); Queens, 69,266 (128.9 percent); Richmond, 3416 (60.8 percent); Nassau, 12,126 (68.3 percent); Rockland, 1418 (30.8 percent); Suffolk, 14,654 (107.8 percent); Westchester, 12,664 (32.7 percent).

Peak Rise in Suffolk.

During the same period, according to the analysis, the white population of the same area rose only 451,009. In the city itself, the number of white residents decreased from 7,116,441 to 6,699,734, a drop of 5.9 percent. Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn each lost about 10 percent of their white population in the seven-year period, while Queens and Richmond gained about 9 percent.

All four of the suburban counties showed increases in white residents. The increases ranged from almost 20 percent in Westchester to more than 90 percent in Suffolk.

Commenting on the figures, Commissioner Abrams said:

"For some years to come, we can expect that the non-white population will continue to grow rapidly, both through a continuing high birth rate and continuing in-migration."

Tennessee Looking for Cause And Cure for Movement North

Journal + Constitution Atlanta Ga.

Legislative Council Study Aimed At Finding Way to Hold Population

Aug 3-31-57 P.9-F

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 30—Tennessee wants to find out why it is losing so many workers to Chicago and other northern industrial cities, and what it can do to stop the migration.

The Legislative Council was given the job by the 1957 Legislature, both for study of the steady loss of population from rural areas and of the ways and means of attracting "risk capital" to the state to expand its industrial development.

An over-all school study now nearing completion has developed considerable information on emigration at the family level, and this probably will provide a starting point for the legislative study.

Actually the publicity given the skid-row case of Bennie (The Dishwasher) Bedwell, originally from Paris, Tenn., turned the spotlight on the state's own problems. The Chicago Tribune followed that case with a series of articles seeking to show Chicago's major troubles are with "Southern hillbillies" moving into the city, and subsequently a threat to racial disturbances.

Reared in North

It just happened that Bedwell was born in Paris but actually was reared in the North with his mother. His father lives in Paris, and Bennie has visited him occasionally.

Investigation by Tennesseans, particularly of reporter Nat Caldwell of The Nashville Tennessean, who happened to be in Chicago on another story, showed the Tribune stories heavily biased against the South and without foundation of fact in many instances.

But the survey of the Chicago situation did reveal that there is a continuous and growing flow of Southern rural folks to Chicago — about 56,000 annually by the estimates of the Urban League and other organizations. At this time, the division between white and Negro migrants is about even.

But the idea that the Southern whites are causing the racial tensions just didn't hold up, the Southern reporter found out to his satisfaction. In fact, the major racial pressures are between the Negro and foreign-born or descended people in their own segregated areas. The Negro migrants themselves move into

TENNESSEE

crowded areas as closely segregated as in Nashville or Memphis, a survey of the areas showed. The trouble usually starts when the Negro and the white areas meet, and encroachment starts. But there is little "segregation" or concentration of the Southern migrants, as far as Caldwell could find.

Few Southerners

And in the night-spots listed in the Tribune articles where "Southern hillbilly" tunes were the rage, Caldwell, with Chicago newsmen friends, rarely found a Southerner in any of them. They were mostly frequented by people from areas with heavy foreign-born or old-world nationalities, according to the predominant peoples in the area it was found. In fact, there were none of the spots that might even remotely be called "Southern hillbilly" gathering places.

Urban League figures indicate about 400,000 Southern whites and 750,000 Negroes in Chicago's 6,500,000 population. However, the increasing Negro population, and the movement of whites to suburban areas, bring an estimate of more than one million Negroes by 1965.

The big difference, the survey indicated, was that the Negroes were much more warmly received in Chicago, by both Negro and white organizations, and were quickly absorbed into the political ranks, and their votes lined up as added political potential, whereas the whites apparently took little interest in Chicago politics.

This political power is largely the difference in the reception given the Negro immigrant as compared to the cold reception for the incoming whites.

Rural Movement

The heaviest movement to Chicago of both white and Negro population is from the Mississippi Valley areas, the survey also showed. The midstate rural workers in Tennessee, in particular, tend to move to Detroit, Cleveland and eastward.

But significantly, Chicago continues to invite and urge workers into the area, at an even faster pace than they are receiving them. No color is specified, it might be added.

West Tennessee rural legislators in particular found themselves less interested in radical segregation legislation than they expected, largely because the Negro population was emigrating so rapidly from small towns that comparatively few were left in many of them.

The thing that worried them was the mass exodus of white farmers and small town workers as well, and thereby the diminishing population.

The soil bank may well further deplete the old rural life, and cause more and more youth to go north, several legislators emphasized. Other causes are the expansion of timber reserves for pulp mills, spread of the TVA lakes over farming areas, and the failure of the state to provide the small industries needed to provide jobs at home.

As a result, much study will be devoted to the problem of attracting more small industry to the small towns as the only means of holding population.

Along with it all, there looms the possibility that Tennessee will lose another seat in Congress under the 1960 census, as it did in 1950. Rural west Tennessee faces the loss, with Memphis and Shelby County reaching for another member with a half-million population. Nashville and Davidson County also is well above some of the other districts population wise, but a cut almost certainly will aim directly at the Western state areas outside Memphis.

the survey figures show an increase of 49,791 in the white population and a 28,806 increase in the Negro population.

State Sen. Brooks McLemore viewed the problem as serious in connection with jobs.

State Rep. Damen R. Headden said Negro population losses were not great because the Negro is getting more in the way of schools, teachers' pay and other benefits than those in other southern states. He added that in the state welfare department, large number of Negroes are getting public welfare aid.

NEGRO POPULATION ON INCREASE IN W. TENN.

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 4-24-57

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — Statistics compiled by the University of Tennessee last week revealed that the white constituency by rural Western Tennessee has dropped off sharply while the Negro residency in recent years has increased.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

A comprehensive study conducted by O. C. Corry, research associate of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research in the College of Business Administration at the university, found that:

1. The white population in Crockett, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, Obion and Tipton counties has decreased by more than 4,000 while the Negro population in and around those same areas has increased by 941.

11,000 WHITES

2. In the area embracing Benton, Carroll Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Hendersan, Henry, McNairy and Weakley counties, more than 11,000 whites have left and some 422 Negroes have arrived.

In Memphis and Shelby county,

Texas Population Down By Million

AUSTIN, Texas — A total of 1,241,000 persons have migrated from Texas farms since 1940, says a publication issued recently by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

The migration figures cover two periods: 1940 to 950 and from 1950 to 1956. During the first period, net out-migration from Texas farms totaled 910,000. Of this number, 737,000 were white and 173,000 were colored.

But the rate of migration of colored farm people was 53.5 percent, compared with 45.6 percent for whites.

During the latter period, 1950 1956, net out-migration totaled 341,000. No racial breakdown is provided for this period.